

FINAL

**Corrective Action Plan for the
Risk-Based Remediation of the
Seventh Street Service Station**



**Eglin Air Force Base
Florida**

Prepared For

**Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
Technology Transfer Division
Brooks Air Force Base, Texas**

and

**AFDTC/EMR
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida**

March 1999

20000831 045

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

Walton, Norman

From: Hansen, Jerry E, Mr, HQAFCEE [Jerry.Hansen@HQAFCEE.brooks.af.mil]
Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2000 10:16 AM
To: 'nwalton@dtic.mil'
Subject: Distribution statement for AFCEE/ERT reports

Norman, This is a followup to our phone call. The eight boxes of reports you received from us are all for unlimited distribution. If you have any questions, you can contact me at DSN 240-4353.

08/08/2000

FINAL

**CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE
RISK-BASED REMEDIATION OF THE
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA**

**AETC Contract No. F41689-96-D-0710
Order No. 5015**

Prepared for
AIR FORCE CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER DIVISION
BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

and

AFDTC/EMR
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

March 1999

Prepared by
PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
1700 Broadway, Suite 900
Denver, Colorado 80290

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	vi
SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 Description of the Risk-Based Approach.....	1-1
1.2 Risk-Based Approach Tasks	1-2
1.3 Regulatory Requirements	1-2
1.3.1 No Further Action.....	1-3
1.3.2 Natural Attenuation With Monitoring	1-4
1.3.3 Summary	1-4
1.4 Report Organization.....	1-4
1.5 Site Description and Background	1-5
SECTION 2 - SITE CHARACTERIZATION ACTIVITIES.....	2-1
2.1 Scope of Data Collection Activities	2-1
2.2 Subsurface Soil Sampling	2-2
2.3 Groundwater Sampling	2-7
2.4 Soil Gas Measurements	2-7
2.5 Slug Tests And Analysis	2-8
2.6 Equipment Decontamination Procedures	2-8
2.7 Investigation-Derived Wastes (IDW)	2-8
2.8 Analytical Data Quality Assessment	2-8
2.8.1 Introduction.....	2-8
2.8.2 Data Quality	2-9
SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA	3-1
3.1 Physiography	3-1
3.2 Regional Geology and Hydrogeology	3-1
3.3 Site Geology and Hydrogeology	3-2
3.4 Site Topography and Surface Water Hydrology	3-2
3.5 Climatological Characteristics.....	3-2
3.6 Water Well Survey Results	3-6
SECTION 4 - TIER 1 ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICALS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN.....	4-1
4.1 Regulatory Review of the Tier 1 Screening Process	4-1
4.2 Preliminary Conceptual Site Model Review	4-1
4.2.1 Potential Contaminant Sources, Potential Release Mechanisms, and Potentially Affected Media	4-3
4.2.2 Potential Exposure Routes	4-3

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
4.2.3 Land Use and Potential Receptors	4-4
4.3 Tier 1 Screening Analysis	4-4
4.3.1 Tier 1 Screening Analysis for Soil	4-4
4.3.2 Tier 1 Screening Analysis for Groundwater	4-6
4.3.3 Tier 1 Screening Analysis for Soil Gas	4-6
4.3.4 Summary of Site COPCs	4-9
 SECTION 5 - ANALYTICAL DATA SUMMARY AND EXTENT OF CHEMICALS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN	 5-1
5.1 Overview	5-1
5.2 Soil Sampling Results	5-1
5.3 Groundwater Sampling Results	5-5
5.4 Soil Gas Sampling Results	5-6
 SECTION 6 - CHEMICAL FATE ASSESSMENT	 6-1
6.1 Introduction	6-1
6.2 Operative Mechanisms Of Contaminant Attenuation	6-1
6.3 Evidence Of Contaminant Reduction Over Time	6-2
6.3.1 VOC Concentration Trends in Soil	6-2
6.3.2 BTEX Concentration Trends in Groundwater	6-2
6.4 Evidence of Contaminant Biodegradation via Microbially Mediated Redox Reactions	6-8
6.4.1 Relevance of Redox Couples in Biodegradation	6-9
6.4.2 Dissolved Oxygen	6-16
6.4.3 Nitrate	6-16
6.4.4 Ferrous Iron	6-17
6.4.5 Sulfate	6-17
6.4.6 Dissolved Methane	6-17
6.4.7 pH	6-18
6.4.8 Temperature	6-18
6.5 Theoretical Assimilative Capacity Estimates	6-18
6.6 COPC Migration	6-23
6.7 Predicting Contaminant Transport And Fate	6-24
6.7.1 Description of BIOSCREEN Model	6-24
6.7.2 Modeling Objectives	6-26
6.7.3 Conceptual Model Design and Limiting Assumptions	6-27
6.7.4 Model Input Data	6-27
6.7.4.1 Hydrogeology	6-28
6.7.4.2 Dispersion	6-28
6.7.4.3 Adsorption	6-28
6.7.4.4 Biodegradation	6-29
6.7.4.5 General	6-30
6.7.4.6 Source Data	6-30

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
6.7.5 Model Results	6-30
6.7.6 Simulated Source Removal	6-32
6.7.7 Simulation of Dissolved Benzene	6-32
SECTION 7 - TIER 2 ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF FINAL CHEMICALS OF CONCERN	7-1
7.1 Objective of Site-Specific Evaluation	7-1
7.2 Development of Site-Specific Target Levels (SSTLs)	7-2
7.2.1 Tier 2 Analysis for Soil	7-2
7.2.2 Tier 2 Analysis for Groundwater	7-2
7.2.3 Lead in Groundwater and Soil	7-5
7.3 Revised Conceptual Site Model	7-5
7.3.1 Sources, Release Mechanisms, Affected Media, and Contaminant Transport	7-6
7.3.2 Potentially Exposed Receptors, Exposure Points, and Exposure Routes	7-6
7.3.3 Summary of Exposure Pathway Completion	7-8
7.4 Summary of Risk-Reduction Requirements	7-8
SECTION 8 - REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION	8-1
8.1 Remedial Alternative 1 - RNA with Institutional Controls and LTM	8-1
8.2 Remedial Alternative 2 - RNA with Institutional Controls, LTM, and Source Area Biosparging/SVE	8-2
8.3 Remedial Alternative 3 - RNA with Institutional Controls, LTM, and Groundwater Extraction/SVE in the Source Area	8-2
8.4 Recommended Remedial Alternative	8-3
SECTION 9 - SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	9-1
SECTION 10 - LONG-TERM MONITORING PLAN	10-1
10.1 Overview	10-1
10.2 Long-term Groundwater Monitoring wells	10-1
10.3 Sampling Duration and Frequency	10-2
10.4 Analytical Protocol	10-3
SECTION 11 - REFERENCES	11-1

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

APPENDICES

- A - Laboratory Analytical Data
- B - Data From Previous Investigations
- C - Field Data Forms
- D - Slug Test Data Analysis
- E - Calculations
- F - Bioscreen Input And Output
- G - Cost Calculations For Remedial Alternatives

LIST OF TABLES

No.	Title	Page
2.1	Analytical Protocol for Groundwater, Soil, and Soil Gas Samples	2-3
2.2	Soil and Soil Gas Analyses by Sample Location	2-4
2.3	Groundwater Analyses by Sample Location	2-5
3.1	Groundwater Elevations	3-3
3.2	Slug Test Analysis Results	3-5
4.1	Tier 1 Screening Summary for Soil	4-5
4.2	Tier 1 Screening Summary for Groundwater	4-7
4.3	Tier 1 Screening Summary for Soil Gas	4-8
5.1	Soil Boring Summary and Field Screening Results	5-2
5.2	Summary of Soil Analytical Data	5-3
5.3	Summary of Groundwater Analytical Data	5-7
5.4	Summary of Soil Gas Analytical Data	5-9
6.1	Summary of Historical COPC Concentrations in Soil	6-3
6.2	Summary of Historical COPC Concentrations in Groundwater	6-4
6.3	Summary of First Order Decay Calculations	6-9
6.4	Summary of Biodegradation Rates Calculated for POL Site SS-36	6-9
6.5	Coupled Oxidation Reactions	6-11
6.6	Summary of Groundwater Geochemical Data	6-15
6.7	Estimated Assimilative Capacity of Saturated Soil and Groundwater	6-20
6.8	Retardation Coefficients of COPCs	6-25
7.1	Comparison of Maximum Soil Detections to Site-Specific Target Levels (SSTLs)	7-3
7.2	Comparison of Maximum Groundwater Detections to Site-Specific Target Levels. (SSTLs)	7-4
10.1	Analytical Protocol for Groundwater Analysis During Long-Term Monitoring Plan	10-3

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

LIST OF FIGURES

No.	Title	Page
1.1	Base Location	1-6
1.2	Site Location	1-7
1.3	Site Map.....	1-8
2.1	Sampling Locations	2-6
3.1	Groundwater Elevation Contour Map.....	3-4
4.1	Preliminary Conceptual Site Model	4-2
5.1	BTEX and TRPH in Soil	5-5
5.2	COPCs in Groundwater	5-8
6.1	Dissolved COPC Concentrations vs Time at MW-1	6-5
6.2	Dissolved COPC Concentrations vs Time at MW-2	6-6
6.3	Dissolved COPC Concentrations vs Time at GWRW-4	6-7
6.4	Sequence of Microbially Mediated Redox Processes.....	6-14
6.5	Maximum Simulated Migration Distance of Xylene Concentrations Above Tier 1 TCL	6-31
6.6	Maximum Simulated Xylene Concentrations Vs Time.....	6-33
7.1	Revised Conceptual Model	7-7
10.1	Long-Term Monitoring Well Sampling Locations.....	10-2

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

°C	degrees centigrade
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
AAS	air sparge
AETC	Air Education and Training Command
AFB	Air Force Base
AFCEE/ERT	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Technology Transfer Division
bgs	below ground surface
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CAR	Contamination Assessment Report
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
COPC	chemicals of potential concern
CSM	conceptual site model
DO	dissolved oxygen
EDB	ethylene dibromide
ES	Engineering-Science, Inc.
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
Fe ²⁺	ferrous iron
Fe ³⁺	ferric iron
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
ft/day	feet per day
ft/ft	feet per foot
ft/yr	feet per year
gpd/ft	gallons per day per foot
H ⁺	hydrogen ion
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
LCS	laboratory control samples
LTM	long-term monitoring
LNAPL	light, non-aqueous phase liquid
MDL	method detection limit
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MNA	monitored natural attenuation
msl	mean sea level
MS/MSD	matrix spike / matrix spike duplicate
MTBE	methyl tert-butyl ether
mV	millivolt
MW	monitoring well
N	nitrogen
NFA	No-Further-Action

O ₂	oxygen
ORP	oxidation/reduction potential
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OVA	organic vapor analyzer
OVM	organic vapor meter
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
Parsons ES	Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.
PEL	permissible exposure limits
POC	point of compliance
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
ppmv	parts per million, volume per volume
PQL	practical quantitation limit
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RNA	remediation by natural attenuation
SAP	sampling and analysis plan
SB	soil boring
SQL	sample quantitation limit
SVE	soil vapor extraction
Tbsp	tablespoon
TCLs	target cleanup levels
TDS	total dissolved solids
TLV	threshold limit value
TOC	total organic carbon
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
TRPH	total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	underground storage tank

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. (Parsons ES) was retained by the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Technology Transfer Division (AFCEE/ERT) under Air Education and Training Command (AETC) Contract No. F41689-96-D-0710, Order No. 5015 to prepare a corrective action plan (CAP) to support a risk-based remediation decision for contaminated soil and groundwater at the Seventh Street Service Station at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) in Florida.

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK-BASED APPROACH

The objective of risk-based remediation is to reduce the risk of specific chemicals to human health and/or ecological receptors such as animals or plant life. For any chemical to pose a risk, four elements must exist at the site:

- A source of chemical contamination that exceeds or could generate chemical contamination above health-protective or aesthetic standards;
- A mechanism of contaminant release;
- A human or ecological receptor available for chemical contact; and
- A completed pathway through which that receptor will contact the chemical.

If any one of these four elements is absent at a site, there is no current risk. The reduction or elimination of risk can be accomplished by limiting or removing any one of these four elements from the site.

The goal of this risk-based remediation approach is to find the most cost-effective method of reducing present and future risk by combining three risk reduction techniques:

- Chemical Source Reduction - Achieved by natural attenuation processes over time or by engineered removals such as free product recovery, soil vapor extraction (SVE), or *in situ* bioventing.
- Chemical Migration Control - Examples include natural attenuation of a groundwater plume, and SVE to prevent migration of hazardous vapors to a receptor exposure point.

- Receptor Restriction - Examples include land use controls and site fencing to eliminate chemical exposure until natural attenuation and/or engineered remediation reduce the chemical source and/or eliminate the potential for chemical migration to an exposure point.

1.2 RISK-BASED APPROACH TASKS

The major tasks of this risk-based project are:

- Assessing available data and collecting any supplemental site characterization data necessary to define the nature, magnitude, and extent of soil and groundwater contamination and to document to what degree natural attenuation processes are operating at the selected sites;
- Determining whether an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment currently exists or may exist in the foreseeable future using applicable Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) guidance and regulations, contaminant fate and transport predictions, and exposure concentration estimates;
- Evaluating and recommending a remedial alternative that both reduces the source of contamination and minimizes or eliminates risks to potential receptors; and
- Documenting the remedial action selection process in a report that satisfies FDEP requirements.

1.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

This section describes Florida's tiered approach for risk-based remedial action at sites contaminated with petroleum products. The *Petroleum Contamination Site Cleanup Criteria* rule [Chapter 62.770 of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC)] (FDEP, 1997) presents guidance for determination of remedial requirements for closure of petroleum-contaminated sites, including several mechanisms for determining matrix-specific cleanup criteria. The regulations allow closure of petroleum release sites under several different scenarios, including:

- No-Further-Action (NFA) Proposal Without Conditions,
- NFA Proposal With Conditions, or
- Monitoring-Only Proposal for Natural Attenuation.

A Remedial Action Plan (RAP) must be prepared for sites that do not meet the requirements for NFA or Natural Attenuation. Closure of a site under the NFA-Without-Conditions alternative would allow unrestricted future use of the site (e.g., residential land use), and therefore the requirements and allowable contaminant levels under this alternative are the most restrictive. The NFA-With-Conditions alternative requires that appropriate institutional or engineering controls be implemented to limit receptor exposure; sites seeking closure under this alternative are subject to potentially less stringent cleanup levels. A Natural Attenuation Monitoring Program is a

recognized means of remediating a site, with the goal of achieving the NFA cleanup target levels.

The actual or potential beneficial use of the groundwater and susceptibility of the aquifer to contamination are considered in the risk-based corrective action program to determine site-specific remediation target levels. All groundwater of the State of Florida is classified according to the following uses:

- Class F-I: Potable water use: groundwater in a single source aquifer described in Rule 62-520.460, FAC that has a total dissolved solids (TDS) content of less than 3,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and was specifically reclassified as Class F-I by the Commission.
- Class G-I: Potable water use: groundwater in a single-source aquifer that has a TDS content of less than 3,000 mg/L.
- Class G-II: Potable water use: groundwater in an aquifer that has a TDS content of less than 10,000 mg/L, unless otherwise classified by the Commission.
- Class G-III: Non-potable water use: groundwater in an unconfined aquifer that has a TDS content of 10,000 mg/L or greater; or that has a TDS content of 3,000-10,000 mg/L and either has been reclassified by the Commission as having no reasonable potential as a future source of drinking water, or has been designated by the FDEP as an exempted aquifer pursuant to Rule 62-28.130(3), FAC.
- Class G-IV: Non-potable water use: groundwater in a confined aquifer that has a TDS content of 10,000 mg/L or greater.

The classification of the groundwater beneath the Seventh Street Service Station is G-II (Williams, 1997).

1.3.1 No Further Action

Closure of a petroleum release site under a NFA Proposal (without or with conditions) requires that a site meet the following criteria:

- No free product is present (as specified in 62-770.680 (1)(a), FAC);
- No fire or explosion hazard is present due to release of petroleum or petroleum products;
- No "excessively contaminated soil" (as defined in 62-770.200, FAC) is present; and
- Matrix-specific target cleanup levels are met.

The *Petroleum Contamination Site Cleanup Criteria* rule (FDEP, 1997) incorporates matrix-specific Target Cleanup Levels (TCLs) for petroleum constituents in the form of "look-up" tables or through reference to other applicable regulations (i.e., state groundwater or surface water regulations). Contaminant concentrations in all affected media at a site must be below all applicable TCLs for the site to qualify for a NFA (with or without conditions) proposal. However, the rule also allows for the development of alternative cleanup standards based on a site-specific risk assessment for use in a NFA Proposal with conditions. These site-specific alternative cleanup standards can be used in place of those presented in the look-up tables.

1.3.2 Natural Attenuation With Monitoring

The FDEP recognizes natural attenuation with monitoring as a viable site remediation strategy. The following criteria must be met to demonstrate that this strategy is appropriate for a site:

- No free product is present (as specified in 62-770.690 (1)(a), FAC);
- Contaminated soil is not present to the extent that it may increase cleanup costs;
- Groundwater contaminant concentrations above applicable TCLs are not migrating beyond a temporary point of compliance (POC);
- Available data show an overall decrease in the mass of contamination; and
- Contaminant concentrations in groundwater do not exceed appropriate criteria (Table IX levels, 62-770, FAC); or the technical evaluations (as specified in 62-770.690 (1)(f), FAC) indicate that natural attenuation is an appropriate remedial alternative.

Natural attenuation with monitoring requires the establishment of a temporary POC based on site-specific conditions relating to land and groundwater use, potentially exposed populations, hydrogeology, and type and concentrations of contaminants. Concentrations of petroleum compounds at the POC cannot exceed levels presented in the rule. Monitoring of natural attenuation to show plume stability and/or contaminant reductions can eventually lead to a proposal for NFA With or Without Conditions.

1.3.3 Summary

In summary, the *Petroleum Contamination Site Cleanup Criteria* rule allows a rapid determination of whether or not a site can qualify for a NFA proposal and/or the appropriateness of natural attenuation with monitoring as a remedial strategy. The rule allows for inclusion of site-specific information in developing alternative cleanup levels for NFA with conditions, and provides guidance on preparation of a RAP if active remediation is warranted.

1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This CAP consists of eight sections, including this introduction, and five appendices. Site background, including operating history and a review of environmental site

investigations conducted to date, is provided in the remainder of this section. Section 2 summarizes the 1998 site characterization activities performed by Parsons ES. Physical characteristics of the site and surrounding area are described in Section 3. A Tier 1 evaluation is completed in Section 4 to identify those site contaminants that are considered chemicals of potential concern (COPCs). Section 5 summarizes the nature and extent of COPC contamination at the site. Section 6 addresses the effects of natural chemical attenuation processes that are documented to be occurring at the site, and presents chemical fate and transport and receptor exposure analyses. The Tier 2 risk evaluation is detailed in Section 7. Section 8 presents a remedial alternatives evaluation. Section 9 presents the summary and conclusions of this evaluation of risk-based remediation at the site. Section 10 presents a long-term monitoring (LTM) plan. Section 11 presents references used in preparing this CAP.

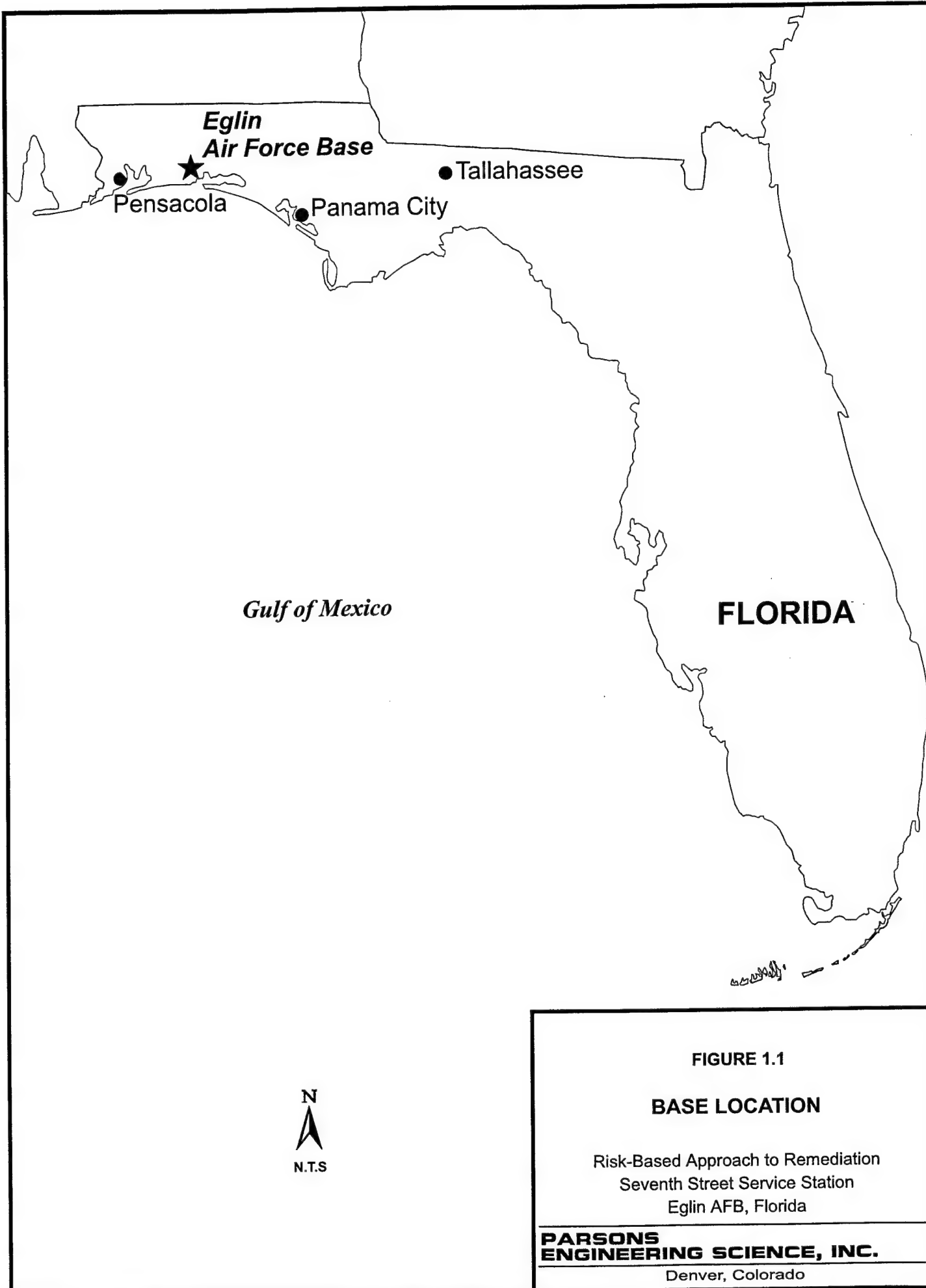
Analytical data sheets and chain-of-custody records are in Appendix A. Pertinent information from prior investigations is presented in Appendix B. Boring logs, groundwater sampling forms, and well construction diagrams for all drilling and sampling activities completed by Parsons ES during the March 1998 field effort are included in Appendix C. Appendix D includes the input and output from the aquifer slug test analyses. Appendix E includes the supporting documentation for the quantitative calculations used in the predictive chemical fate assessment and computation of Tier 2 SSTLS. Appendix F includes BIOSCREEN model input and output. Appendix G contains cost calculations for proposed remedial alternatives.

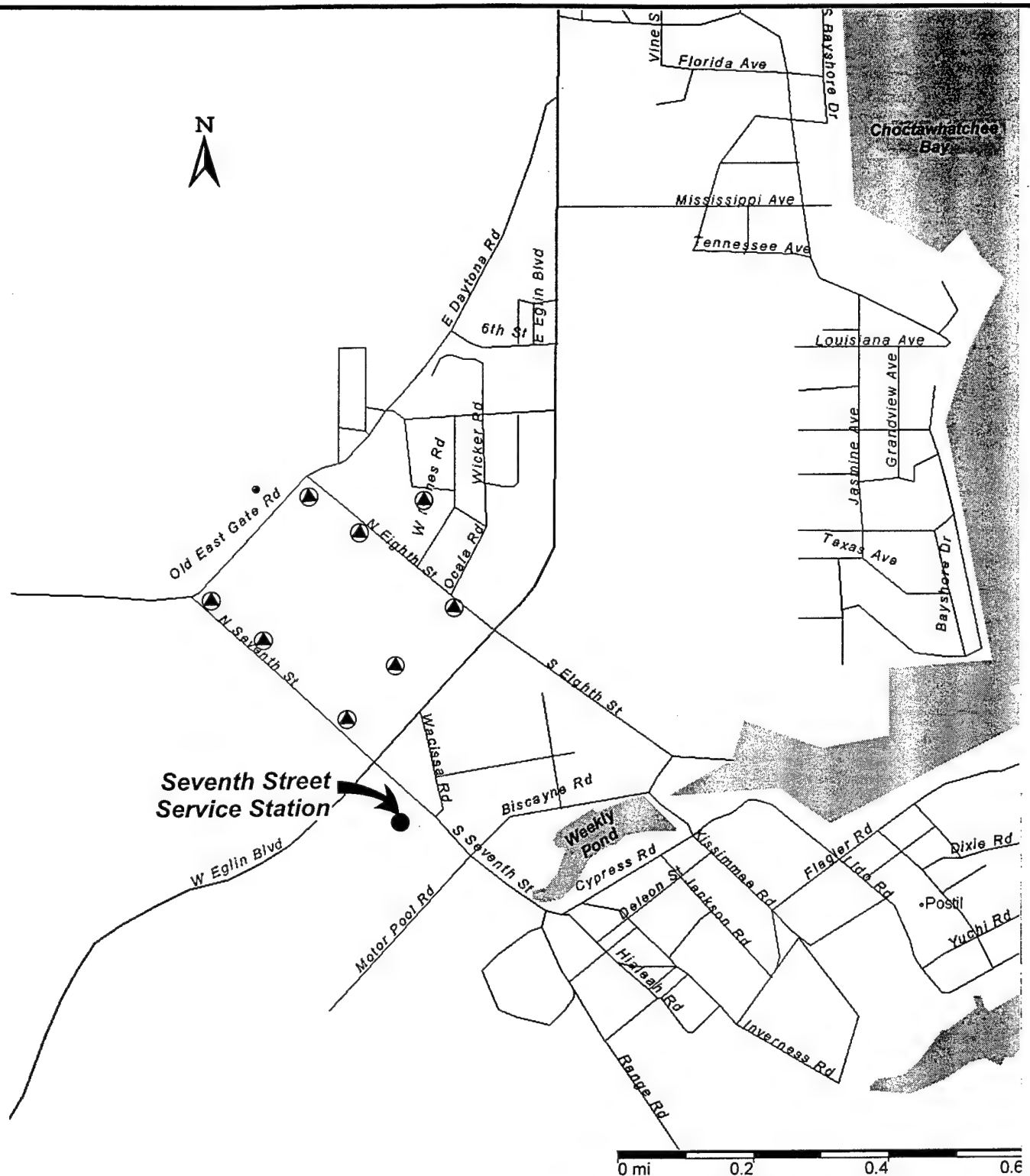
1.5 SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

Eglin AFB is located in Okaloosa County in the Florida panhandle (Figure 1.1). The Seventh Street Service Station is located southeast of the intersection of Seventh Street and Eglin Boulevard (Figure 1.2). Features of the site include Building 501, an attached canopy with 3 abandoned pump islands, a former underground storage tank (UST) pit located east of Building 501, and a treatment system storage compound east-southeast of Building 501 (Figure 1.3).

The Seventh Street Service Station opened in 1955 as a retail gasoline and automobile service station. Retail fuel sales were discontinued in July 1993. Building 501 currently houses a four-bay vehicle repair and auto parts shop. The fuel dispensers at the pump islands have been removed. The former tank pit contained USTs which stored leaded and unleaded gasoline. All of the tanks were removed except one that is partially buried below the concrete base of the treatment system compound.

A fuel leak from the UST system, reported to FDEP in 1983, released an estimated 3,600 gallons of unleaded gasoline over a period of years. Free product was detected in the subsurface at thicknesses of 0.5 to 1.5 inches during the environmental investigation conducted by Geraghty & Miller (1985). A free-product recovery and groundwater treatment system was designed by Jones, Edmunds, and Associates (subcontracted by Geraghty & Miller) and installed by Phoenix Construction at the site in Fall 1987. However, the system was not operable until Fall 1989, and at that time only two groundwater recovery wells were in operation (Engineering-Science, Inc. [ES], 1990). The product recovery and groundwater treatment system consists of two product recovery wells, six groundwater recovery wells, and an air-stripper treatment





Legend

- ▲ Irrigation Wells

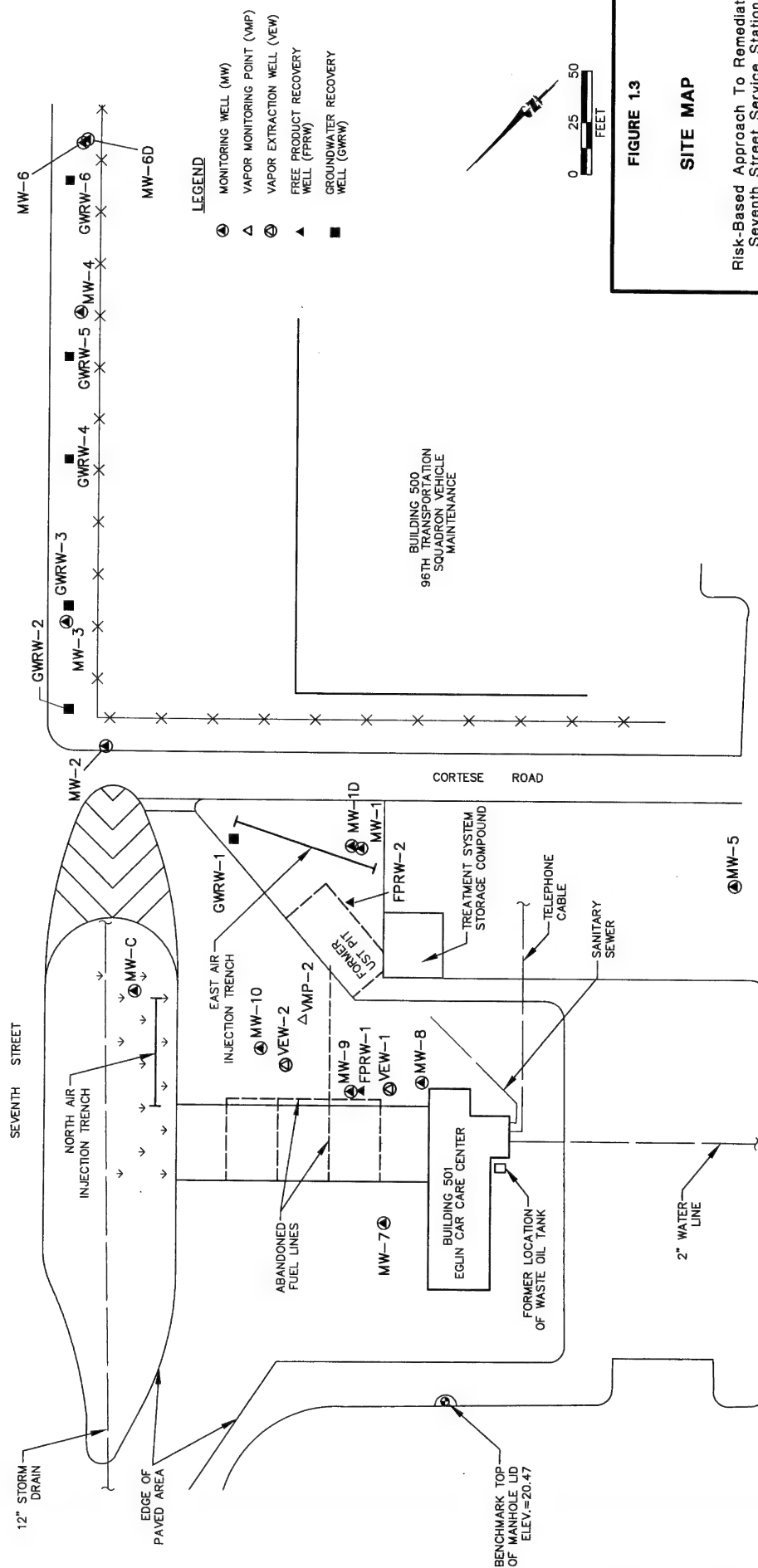
FIGURE 1.2

SITE LOCATION

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service station
Eglin AFB, Florida

**PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado



LEGEND

- MONITORING WELL (MW)
- △ VAPOR MONITORING POINT (VMP)
- ⊙ VAPOR EXTRACTION WELL (VEW)
- ▲ FREE PRODUCT RECOVERY WELL (FPRW)
- GROUNDWATER RECOVERY WELL (GWRW)



FIGURE 1.3

SITE MAP

Risk-Based Approach To Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

**PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**
Denver, Colorado

system. Air stripper effluent from the pump and treat system is discharged to the sanitary sewer. A bioventing system was installed by ES in May 1992 to remediate soil contamination (ES, 1992 and 1993). The bioventing system consists of two vapor extraction wells, two vapor monitoring points, and 2 recirculation/reinjection trenches. Groundwater samples are collected semi-annually to evaluate the effectiveness of the groundwater treatment system, and soil samples were collected in May 1992 and May 1993 to evaluate the effectiveness of the bioventing system (ES, 1993).

Other possible sources of site contamination include a UST on the east side of Building 500 and a waste oil UST southwest of Building 501, which was excavated in July 1994. A closure report has been submitted to the FDEP for the waste oil UST site (Williams, 1997).

SECTION 2

SITE CHARACTERIZATION ACTIVITIES

Several soil and groundwater investigations have been conducted at the Seventh Street Service Station. These investigations focused on characterizing and delineating dissolved hydrocarbons in groundwater and residual fuel hydrocarbons in soil. Parsons ES conducted an investigation at the site during March 1998 to collect site-specific data relevant to quantifying the effects of natural contaminant attenuation processes and to facilitate development and implementation of a risk-based remedial action for the site. Soil gas, soil, and groundwater were sampled to:

- Further delineate the extent of contamination;
- Assess temporal trends in soil and groundwater contaminant concentrations;
- Support contaminant fate and transport analyses; and
- Develop appropriate exposure-point concentrations to compare to final remediation goals.

Data collected during previous investigations were used to augment this study. Emphasis was placed on collecting data documenting the natural biodegradation and attenuation of fuel hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater at the site.

The March 1998 supplemental site characterization activities performed by Parsons ES are briefly described in the remainder of this section. Most site characterization procedures (i.e., soil, soil gas, and groundwater sampling procedures) are described in detail in the project Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) (Parsons ES, 1997).

2.1 SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

As part of the risk-based remedial approach for the site, field data collection efforts focused on investigating specific chemical constituents that potentially pose a threat to human health or the environment. The chemicals targeted for study at this site were identified from previous site investigations and the chemical composition of the primary contaminant source (i.e., release(s) of gasoline from the former USTs). The petroleum hydrocarbons and associated constituents identified and addressed as part of this study, as either historically above FDEP levels or previously unquantified, include benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX); methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE); ethylene dibromide (EDB); polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH); and lead.

The risk-based investigation for the site was conducted according to the methodologies presented in the *Work Plan for the Risk-Based Investigation and Closure of the Base Exchange Service Station and the Military Gas Station* (Parsons ES, 1998c), hereafter referred to as the work plan. A work plan addendum (Parsons ES, 1998a) that described the proposed soil sampling activities in greater detail was prepared. The work plan and addendum were developed according to available guidelines and requirements of the FDEP to support site closure.

The following sampling and testing activities were performed by Parsons ES during March 1998 at the site as part of this investigation:

- Conducted aquifer slug tests at 2 existing monitoring wells (MW-1 and MW-2);
- Drilled 20 soil borings (SB01-SB14, VEW-1, VEW2, VMP-2, MP-1, MP-2, & MP-3);
- Collected 25 subsurface soil samples for field headspace screening from 20 boreholes;
- Sent 22 subsurface soil samples for fixed-base laboratory analysis from 14 of the 20 boreholes;
- Collected groundwater samples for field and fixed-base laboratory analysis from 8 existing groundwater monitoring wells and 3 temporary monitoring points; and
- Collected 3 soil gas samples for laboratory analysis.

Analytical method detection limit (MDL) requirements were considered before site characterization work was initiated. Suitable analytical methods and quality control (QC) procedures were selected (Parsons ES, 1997) to ensure that the data collected under this program are of sufficient quality to be used in a quantitative risk assessment.

Soil and groundwater samples were analyzed in the field and by Quanterra, Inc. of Arvada, Colorado; Dallas, Texas; and Tampa, Florida. Soil gas samples were analyzed in the field and by Air Toxics, Ltd. of Folsom, California. The laboratory data sheets and chain-of-custody records are presented in Appendix A. The analytical protocols for all samples are summarized in Table 2.1. Tables 2.2 and 2.3 summarize the field and fixed-base laboratory analyses performed by sampling location. These analyses and measurements were performed for various inorganic, geochemical, and physical parameters to document natural biodegradation processes and to assess the potential effectiveness of low-cost source reduction technologies.

2.2 SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLING

Soil samples were collected from the site to obtain soil total organic carbon (TOC) data and to further characterize soil contamination at the site. The boring locations are shown on Figure 2.1. Soil samples were analyzed to facilitate evaluation of the potential for contaminant partitioning from soil into groundwater and soil gas, and to assess the magnitude of any changes in contaminant concentrations that have occurred over time. These borings were advanced using a Geoprobe® hydraulic sampling rig as described in the SAP (Parsons ES, 1997).

TABLE 2.1
ANALYTICAL PROTOCOL FOR
GROUNDWATER, SOIL, AND SOIL GAS SAMPLES
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

MATRIX	METHOD	WHERE ANALYZED
GROUNDWATER		
Ferrous Iron (Fe^{+2})	Colorimetric, Hach Method 8146	Field
Sulfate (SO_4^{-2})	Colorimetric, Hach Method 8051	Field
Conductivity	Direct reading meter	Field
Dissolved Oxygen	Direct reading meter	Field
pH	Direct reading meter	Field
Redox Potential	Direct reading meter	Field
Temperature	Direct reading meter	Field
BTEX	SW8020A	QUANTERRA ^{a/}
EDB	SW8011 /504	QUANTERRA
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	SW8310	QUANTERRA
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TRPH)	FL-PRO (C8-C40)	QUANTERRA
Methane (CH_4)	RSK-175	QUANTERRA
Nitrate as Nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3^{-1}\text{-N}$)	E300.0/SW9056	QUANTERRA
Lead	SW7421	QUANTERRA
SOIL		
BTEX + MTBE	SW8020A	QUANTERRA
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	SW8310	QUANTERRA
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TRPH)	FL-PRO (C8-C40)	QUANTERRA
Total Organic Carbon	SW9060	QUANTERRA
SOIL GAS		
BTEX	TO-3	Air Toxics ^{b/}
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	TO-3	Air Toxics

Notes:

a/ Quanterra, Inc. of Arvada, Colorado; Dallas, Texas (methane only); and Tampa, Florida (TRPH and EDB only).

b/ Air Toxics LTD. of Folsom, California

TABLE 2.2
SOIL AND SOIL GAS ANALYSES BY SAMPLE LOCATION
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Sample Location Sample Matrix Depth (ft. bgs) ^{a/}	SB01 Soil 7-8	SB02 Soil 7-8	SB03 Soil 7-8	SB06 Soil 3-4	SB06 Soil 4-5	SB06 Soil 7-8	SB07 Soil 4.5-5.5	SB07 Soil 7-8	SB08 Soil 5-6	SB09 Soil 8-9	SB11 Soil 5-6	SB12 Soil 7-8
ANALYTE												
BTEX ^{b/}				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MTBE ^{c/}				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PAHs ^{d/}				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TRPH ^{e/}				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TOC ^{f/}	X	X	X									
BTEX/TPH ^{g/}												

Sample Location Sample Matrix Depth (ft. bgs)	SB14 Soil 7-8	MP-2 Soil 3-4	MP-2 Soil 5-6	VMP2 Soil 3-4	VMP2 Soil 5-6	VMP2 Soil 7-8	VEW1 Soil 3-4	VEW1 Soil 5-6	VEW1 Soil 7-8	VEW2 Soil 5.5-6.5	SG1 Gas NA	SG2 Gas NA	SG3 Gas NA
ANALYTE													
BTEX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
MTBE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
PAHs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
TRPH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
TOC													
BTEX/TPH											X	X	X

Notes:

- ^{a/} ft. bgs = Feet below ground surface.
^{b/} BTEX = Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes.
^{c/} MTBE = Methyl tert butyl ether.
^{d/} PAHs = Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.
^{e/} TRPH = Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons.
^{f/} TOC = Total organic carbon.
^{g/} TPH = Total petroleum hydrocarbons.

TABLE 2.3
GROUNDWATER ANALYSES BY SAMPLE LOCATION
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Sample Location	MW-1	MW-2	MW-20 (duplicate of MW-2)	MW-4	MW-7	MW-C	MW-D	GWRW-4	GWRW-6	MP-1	MP-2	MP-3
ANALYTE												
BTEX ^{a/}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EDB ^{b/}	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	
PAHs ^{c/}	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	
TRPH ^{d/}	X	X	X								X	
Total Lead	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	
Dissolved Lead							X	X		X	X	
Methane	X	X	X		X	X	X				X	
ORP ^{e/}	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Conductivity	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dissolved Oxygen	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Temperature	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
pH	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ferrous Iron	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sulfate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nitrate	X	X	X		X	X	X				X	

Notes:

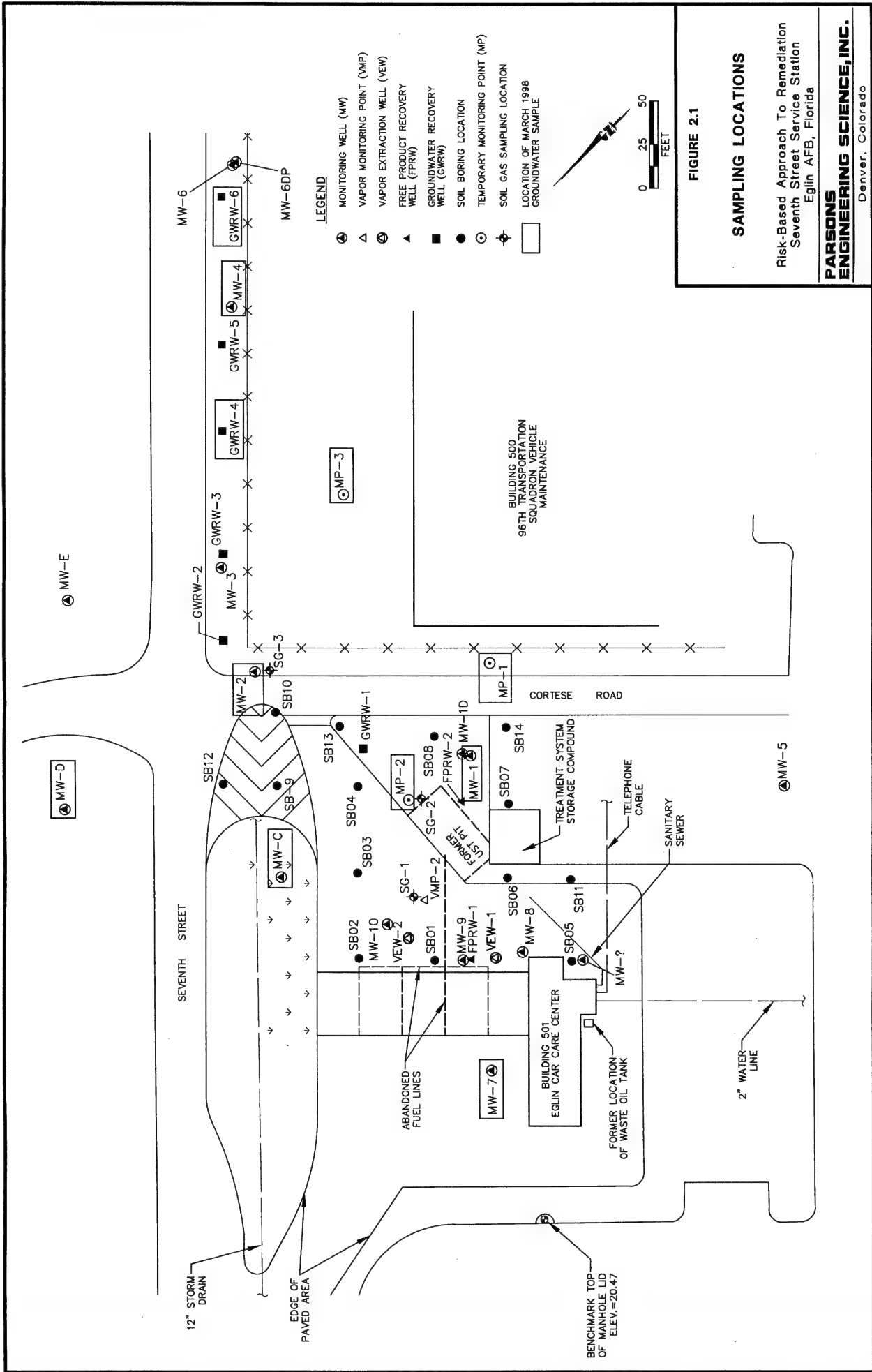
a/ BTEX = Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes

b/ EDB = Ethylene dibromide

c/ PAHs = Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons

d/ TRPH = Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons

e/ ORP = Oxidation-reduction potential



Samples from 20 boreholes were described for lithology and field screened for volatile organic vapors using a photoionization detector (PID). Twenty-two soil samples from 14 boreholes were submitted to Quanterra, Inc. for laboratory analysis. Borehole logs are included in Appendix C. Field and laboratory analyses for each soil sampling location are summarized in Table 2.2. Soil analytical results are summarized and discussed in Sections 4 and 5.

2.3 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

Groundwater samples were collected from 8 existing monitoring/recovery wells and 3 temporary monitoring points at the site in March 1998 (Figure 2.1). The groundwater samples were analyzed for fuel-related contaminants and for various inorganic and geochemical indicators to evaluate natural chemical and physical attenuation processes that are occurring at the site. Field and laboratory analyses for each groundwater sampling location are summarized in Table 2.3.

All monitoring wells and temporary monitoring points were purged using a peristaltic pump with dedicated high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and silicone tubing. Purging consisted of removing groundwater from the well until the pH, DO concentration, oxidation/reduction potential (ORP), conductivity, and temperature stabilized.

Within 24 hours of the purge event, groundwater samples were collected from the monitoring wells using a peristaltic pump and dedicated tubing. The water was carefully poured down the inner walls of each sample bottle to minimize aeration of the sample. Sample bottles for BTEX, MTBE, EDB, methane, and/or Hach® field analyses were filled so that there was no headspace or air bubbles within the container. One duplicate sample was collected during the groundwater sampling event.

Field and laboratory groundwater analytical results are discussed in Sections 4 and 5 of this report. These results are used in Section 6 to evaluate the natural physical, chemical, and biological processes that are affecting the COPCs at this site.

2.4 SOIL GAS MEASUREMENTS

Soil gas samples were collected at the site for fixed-base laboratory analyses. The purpose of soil gas sampling was to assess the potential risk to future workers at the site from inhalation of volatilized contaminants.

Three soil gas samples, SG-1 through SG-3, were collected at the locations shown on Figure 2.1 at a depth of 3 feet bgs. The samples were collected in SUMMA® canisters and submitted to Air Toxics, Ltd. in Folsom, California for analysis of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and BTEX using US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method TO-3. Field and laboratory analyses for each soil gas sampling location are summarized in Table 2.2. Analytical results for the soil gas samples are summarized in Sections 4 and 5.

2.5 SLUG TESTS AND ANALYSIS

Four slug tests were conducted in two existing monitoring wells at the site in March 1998. Two tests were conducted in each of wells MW-1 and MW-2. The data were analyzed using AQTESOLV® aquifer test analysis software (Geraghty & Miller, 1994) and the method described by Bouwer and Rice (1976) and Bouwer (1989). Analysis results are presented in Appendix D and discussed in Section 3.3.

2.6 EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

All downhole soil sampling tools (e.g., Geoprobe® drive-shoe and sampling barrel) were cleaned prior to collection of each sample with a clean water/phosphate-free detergent mix followed by a clean water rinse. Decontaminated tools also were used for soil gas sampling. The water level indicator probe was decontaminated prior to each use with a clean water/phosphate-free detergent mix followed by a distilled water rinse.

2.7 INVESTIGATION-DERIVED WASTES (IDW)

Soil cuttings and unused soil samples were moved to an approved on-Base storage area for later disposal by the Base. Purge water was discharged to the influent of the groundwater treatment system.

2.8 ANALYTICAL DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT

2.8.1 Introduction

An electronic Level III validation was performed by a qualified chemist on the March 1998 analytical results obtained from Quanterra to determine data quality. The validation included internal data checks and application of data qualifiers to the analytical results based on adherence to method protocols and project-specific control limits. The electronic validation aided in assessing the quality of the data; however, professional judgement was used in applying qualifiers. Method protocols reviewed included:

- Analytical holding times,
- Method blanks,
- Trip blanks,
- Surrogate spikes,
- Matrix spikes/matrix spike duplicates (MS/MSDs),
- Laboratory control samples (LCSs), and
- Sample temperatures during shipping and storage.

Data qualifiers were applied to analytical results during the data validation process. All data were validated using method applicable guidelines and in accordance with the *National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review* (USEPA, 1994b) and the *National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review* (USEPA, 1994c). The following definitions provide explanations of the USEPA (1994b and 1994c) qualifiers assigned to analytical results during data validation. The data qualifiers described were applied to both inorganic and organic results.

- U - The analyte was not present above the reported sample quantitation limit (SQL).
- J1 - The analyte is qualified as an estimated value solely because it is greater than the MDL and less than the practical quantitation limit (PQL), indicating no laboratory quality issues.

2.8.2 Data Quality

Data quality for each QC parameter where exceptions were noted during the validation is summarized in this section. Only results that exceeded quality assurance (QA)/QC criteria are presented. All frequency requirements for collection of field QA/QC samples (MS/MSDs and blanks) were met. The frequency requirements for laboratory specific method QA/QC also were met.

Samples were collected and analyzed as specified in the methods. All samples are representative of the site and comparable with the results of previous and future investigations (when used in accordance with the validation qualifiers).

Post digestion spikes were out of control for lead in five samples. The spike recoveries were consistently high, and a review of the data revealed that continuing check standard recoveries were also very high. This information, combined with the fact that the MS/MSD recoveries were in control, indicates an analytical bias. Therefore, the sample results were not qualified. The surrogate spike recovery for terphenyl-d14, Method SW8310, was low and out of control. As a result, all compounds in this sample were qualified as estimated ("UJ"). The low surrogate recovery is most likely due to matrix interference.

Methane concentrations detected in groundwater samples from MW-7 (0.00024 mg/L), MW-C (0.0021 mg/L), and MW-D (0.00015 mg/L) were qualified as not detected ("U") due to the detection of methane in the associated method blank. The remaining detected methane concentrations were sufficiently higher than the blank concentrations that the results were not qualified.

All sample results qualified as "U", "UJ", or "J1" and used in accordance with the data validation qualifiers applied are usable for the intended purposes. Results qualified as "UJ" represent an association to non-compliant QC criteria which has caused the reported concentration to be estimated. Project objectives do not exclude the use of estimated concentrations, and therefore the data value is usable for project purposes.

SECTION 3

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

This section describes the physical characteristics of the Seventh Street Service Station and adjacent environs at Eglin AFB, as determined from data collected during previous site investigations (Geraghty & Miller, 1985; ES, 1990; ES, 1992; ES, 1993) and by Parsons ES in March 1998 as part of the risk-based investigation. A summary of site characterization activities completed by Parsons ES to supplement existing data is presented in Section 2 of this CAP.

3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Eglin AFB is located in the East Gulf Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. This province is characterized by relatively low topographic relief and a gradual slope toward the Gulf of Mexico. White sand beaches and sand ridges typically border the coastline, while flatlands and swamps extend 10 to 15 miles inland.

3.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

Surficial deposits are characterized by unconsolidated sands, silts, and clayey sands of Pliocene to Recent age which extend to a depth of approximately 60 feet below ground surface (bgs). The Surficial Aquifer System contains the undifferentiated Quaternary sediments and the Citronelle Formation. The typical lithology of the surficial aquifer is primarily fine to coarse quartz sand, with clay, silt and gravel, and clayey sand and sandy clay lenses. Limonite-cemented zones, shell beds, and carbonates are also common. The thickness of the surficial aquifer varies from 40 to 100 feet and the elevation of the water table varies from 0 to 30 feet above mean sea level (msl). The water within the Surficial Aquifer System is generally unconfined; however, beds of low permeability may cause semi-confined or locally confined conditions in its deeper parts. Water table elevations and horizontal gradients generally reflect contours of the land surface.

Below the surficial aquifer is the Pensacola Clay, a relatively impermeable unit separating the surficial aquifer from the Floridan Aquifer. The Floridan Aquifer System contains the Bruce Creek Limestone, St. Marks Formation, Chattahoochee Formation, Suwannee Limestone, Marianna Limestone, and Ocala Limestone. The typical lithology of the Floridan Aquifer System is vuggy, fossiliferous, micro-crystalline to granular, argillaceous to sandy, porous limestone and dolomite. The limestone and dolomite may be interbedded with dolomitic sand, silt, and clay beds. The Ocala Limestone forms one of the most permeable zones within the Floridan Aquifer System. The extensive development of secondary porosity by dissolution and dolomitization has greatly increased the permeability of the unit. The thickness of the

Floridan Aquifer System varies from 900 to 1,000 feet and the elevation of the top of this unit varies from 270 to 320 feet below msl.

3.3 SITE GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

Site geology at the Seventh Street Service Station is characterized by poorly- to moderately-sorted, fine to coarse-grained quartz sand with varying amounts of silt and clay. Depth to groundwater, as measured at the site in March 1998, ranged from approximately 5 to 8 feet bgs (Table 3.1). Groundwater elevations ranged from approximately 11.4 to 14.7 feet above msl. Groundwater flows toward the groundwater and free product recovery wells at the site (Figure 3.1). The background hydraulic gradient is approximately 0.004 foot per foot (ft/ft) and gradually steepens near the recovery wells.

Data from a 24-hour aquifer pumping test conducted by Layne-Western Company, Inc. in June 1987 indicate that the transmissivity of the surficial deposits at the site range from 12,692 gallons per day per foot (gpd/ft) to 70,400 gpd/ft. Assuming an aquifer thickness of 60 feet (Section 3.2), the hydraulic conductivity of the surficial deposits at the site ranges from 28 feet per day (ft/day) to 157 ft/day. Data from a hydraulic conductivity test at MW-1 indicate a hydraulic conductivity of 21.5 ft/day (Geraghty & Miller, 1985). During the March 1998 field effort, slug tests were conducted at wells MW-1 and MW-2. The slug tests were analyzed using AQTESOLV® computer-assisted aquifer test data analysis software (Geraghty & Miller, 1994). The results of the slug test data analysis indicate that the hydraulic conductivity at the two wells tested ranges from 0.8 ft/day to 28.1 ft/day and averages 11.7 ft/day (Table 3.2). Based on the overall average of the accumulated hydraulic conductivity data (with the exception of the outlying value of 157 ft/day) and an estimated effective porosity of 25 percent for sand (Spitz and Moreno, 1996), the average advective groundwater velocity at the site is 123 feet per year (ft/yr).

3.4 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND SURFACE WATER HYDROLOGY

The area has relatively flat topography, with ground elevations at the site at approximately 20 feet msl. Surface water hydrology around the site is dominated by the stormwater sewer system. The closest surface water body to the site is Weekly Pond, which is located approximately one-quarter mile downgradient of the site (Figure 1.2).

3.5 CLIMATOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Eglin AFB has a humid, semitropical climate. Daily average temperature in the hottest summer months, July and August, may range from a low of 70 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to a high of 88°F, with an average of approximately 82°F. Winters are mild, with occasional frost from November through February. During the coldest months, December and February, the temperature may be as low as 18°F or as high as 74°F, with the average around 50°F. Average annual rainfall is approximately 64 inches and ranges from 3.5 inches in October to almost 9 inches in July.

TABLE 3.1
GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS - MARCH 25, 1998
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Location	TOC ^{a/} Elevation (ft msl) ^{b/}	Depth to Water (ft below TOC)	Groundwater Elevation (ft msl)
MW-1	20.76	6.55	14.21
MW1D	22.7	8.46	14.24
MW-2	21.27	7.23	14.04
MW-3	21.26	7.49	13.77
MW-4	21.32	7.91	13.41
MW-5	19.59	4.92	14.67
MW-6	20.44	7.35	13.09
MW-6D	22.09	9.2	12.89
MW-8	19.84	5.25	14.59
MW-9	19.31	4.79	14.52
MW-10	18.95	4.44	14.51
MW-C	19.89	5.5	14.39
MW-D	20.13	5.9	14.23
MW-E	21.38	7.67	13.71
GWRW-1	19.58	5.79	13.79
GWRW-2	20.84	7.77	13.07
GWRW-3	20.35	8.04	12.31
GWRW-4	21.13	8.4	12.73
GWRE-5	21.25	8.02	13.23
GWRW-6	18.7	7.35	11.35
FPRW-1	19.46	5.47	13.99
FPRW-2R	19.92	6.86	13.06

Notes:

a/ TOC = top of casing

b/ ft msl = feet above mean sea level

c/ NM = not measured

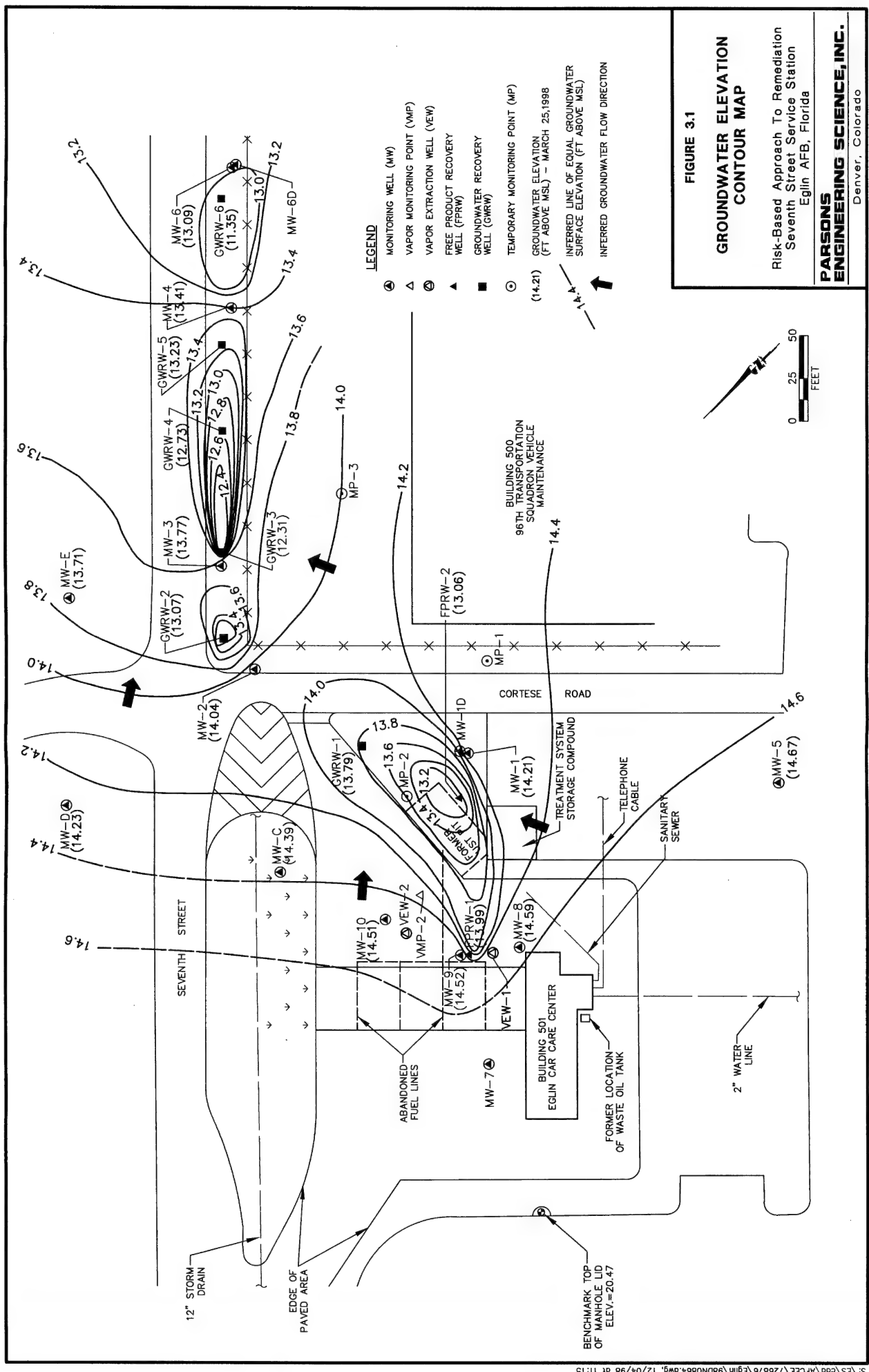


TABLE 3.2
SLUG TEST ANALYSIS RESULTS
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Test	Date	Well	Hydraulic Conductivity (ft/day ^{a/})	Gradient (ft/ft ^{b/})	Effective Porosity	Advective Groundwater Flow Velocity (ft/day)	Advective Groundwater Flow Velocity (ft/yr ^{c/})
Hydraulic conductivity test conducted by Geraghty & Miller 24-hr pumping test conducted by Layne-Western	1985	MW-1	21.5	0.004	0.25	0.344	126
		GWRW-1	28	0.004	0.25	0.448	164
		GWRW-2	61	0.004	0.25	0.976	356
		distance-drawdown analysis	28	0.004	0.25	0.448	164
Slug tests conducted by Parsons ES	Mar-98	MW-1	16.3	0.004	0.25	0.261	
		MW-1	28.1	0.004	0.25	0.450	164
		MW-2	0.8	0.004	0.25	0.013	4.7
		MW-2	2.0	0.004	0.25	0.032	11.7
Average			21.0 ^{d/}	0.004	0.25	0.4	141.3

a/ ft/day = feet per day

b/ ft/ft = foot per foot

c/ ft/yr = feet per year

d/ average computed using the average hydraulic conductivities computed from the following tests: the 1985 Geraghty & Miller test, the 1987 pump test results, the two slug tests in MW-1, and the two slug tests in MW-2.

3.6 WATER WELL SURVEY RESULTS

There are 8 irrigation wells located north (cross-gradient) of the site. The irrigation wells are screened within the surficial aquifer and supply water to irrigate base lawns. The locations of the irrigation wells are shown on Figure 1.2 (EA Engineering, Science, and Technology [EA], 1994). There also is a Base supply well (Base Supply Well number 5) located approximately 400 feet northeast of the site which is screened within the Floridan Aquifer (ES, 1992).

SECTION 4

TIER 1 ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICALS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN

This section provides an overview of the regulatory requirements for a risk-based, tiered approach to identification of COPCs and reviews the preliminary conceptual site model (CSM) developed for the Seventh Street Service Station in the work plan (Parsons ES, 1998c) as a means of selecting appropriate regulatory screening criteria to identify COPCs in affected site media (i.e., chemicals present at concentrations that could pose a risk to human and/or ecological receptors exposed to the affected media). This section also presents a screening-level Tier 1 analysis used to select the COPCs that are the focus of this CAP. The COPCs for the site are identified in the Tier 1 analysis based on estimated risks to human health posed by maximum detected contaminant concentrations.

4.1 REGULATORY REVIEW OF THE TIER 1 SCREENING PROCESS

As an initial step in determining the necessity for remedial action at the Seventh Street Service Station, representative concentrations of site contaminants are compared to the generic NFA-With-Conditions TCLs for soil and groundwater presented in Tables IV and V of the *Petroleum Contamination Site Cleanup Criteria* (FDEP, 1997). Contaminant soil concentrations must be below the Direct Exposure II target levels presented in Table IV (based on applicable groundwater criteria specified in 62-770.680 (1)(c), FAC). Concentrations of COPCs in groundwater must be below background concentrations or less than levels presented in Table V. Maximum dissolved site contaminant concentrations also are compared to the Table IX Natural Attenuation Source Default Values. This comparison provides an initial assessment of the potential appropriateness of monitored natural attenuation (MNA) as a remedial alternative.

Those analytes with site concentrations that exceed the appropriate TCLs for soil and groundwater are considered to be COPCs, and are retained for further analysis concerning the risk-reduction requirements for the site. The nature and extent of these COPCs are described more fully in Section 5. Qualitative and quantitative fate and transport analyses are presented in Section 6 to evaluate the migration and persistence of COPCs in affected media.

4.2 PRELIMINARY CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL REVIEW

Figure 4.1 presents the preliminary conceptual site model (CSM) developed for the site. The model was developed using data collected during previous site investigations and is based on a review of potential receptors and feasible exposure scenarios. The

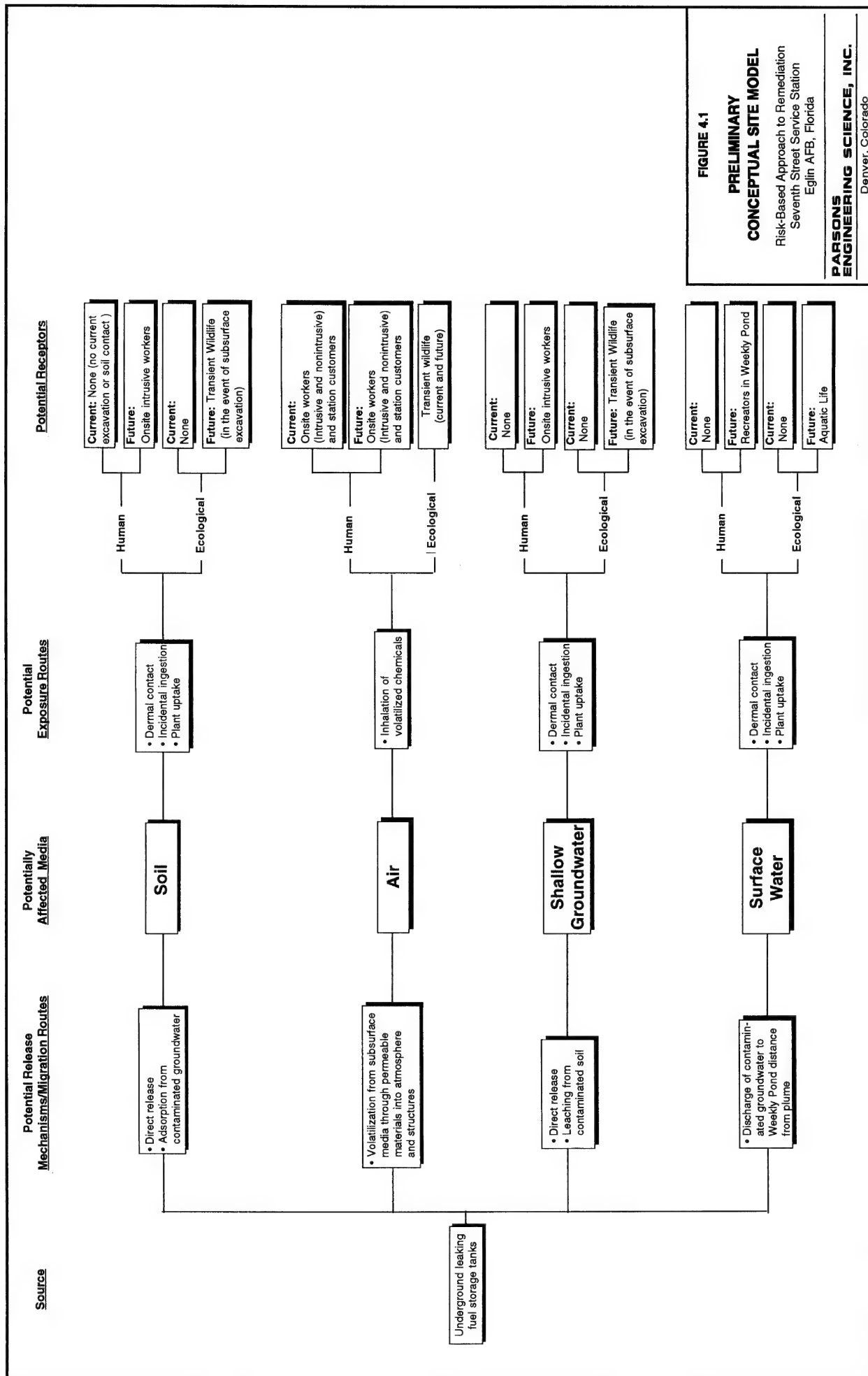


FIGURE 4.1

**PRELIMINARY
CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL**
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

**PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**
Denver, Colorado

purpose of developing a CSM is to guide the evaluation of available site information, including:

- Potential contaminant sources;
- Mechanisms of contaminant release and potential migration routes (e.g., leaching and volatilization);
- Media affected by contaminant releases;
- Routes of possible receptor exposure (e.g., inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact); and
- Potential human and ecological receptors based on conservative, reasonable land use assumptions.

The CSM also was developed to provide an outline for addressing all media-specific current and future exposure scenarios at the site. The CSM has been constructed to identify potentially completed receptor exposure pathways. For an exposure pathway to be completed, there must be a contaminant source, a release mechanism, a contaminant migration pathway, an exposure route, and a receptor. If any of these components is missing, the pathway is considered incomplete, and receptors are not at risk from exposure to site contaminants.

4.2.1 Potential Contaminant Sources, Potential Release Mechanisms, and Potentially Affected Media

As shown on Figure 4.1, the source of the fuel contamination at the Seventh Street Service Station is the former underground gasoline storage and distribution system. The initial mechanism of release was leakage from the storage tanks and distribution lines, resulting in direct release of gasoline to soil and groundwater. Continuing release mechanisms may include adsorption of fuel hydrocarbons to soil from contaminated groundwater, volatilization of hydrocarbons from soil and groundwater into the atmosphere, leaching of hydrocarbons from contaminated soil into groundwater, and discharge of contaminated groundwater to surface water. Air, soil, shallow groundwater, and surface water are the potentially affected physical media at or downgradient from the site.

4.2.2 Potential Exposure Routes

An understanding of potential exposure pathways is important in determining how potential receptors could contact contaminated media and how that contact could result in the uptake of chemicals. Potential exposure routes by which contaminants could impact potential receptors include the following:

- Uptake of contamination from soil, groundwater, or surface water by local vegetation;

- Dermal contact with or incidental ingestion of contaminated soil by site workers (e.g., during excavation activities);
- Inhalation of the volatilized contaminant by site workers, service station customers, or transient wildlife;
- Dermal contact with or incidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater by site workers (e.g., during excavation activities); and
- Dermal contact with or incidental ingestion of contaminated surface water by recreators at Weekly Pond (if the dissolved contaminant plume migrates and discharges to the pond).

4.2.3 Land Use and Potential Receptors

On the basis of available site-specific information, current and future land use at the site is assumed to be industrial/commercial as opposed to residential. The site is an active automotive repair station located within the industrial/commercial section of the main Base. Potential receptors include onsite intrusive and non-intrusive workers, customers of the service station, site vegetation, and transient wildlife. Weekly Pond, a surface water body located approximately one-quarter mile downgradient of the site, is not classified as a fishery, but public access to the pond is not restricted. Therefore, recreators at Weekly Pond could be potential future receptors.

4.3 TIER 1 SCREENING ANALYSIS

It is the intention of the Air Force to obtain FDEP approval for a corrective action for the site that will protect potential receptors from unacceptable exposures to site-related chemicals. To accomplish this objective, the COPCs that drive potential risks and impact the final remedial requirements at this site were identified.

FDEP (1997) Tier 1 TCLs are based on 1) analyte-specific toxicity data; 2) an exposure-pathway-specific cancer target risk limit of 10^{-6} (i.e., one additional cancer above the background rate in a population of one million) and a noncancer hazard quotient less than or equal to 1; and 3) conservative receptor exposure assumptions.

4.3.1 Tier 1 Screening Analysis for Soil

TCLs for direct exposure of industrial workers (Direct Exposure II) were selected as the appropriate set of Tier 1 screening values for soil at the site. The FDEP (1997) guidance provides industrial-scenario TCLs for petroleum constituents in soil that incorporate risks posed by the dermal contact, ingestion, and inhalation exposure pathways. Table 4.1 compares the maximum concentrations for each compound measured in soil at the site during the 1998 risk-based sampling event to the Direct-Exposure II TCLs. Based on these comparisons, ethylbenzene and xylenes are identified as COPCs in soil.

TABLE 4.1
TIER 1 SCREENING SUMMARY FOR SOIL
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Analyte	Units	Maximum Concentration	Location (and Depth Interval in ft bgs) of Concentration	Direct Exposure ^{a/} II
Benzene	mg/kg ^{b/}	0.0032 J1 ^{c/}	VMP2 (7-8)	1.50
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg	710 B ^{d/}	SB06 (7-8)	240
Toluene	mg/kg	83	SB06 (7-8)	2,000
Xylenes (total)	mg/kg	1,400	SB06 (7-8)	290
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	mg/kg	59 U ^{e/}	NA ^{f/}	6,100
TRPH (C8-C40) ^{g/}	mg/kg	1,300	MP-2 (5-6)	2,500
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	0.24 U	NA	22,000
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	0.24 U	NA	11,000
Anthracene	mg/kg	0.0099 J1	MP-2 (5-6)	290,000
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	0.14	MP-2 (5-6)	5.1
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	0.082	MP-2 (5-6)	0.5
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.082	MP-2 (5-6)	5
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/kg	0.049 J1	MP-2 (5-6)	45,000
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.019	MP-2 (5-6)	52
Chrysene	mg/kg	0.048 U	NA	490
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg	0.024 U	NA	0.5
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.43	MP-2 (5-6)	45,000
Fluorene	mg/kg	0.048 U	NA	24,000
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	mg/kg	0.036 U	NA	5.2
Naphthalene	mg/kg	6.5	SB06 (7-8)	8,600
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	0.048 U	NA	29,000
Pyrene	mg/kg	0.3	MP-2 (5-6)	40,000

Notes:

a/ Direct Exposure II = FDEP (1997) TCLs based on No Further Action With Conditions (industrial worker exposure scenario).

b/ mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram.

c/ J1 = The analyte was positively identified and has a concentration between the method detection limit and the reporting limit.

d/ B = The compound also was detected in the blank.

e/ U = The analyte was analyzed for and is not present above the reporting limit.

f/ NA = Not applicable.

g/ TRPH = Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons.

The maximum soil contaminant concentrations were not compared to the leachability TCLs presented in Table IV of FDEP (1997). The leachability criteria were established to ensure that leaching of residual contamination adsorbed to soil particles will not result in significant impairment of groundwater quality. At the Seventh Street Service Station, the vadose zone is thin (approximately 5 feet thick), and groundwater is continually or seasonally in direct contact with the contaminated soil, minimizing the significance of downward leaching of contaminants from the vadose zone to the water table. In addition, the contamination has been present for approximately 15 years, and the impacts of site contamination on groundwater quality have been demonstrated by the results of several years of groundwater monitoring. The gradual desorption of residual fuel contaminants from the soil and dissolution into the groundwater is significant to the extent that it represents a continuing source of groundwater contamination. The length of time that the soil contamination will continue to cause dissolved contaminant concentrations to exceed Tier 1 TCLs (Table V levels in Chapter 62-770) is addressed in Section 6.

4.3.2 Tier 1 Screening Analysis for Groundwater

The Tier 1 groundwater TCLs presented by the FDEP (1997) and used in this CAP are based on the conservative assumption of unrestricted future use of groundwater (e.g., use as a drinking water source). Comparisons of the TCLs for unrestricted groundwater use to March 1998 data are presented in Table 4.2. Based on these comparisons, benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylenes, TRPH, lead, and naphthalene are identified as COPCs in groundwater. Note that dissolved lead was detected at MP2 at a concentration of 1.1 µg/L and total lead was detected at a concentration of 19µg/L. The elevated total lead concentration may be due to the presence of suspended sediment in the sample, and does not appear to be representative of what is dissolved in the groundwater. Maximum concentrations of ethylbenzene, toluene, xylenes, and naphthalene also exceeded their natural attenuation source default values.

4.3.3 Tier 1 Screening Analysis for Soil Gas

FDEP (1997) guidance does not provide RBSLs for screening soil gas concentrations or for directly screening ambient air values. FDEP guidance accounts for the potential for volatilization of contaminants from soil into ambient air in the calculation of the Tier 1 TCLs for direct contact with soil. The Tier 1 TCLs do not account for the presence of the pavement cover over much of the site, which would act to further minimize the potential for exposure via the inhalation pathway.

As a means of assessing the potential for exposure via inhalation of volatiles, the soil gas samples collected in March 1998 were analyzed for BTEX, and maximum detections of each compound were compared to the chemical-specific Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 8-hour time-weighted average Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) (NIOSH, 1997) and Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) (ACGIH, 1996). Table 4.3 presents the results of this comparison. No BTEX constituents were detected above the OSHA PELs or the TLVs, indicating that inhalation of volatilized contaminants does not currently, and will not in the future, pose a risk to potential receptors.

TABLE 4.2
TIER 1 SCREENING SUMMARY FOR GROUNDWATER
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Analyte	Units	Maximum Detection	Detection Location	Table V Target Cleanup Level ^{a/}	Table IX Natural Attenuation Source Default Values
Benzene	µg/L ^{b/}	86 J1 ^{c/}	MP-2	1	100
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	1,600	MP-2	30	300
Toluene	µg/L	11,000	MP-2	40	400
Xylenes (total)	µg/L	13,000	MP-2	20	200
TRPH (C8-C40) ^{d/}	µg/L	38	MP-2	5	50
EDB ^{e/}	µg/L	0.02 U ^{f/}	NA ^{g/}	0.02	2
Lead	µg/L	19	MP-2	15	150
Acenaphthene	µg/L	20 U	NA	20	200
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	20 U	NA	210	2,100
Anthracene	µg/L	0.57 J1	MW-1	2,100	21,000
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	2.6 U (1.2) ^{h/}	NA	0.2	20
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	4.6 U (1.3)	NA	0.2	20
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/L	3.6 U (1.2)	NA	0.2	20
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/L	4.0 U	NA	210	2,100
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	3.4 U (1.2)	NA	0.5	50
Chrysene	µg/L	4.0 U	NA	5	500
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	6.1 U (1.5)	NA	0.2	20
Fluoranthene	µg/L	1.6 J1	MW-1	280	2,800
Fluorene	µg/L	4.0 U	NA	280	2,800
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	8.7 U (1.1)	NA	0.2	20
Naphthalene	µg/L	510	MP-2	20	200
Phenanthrene	µg/L	0.85 J1	MW-1	210	2,100
Pyrene	µg/L	1.7 J1	MW-1	210	2,100

Notes:

a/ Table V Target Cleanup Level = FDEP (1997) TCLs for Groundwater

b/ µg/L = micrograms per liter.

c/ J1 = The analyte was positively identified and had a concentration between the method detection limit and the reporting limit.

d/ TRPH = Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons.

e/ EDB = Ethylene dibromide.

f/ U = The analyte was analyzed for and was not present above the reporting limit.

g/ NA = Not applicable.

h/ Value in parentheses is the method detection limit. Largest RL & MDL are used if no detection.

TABLE 4.3
TIER 1 SCREENING SUMMARY FOR SOIL GAS
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Analyte	Maximum Detection (ppmv ^{a/})	OSHA PEL ^{b/} (ppmv)	TLV ^{d/} (ppmv)
Benzene	0.023	1	0.5
Ethylbenzene	0.53	100	100
Toluene	0.092	100	50
Xylenes (total)	0.41	100	100
TPH (C5+) ^{d/}	22	-- ^{e/}	--
TRPH (C2-C4) ^{f/}	0.076	--	--

Notes:

a/ ppmv = parts per million, volume per volume.

b/ OSHA PEL = Occupational Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH, 1997) 8-hour time-weighted average permissible exposure limit.

c/ TLV = Threshold limit value time weighted average -- Recommended by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 1996.

d/ TPH = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons.

e/ -- = no comparison value available.

f/ TRPH - total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons.

4.3.4 Summary of Site COPCs

Based on comparisons of the maximum soil, groundwater, and soil gas concentrations to FDEP (1997) TCLs, OSHA PELs (NIOSH, 1997), and TLVs (ACGIH, 1996), dissolved benzene, adsorbed and dissolved ethylbenzene, dissolved toluene, adsorbed and dissolved xylenes, total lead in groundwater, dissolved TRPH, and dissolved naphthalene are identified as COPCs for the Seventh Street Service Station.

SECTION 5

ANALYTICAL DATA SUMMARY AND EXTENT OF CHEMICALS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN

5.1 OVERVIEW

This section presents analytical results from the March 1998 field sampling event in tabular form, and summarizes the magnitude and extent of COPC contamination in sampled media at the Seventh Street Service Station. Discussion in this section is primarily limited to those chemicals that were identified as COPCs based on the Tier 1 screening analysis presented in Section 4 (i.e., BTEX, TRPH, lead, and naphthalene).

5.2 SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS

Soil sampling was performed as part of the recent risk-based investigation. Field screening results are summarized in Table 5.1, and laboratory analytical results are summarized in Table 5.2. Boring logs are included in Appendix C. Soil borings were advanced in areas of elevated fuel contamination (based on previous investigations) to determine worst-case hydrocarbon concentrations in soil, in addition to facilitating evaluation of the change in concentrations over time. Soil boring locations are shown on Figure 2.1. The soil sample locations were selected based on the former locations of USTs, underground fuel transport lines, and fuel dispensers and analytical results from previously-collected soil samples. Soil samples were collected across the site at approximately 45-foot intervals to delineate the area of contaminated soil.

As shown on Figure 5.1, three of the sampling locations are adjacent to previous soil sampling locations (vapor monitoring point VMP-2 and vapor extraction wells VEW-1 and VEW-2). Soil samples were collected at these locations by ES in May 1992 and May 1993. Sampling the same location and depth interval again facilitates the assessment of temporal changes in contaminant concentrations in these historically contaminated areas.

As shown in Table 4.1, only ethylbenzene and xylenes were detected above the Direct Exposure II levels; the exceedences were found in the soil sample from the 7- to 8-foot interval at boring SB06. The highest concentrations of volatile organics detected by the PID were located approximately 8 ft bgs in most of the borings at the site. This indicates that a significant amount of soil contamination is located beneath the water table. This observation is supported by the laboratory analytical results. The five highest total BTEX concentrations and two highest naphthalene concentrations were detected in soil samples collected between 5 and 9 feet bgs, 0.5 to 3 feet below the estimated water table.

TABLE 5.1
SOIL BORING SUMMARY AND FIELD SCREENING RESULTS
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Boring Location	Boring Date	Highest PID Measurement (ppmv) ^{a/} [Measurement Depth (ft bgs ^{b/})]	Estimated Depth to Water (ft bgs)	Total Depth (ft bgs)
SB01	3/28/98	322 (6 - 7)	4.5	8
SB02	3/28/98	265 (6 - 7)	4.5	8
SB03	3/28/98	570 (6 - 7)	4.5	8
SB04	3/28/98	530 (5 - 6)	5.0	8
SB05	3/28/98	0.0 (NA ^{c/})	5.0	8
SB06	3/28/98	1017 (4 - 5)	5.0	8
SB07	3/28/98	47 (4 - 5)	6.0	8
SB08	3/28/98	750 (6 - 7)	6.0	8
SB09	3/29/98	980 (8 - 9)	6.0	12
SB10	3/29/98	2100 (7 - 8)	6.0	8
SB11	3/29/98	60 (7 - 8)	5.0	8
SB12	3/30/98	40 (7 - 8)	6.0	8
SB13	3/30/98	880 (7 - 8)	6.0	8
SB14	3/30/98	100 (7 - 8, 9 - 10, and 11 - 12)	6.0	12
MP-1	3/26/98	0.0 (NA)	6.5	9
MP-2	3/26/98	500 (5 - 6)	6.5	9
VMP2	3/28/98	940 (5 - 6)	4.5	8
VEW1	3/28/98	1027 (5 - 6)	5.0	8
VEW2	3/28/98	750 (8 - 9)	4.5	10

a/ ppmv = parts per million, volume per volume; PID - photoionization detector

b/ ft bgs = feet below ground surface

c/ NA = not applicable

TABLE 5.2
SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL DATA
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Analyte	Units	Sample Locations, Depth Intervals (ft bgs), and Sampling Dates									
		SB06 3-4 3/28/98	SB06 4-5 3/28/98	SB06 7-8 3/28/98	SB07 4.5-5.5 3/28/98	SB07 7-8 3/28/98	SB08 5-6 3/28/98	SB09 8-9 3/29/98	SB11 5-6 3/29/98	SB12 7-8 3/30/98	SB14 7-8 3/30/98
Benzene	mg/kg ^{a/}	1.2 U ^{b/}	1.1 U	59 U	0.0055 U	0.0058 U	0.0053 U	2.4 U	0.0054 U	0.0059 U	0.0058 U
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg	4.1	1.2	710	0.047 U	0.0023 U	0.0021 U	3.5	0.0016 U ^{d/}	0.0024 U	0.0007 U
Toluene	mg/kg	1.2 U	1.1 U	83	0.02	0.0058 U	0.0053 U	9.9	0.0035 J1	0.0059 U	0.0014 J1
Xylenes (total)	mg/kg	13	4.3	1400	0.11	0.0058 U	0.0053 U	45	0.0039 J1	0.0059 U	0.0058 U
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	mg/kg	1.2 U	1.1 U	59 U	0.0055 U	0.0058 U	0.0053 U	2.4 U	0.0054 U	0.0059 U	0.0058 U
TRPH (C8-C40) ^{d/}	mg/kg	25	34	7.5 J1	75	5.1 J1	11	29	25	5.5 J1	18
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	0.24 U	0.22 U	0.24 U	0.22 U	0.23 U	0.21 U	0.24 U	0.22 UJ ^{d/}	0.24 U	0.23 U
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	0.24 U	0.22 U	0.24 U	0.22 U	0.23 U	0.21 U	0.24 U	0.22 U J	0.24 U	0.23 U
Anthracene	mg/kg	0.024 U	0.022 U	0.024 U	0.022 U	0.023 U	0.021 U	0.024 U	0.022 UJ	0.024 U	0.023 U
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	0.024 U	0.022 U	0.024 U	0.022 U	0.023 U	0.021 U	0.024 U	0.022 UJ	0.024 U	0.023 U
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	0.018 U	0.016 U	0.018 U	0.017 U	0.017 U	0.016 U	0.018 U	0.0073 J ^{d/}	0.018 U	0.017 U
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.014 U	0.013 U	0.014 U	0.013 U	0.014 U	0.013 U	0.014 U	0.0069 J	0.014 U	0.014 U
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/kg	0.060 U	0.054 U	0.059 U	0.055 U	0.058 U	0.053 U	0.059 U	0.0047 J	0.059 U	0.058 U
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.013 U	0.012 U	0.013 U	0.012 U	0.013 U	0.012 U	0.013 U	0.012 UJ	0.013 U	0.013 U
Chrysene	mg/kg	0.048 U	0.044 U	0.047 U	0.044 U	0.046 U	0.043 U	0.048 U	0.043 UJ	0.047 U	0.047 U
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg	0.024 U	0.022 U	0.024 U	0.022 U	0.023 U	0.021 U	0.024 U	0.022 UJ	0.024 U	0.023 U
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.048 U	0.044 U	0.047 U	0.044 U	0.046 U	0.043 U	0.048 U	0.043 UJ	0.047 U	0.047 U
Fluorene	mg/kg	0.048 U	0.044 U	0.047 U	0.044 U	0.046 U	0.043 U	0.048 U	0.043 UJ	0.047 U	0.047 U
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	mg/kg	0.036 U	0.033 U	0.035 U	0.033 U	0.035 U	0.032 U	0.036 U	0.032 UJ	0.036 U	0.035 U
Naphthalene	mg/kg	0.19 J1	0.16 J1	6.5	0.22 U	0.23 U	0.21 U	0.24 U	0.22 UJ	0.24 U	0.23 U
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	0.048 U	0.044 U	0.047 U	0.044 U	0.046 U	0.043 U	0.048 U	0.043 UJ	0.047 U	0.047 U
Pyrene	mg/kg	0.048 U	0.044 U	0.047 U	0.044 U	0.046 U	0.043 U	0.048 U	0.043 UJ	0.047 U	0.047 U
TOC ^{e/}	mg/kg	NA ^{e/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

a/ mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram.

b/ U = The analyte was analyzed for and is not present above the associated reporting limit.

c/ TRPH = Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons.

d/ UJ = The analyte was not present above the associated quantitation limit. The associated numerical value may not accurately or precisely represent the concentration necessary to detect the analyte in the sample.

e/ J = The analyte was positively identified, but the associated numerical value may not be consistent with the amount actually present in the sample. The data should be considered as a basis for decision-making and are usable for many purposes.

f/ TOC = Total organic carbon.

g/ NA = not analyzed.

TABLE 5.2 (concluded)
SUMMARY OF SOIL ANALYTICAL DATA
Streamlined Risk-Based Investigation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Analyte	Units	Sample Locations, Depth Intervals (ft bgs), and Sampling Dates										SB01 7-8 3/28/98	SB02 7-8 3/28/98	SB03 7-8 3/28/98
		MP-2 3-4 3/26/98	MP-2 5-6 3/26/98	VMP2 3-4 3/28/98	VMP2 5-6 3/28/98	VMP2 7-8 3/28/98	VEW1 3-4 3/28/98	VEW1 5-6 3/28/98	VEW1 7-8 3/28/98	VEW2 5.5-6.5 3/28/98				
Benzene	mg/kg ^{a/}	0.0055 U	2.3 U	2.2 U	2.3 U	0.0032 J1	0.55 U	2.4 U	5.7 U	0.0058 U	NA	NA	NA	
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg	0.0012 U	0.93 U	0.89 U	0.94 U	0.0039 U	0.13 J1	2.4	8	0.0023 U	NA	NA	NA	
Toluene	mg/kg	0.0034 J1	2.3 U	2.2 U	2.3 U	0.019	0.55 U	2.4 U	5.7 U	0.0058 U	NA	NA	NA	
Xylenes (total)	mg/kg	0.0055 U	4.2	12	18	0.35	2	28	28	0.0058 U	NA	NA	NA	
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	mg/kg	0.0055 U	2.3 U	2.2 U	2.3 U	0.0059 U	0.55 U	2.4 U	5.7 U	0.0058 U	NA	NA	NA	
TRPH (C8-C40) ^{a/}	mg/kg	4.8 J1	1300	49	490	5 J1	31	7.6 J1	28	11	NA	NA	NA	
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	0.22 U	0.23 U	0.22 U	0.23 U	0.23 U	0.22 U	0.24 U	0.23 U	0.23 U	NA	NA	NA	
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	0.22 U	0.23 U	0.22 U	0.23 U	0.23 U	0.22 U	0.24 U	0.23 U	0.23 U	NA	NA	NA	
Anthracene	mg/kg	0.022 U	0.0099 J1	0.022 U	0.023 U	0.023 U	0.022 U	0.024 U	0.023 U	0.023 U	NA	NA	NA	
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	0.022 U	0.14	0.022 U	0.023 U	0.023 U	0.022 U	0.024 U	0.023 U	0.023 U	NA	NA	NA	
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	0.016 U	0.082	0.017 U	0.018 U	0.018 U	0.016 U	0.018 U	0.017 U	0.017 U	NA	NA	NA	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.013 U	0.082	0.013 U	0.014 U	0.014 U	0.013 U	0.014 U	0.014 U	0.014 U	NA	NA	NA	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/kg	0.055 U	0.049 J1	0.056 U	0.059 U	0.059 U	0.055 U	0.060 U	0.057 U	0.058 U	NA	NA	NA	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.012 U	0.019	0.012 U	0.013 U	0.013 U	0.012 U	0.013 U	0.013 U	0.013 U	NA	NA	NA	
Chrysene	mg/kg	0.044 U	0.047 U	0.045 U	0.047 U	0.047 U	0.044 U	0.048 U	0.046 U	0.046 U	NA	NA	NA	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg	0.022 U	0.023 U	0.022 U	0.023 U	0.023 U	0.022 U	0.024 U	0.023 U	0.023 U	NA	NA	NA	
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.044 U	0.43	0.045 U	0.047 U	0.047 U	0.044 U	0.048 U	0.046 U	0.046 U	NA	NA	NA	
Fluorene	mg/kg	0.044 U	0.047 U	0.045 U	0.047 U	0.047 U	0.044 U	0.048 U	0.046 U	0.046 U	NA	NA	NA	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	mg/kg	0.033 U	0.035 U	0.034 U	0.035 U	0.035 U	0.033 U	0.036 U	0.034 U	0.035 U	NA	NA	NA	
Naphthalene	mg/kg	0.22 U	0.23 U	0.2 J1	2.2	0.23 U	0.19 J1	0.1 J1	0.23 U	0.23 U	NA	NA	NA	
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	0.044 U	0.047 U	0.045 U	0.047 U	0.047 U	0.044 U	0.048 U	0.046 U	0.046 U	NA	NA	NA	
Pyrene	mg/kg	0.044 U	0.30	0.045 U	0.047 U	0.047 U	0.044 U	0.048 U	0.046 U	0.046 U	NA	NA	NA	
TOC ^θ	mg/kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U	

a/ mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram.

b/ U = The analyte was analyzed for and is not present above the associated reporting limit.

c/ TRPH = Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons.

d/ UJ = The analyte was not present above the associated quantitation limit. The associated numerical value may not accurately or precisely represent the concentration necessary to detect the analyte in the sample.

e/ J = The analyte was positively identified, but the associated numerical value may not be consistent with the amount actually present in the sample. The data should be considered as a basis for decision-making and are usable for many purposes.

f/ TOC = Total organic carbon.

g/ NA = not analyzed.

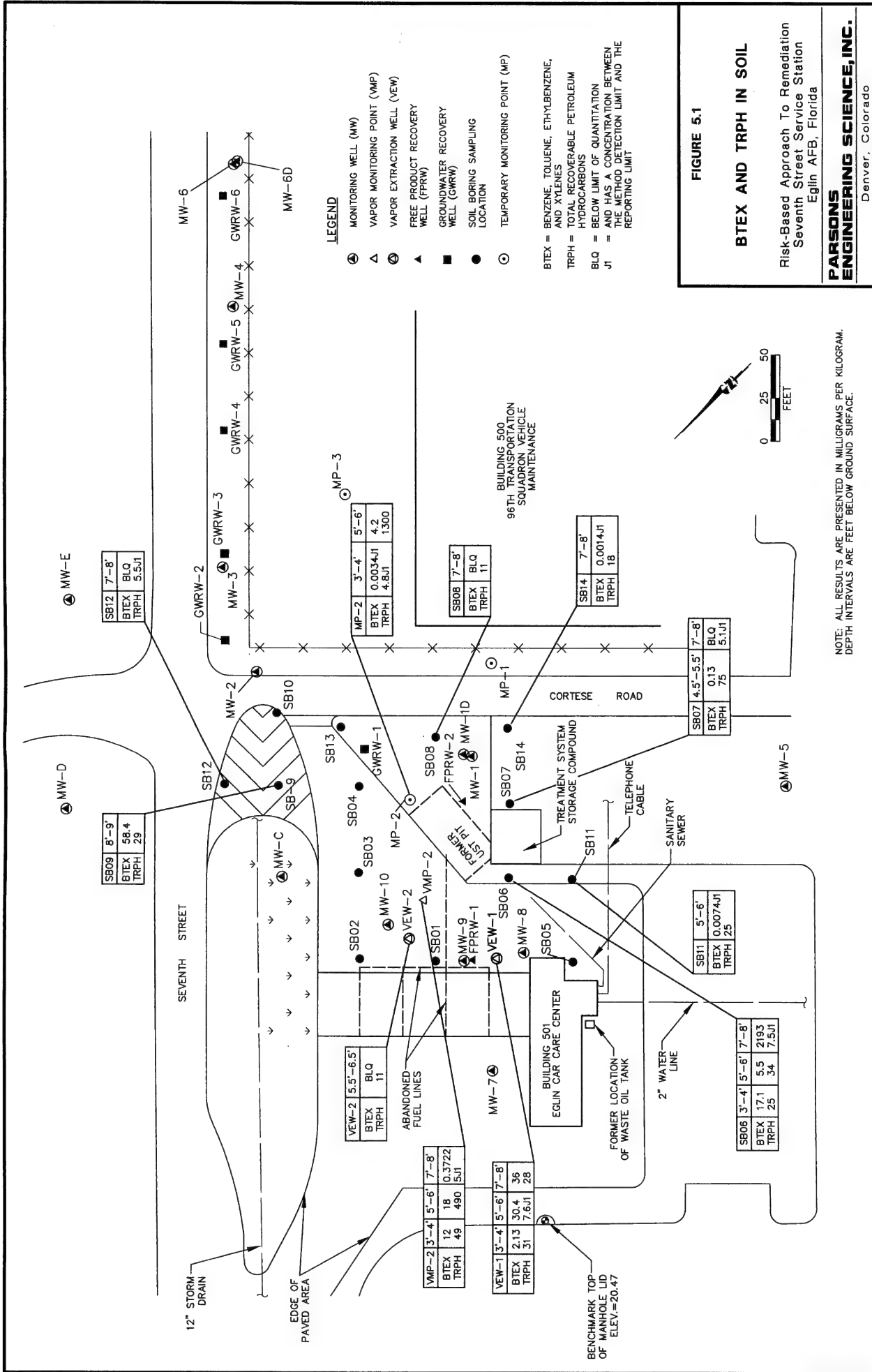


FIGURE 5.1
BTEX AND TRPH IN SOIL
 Risk-Based Approach To Remediation
 Seventh Street Service Station
 Eglin AFB, Florida
PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
 Denver, Colorado

NOTE: ALL RESULTS ARE PRESENTED IN MILLIGRAMS PER KILOGRAM.
 DEPTH INTERVALS ARE FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE.

5.3 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS

Groundwater sampling was performed as part of the recent risk-based investigation; analytical results are summarized in Table 5.3. Sample locations were selected based on the results of previous investigations and the objectives of this study. The sampling objectives were to determine the current areal extent and magnitude of fuel hydrocarbon and lead concentrations in groundwater, and to obtain the appropriate chemical and geochemical data to document the occurrence and significance of biodegradation processes. As shown in Table 4.2, maximum concentrations of dissolved benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylenes, TRPH, lead, and naphthalene exceeded their respective Tier 1 TCLs. The locations of the exceedences, shown on Figure 5.2, were at wells MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, and GWRW-4 and temporary monitoring points MP-2 and MP-3.

5.4 SOIL GAS SAMPLING RESULTS

Three soil gas samples were collected at the site to facilitate assessment of the potential risk to future workers at the site from inhalation of VOCs. The soil gas samples were collected at a depth of 3 feet bgs from areas containing relatively elevated soil contaminant concentrations (Figure 2.1). The samples were submitted to Air Toxics, Ltd of Folsom California for analysis of BTEX and TPH (referenced to gasoline and propane). Field and laboratory analytical results for the March 1998 soil gas samples are summarized in Table 5.4. Maximum soil gas BTEX concentrations are compared to OSHA 8-hour time-weighted average PELs and TLVs in Table 4.3.

TABLE 5.3
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL DATA
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Analyte	Units	Sample Locations and Dates											MP-1	MP-2	MP-3
		MW-1	MW-2	MW-20 (duplicate of MW-2)	MW-4	MW-7	MW-C	MW-D	GWRW-4	GWRW-6					
Benzene	µg/L ^{a/}	23 J1 ^{b/}	42 J1	59 J1	2.0 U ^{d/}	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	23 J1	2.0 U	2.0 U	86 J1	5.8 J1	
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	490	660	690	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	80	2.0 U	2.0 U	1,600	160	
Toluene	µg/L	1,000	8,400	8,600	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	590	2.0 U	2.0 U	11,000	180	
Xylenes (total)	µg/L	6,600	6,300	6,500	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	650	2.0 U	2.0 U	13,000	720	
EDB ^{d/}	µg/L	0.02 U	0.02 U	0.02 U	0.02 U	NA ^{e/}	NA	NA	NA	0.02 U	0.02 U	NA	0.02 U	NA	
Acenaphthene	µg/L	10 U	10 U	10 U	1.0 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 U	1.0 U	NA	20 U	NA	
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	10 U	10 U	10 U	1.0 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 U	1.0 U	NA	20 U	NA	
Anthracene	µg/L	0.57 J1	1.0 U	1.0 U	0.10 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.10 U	0.10 U	NA	2.0 U	NA	
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	1.3 U	1.3 U	1.3 U	0.13 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.13 U	0.13 U	NA	2.6 U	NA	
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	2.4 U	2.3 U	2.3 U	0.24 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.23 U	0.23 U	NA	4.6 U	NA	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/L	1.9 U	1.8 U	1.8 U	0.18 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.18 U	0.18 U	NA	3.6 U	NA	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/L	2.1 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	0.21 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20 U	0.20 U	NA	4.0 U	NA	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	1.8 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	0.17 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.17 U	0.17 U	NA	3.4 U	NA	
Chrysene	µg/L	2.1 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	0.21 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20 U	0.20 U	NA	4.0 U	NA	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	3.1 U	3.0 U	3.1 U	0.31 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.30 U	0.30 U	NA	6.1 U	NA	
Fluoranthene	µg/L	1.6 J1	2.0 U	2.0 U	0.21 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20 U	0.20 U	NA	4.0 U	NA	
Fluorene	µg/L	2.1 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	0.21 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20 U	0.20 U	NA	4.0 U	NA	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	4.4 U	4.3 U	4.4 U	0.44 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.43 U	0.43 U	NA	8.7 U	NA	
Naphthalene	µg/L	370	280	270	1.0 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	1.0 U	NA	510	NA	
Phenanthrene	µg/L	0.85 J1	2.0 U	2.0 U	0.21 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20 U	0.20 U	NA	4.0 U	NA	
Pyrene	µg/L	1.7 J1	2.0 U	2.0 U	0.21 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20 U	0.20 U	NA	4.0 U	NA	
TRPH (C8-C40) ^{v/}	µg/L	22	25	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38	NA	
Total Lead	µg/L	12	5 U	3.3 J1	NA	NA	NA	1.2 J	2.1 J	NA	NA	1.1 J	19	NA	
Dissolved Lead	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 U	5 U	NA	NA	5 U	1.1 J	NA	

Notes:

a/ µg/L = Micrograms per liter.

b/ J1 = The analyte was positively identified and has a concentration between the method detection limit and the associated reporting limit.

c/ U = The analyte was analyzed for and is not present above the associated reporting limit.

d/ EDB = Ethylene dibromide.

e/ NA = Not analyzed.

f/ TRPH = Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons.

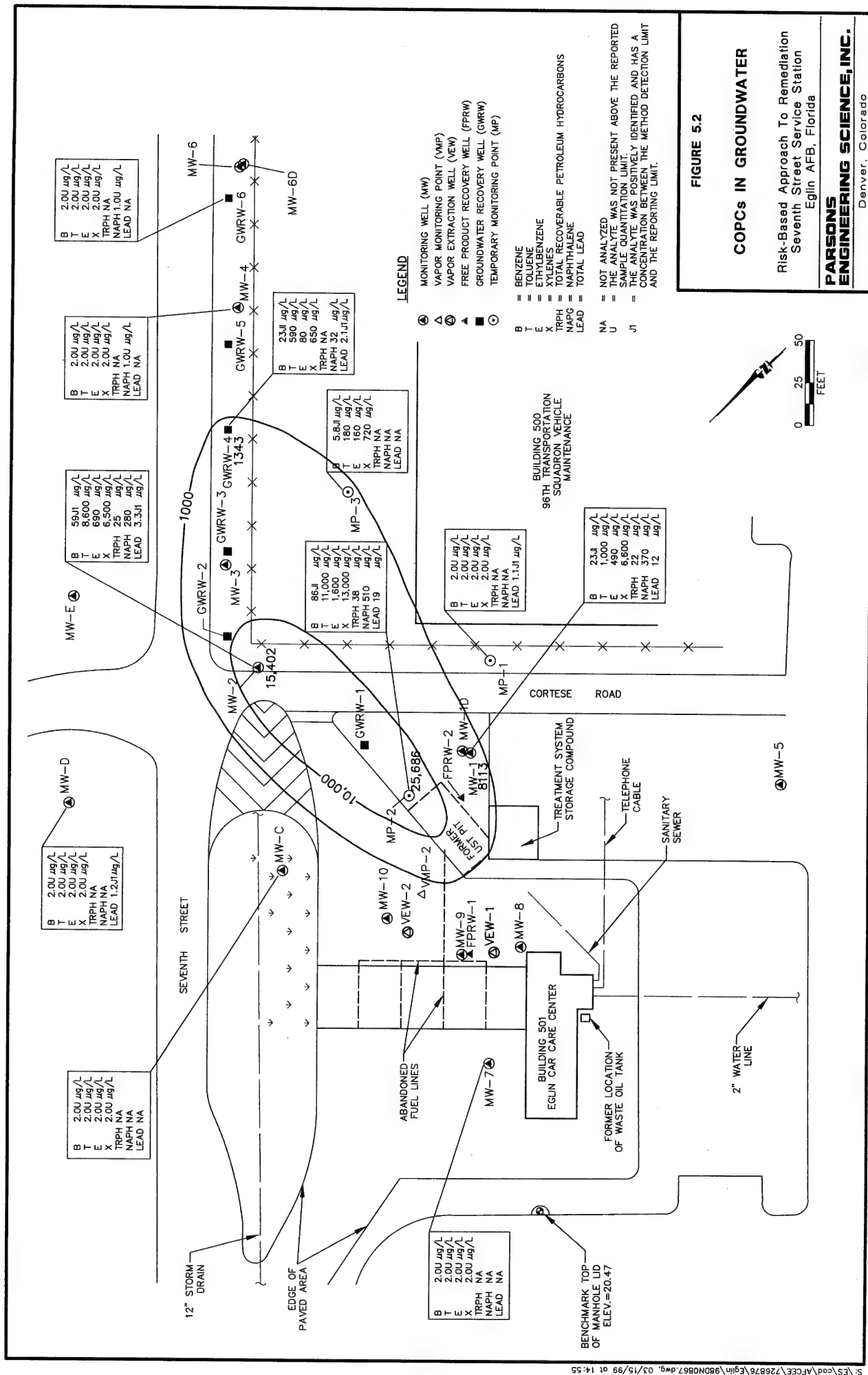


FIGURE 5.2

COPCS IN GROUNDWATER

Risk-Based Approach To Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

**PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

TABLE 5.4
SUMMARY OF SOIL GAS ANALYTICAL DATA
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Analyte	Sample Locations, Dates, and Units	
	BX SG1 1-Apr-98	
	ppmv ^{a/}	µg/L ^{b/}
Benzene	0.020 U ^{c/}	0.066 U
Toluene	0.059	0.22
Ethylbenzene	0.048	0.21
Xylenes (total)	0.19	0.84
TPH (C5+ Hydrocarbons) ^{d/}	5.9	24
TPH (C2 - C4 Hydrocarbons)	0.20 U	0.37 U

Analyte	Sample Locations, Dates, and Units	
	BX SG2 1-Apr-98	
	ppmv	µg/L
Benzene	0.023	0.074
Toluene	0.092	0.35
Ethylbenzene	0.53	2.3
Xylenes (total)	0.41	1.8
TPH (C5+ Hydrocarbons)	22	92
TPH (C2 - C4 Hydrocarbons)	0.076	0.14

Analyte	Sample Locations, Dates, and Units	
	BX SG3 1-Apr-98	
	ppmv	µg/L
Benzene	0.020 U	0.065 U
Toluene	0.047	0.18
Ethylbenzene	0.032	0.14
Xylenes (total)	0.12	0.51
TPH (C5+ Hydrocarbons)	0.79	3.3
TPH (C2 - C4 Hydrocarbons)	0.20 U	0.36 U

a/ ppmv = parts per million, volume per volume

b/ µg/L = micrograms per liter

c/ U = The analyte was not detected above the reporting limit

d/ TPH = Total petroleum hydrocarbons

SECTION 6

CHEMICAL FATE ASSESSMENT

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Biodegradation of dissolved fuel constituents and the future migration and persistence of the dissolved COPCs identified in Section 4 are assessed in this section to support development of a remedial alternative and of a LTM plan that can be used to ensure that downgradient receptors will not be impacted by the dissolved COPCs.

As used throughout this report, the term "remediation by natural attenuation" (RNA) refers to a subsurface contaminant remediation strategy that relies on natural physical, chemical, and biological mechanisms to control exposure of potential receptors to concentrations of contaminants in soil and groundwater that exceed regulatory levels. These mechanisms include the processes of advection, hydrodynamic dispersion, dilution from recharge, sorption, volatilization, and biodegradation, which facilitate RNA of a variety of anthropogenic chemicals.

This section summarizes and interprets specific site characterization data relevant to documenting the effectiveness of RNA at minimizing dissolved COPC migration and reducing COPC concentration, mass, and toxicity over time. This assessment was used to develop Tier 2 SSTLs and determine whether natural attenuation may be a useful component of a cost-effective remedial approach for the site.

6.2 OPERATIVE MECHANISMS OF CONTAMINANT ATTENUATION

Understanding the fate of COPCs in environmental media is critical to evaluating and predicting contaminant distribution patterns. There are several physical, chemical, and biological processes that influence how a chemical behaves in soil and groundwater.

Nondestructive attenuation processes can be described as those physical and chemical processes that may prohibit significant contaminant migration but will not result in a permanent reduction in contaminant mass. Examples of nondestructive attenuation processes include volatilization, sorption, dilution from recharge, advection, and hydrodynamic dispersion. These processes must be evaluated when determining whether some type of remediation is warranted because chemical contamination poses or has the potential to pose a risk to human or ecological receptors. If contamination cannot reach a potential receptor exposure point, the contamination poses no risk.

In comparison to nondestructive chemical attenuation processes, destructive chemical attenuation processes result in the permanent removal of contaminant mass from the

environment. Documenting and distinguishing the effects of destructive attenuation processes, such as biodegradation, from nondestructive attenuation processes is critical to evaluating the potential for RNA to bring about a reduction in contaminant mass over time. The effectiveness of destructive attenuation processes at reducing contaminant mass at a site depends on how susceptible the chemical is to biodegradation and whether the site is characterized by physical, chemical, and biological conditions favorable to such processes.

Numerous laboratory and field studies have shown that hydrocarbon-degrading bacteria can participate in the degradation of many of the chemical components of different types of fuels (e.g., gasoline) under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Biodegradation of fuel hydrocarbons will occur when an indigenous population of hydrocarbon-degrading microorganisms is present in the soil and groundwater, and sufficient concentrations of electron acceptors and nutrients, including fuel hydrocarbons, are available to these organisms. Soil and groundwater with a history of exposure to fuel hydrocarbon compounds, such as at the Seventh Street Service Station, generally contain microbial populations capable of facilitating biodegradation reactions (Wiedemeier *et al.*, 1995). The chemical basis for the biodegradation of BTEX is described in more detail in Section 6.4, where geochemical data relevant to documenting biodegradation at the field scale at the site are presented.

6.3 EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINANT REDUCTION OVER TIME

The first step in determining whether contaminant concentrations are being reduced in soil and groundwater at the site was to compare contaminant concentrations at selected sampling locations over time. The purpose of this comparison is to assess the evidence of field-scale contaminant mass loss. Decreases in the magnitude of contaminant concentrations at a site over time that cannot be explained by physical processes (e.g., source removal actions such as SVE, air sparging, mass transport in groundwater) may be the first indication that contaminants are biodegrading at the site.

6.3.1 VOC Concentration Trends in Soil

March 1998 soil contamination data are compared to historical soil contamination data to assess the effects of biodegradation and SVE/bioventing. In 1992 and 1993, soil samples were collected at locations VEW-1, VEW-2, and VMP-2 (Figure 2.1). The laboratory analytical data are compared in Table 6.1 to the analytical results for the March 1998 soil samples that were collected immediately adjacent to the installed extraction wells and monitoring point. The data indicate that soil contaminant concentrations at and near the water table (which was present in this area at a depth of approximately 5 feet bgs) have been substantially reduced since 1992 due to the combined effects of biodegradation and SVE/bioventing.

6.3.2 BTEX Concentration Trends in Groundwater

BTEX and naphthalene concentrations measured at select monitoring wells from December 1994 to March 1998 are summarized in Table 6.2 and plotted on Figures 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3. Figure 6.1 shows the COPC concentrations over time at well MW-1. The plot shows an overall decrease in the concentration of COPCs since

TABLE 6.1
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL COPC CONCENTRATIONS IN SOIL
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

BORING	DATE	BENZENE (mg/kg)	ETHYLBENZENE (mg/kg)	TOLUENE (mg/kg)	TOTAL XYLENES (mg/kg)	TRPH (mg/kg)
VIEW-1 SS-2 (5 - 6' bgs)	May-92	ND	23	4.76	56.7	150
	May-93	ND	5.5	1.1	18	31
	Mar-98	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.4	28	7.6 J1
BORING	DATE	BENZENE (mg/kg)	ETHYLBENZENE (mg/kg)	TOLUENE (mg/kg)	TOTAL XYLENES (mg/kg)	TRPH (mg/kg)
VIEW-2 SS-2 (5 - 6' bgs)	May-92	1.19 J	6.43	7.62	32.1	130
	May-93	< 5.4	8.9	22	150	55
	Mar-98	< 0.0058	< 0.0023	< 0.0058	< 0.0058	11
BORING	DATE	BENZENE (mg/kg)	ETHYLBENZENE (mg/kg)	TOLUENE (mg/kg)	TOTAL XYLENES (mg/kg)	TRPH (mg/kg)
VMP-2 (5 - 6' bgs)	May-92	26.5	55.3	152	274	1,200
	May-93	< 5.4	38	73	340	190
	Mar-98	< 2.3	< 0.94	< 2.3	18	490

TABLE 6.2
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL COPC CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

WELL	DATE	BENZENE (mg/L)	ETHYLBENZENE (mg/L)	TOLUENE (mg/L)	TOTAL XYLENES (mg/L)	NAPHTHALENE (mg/L)
MW-1	Dec-94	1,300	2,100	5,000	14,800	
	Apr-95	110	1,300	5,300	18,400	1,100
	Jul-95	210	920	2,800	6,800	630
	Nov-95	40	600	2,000	9,400	750
	Feb-96	39	510	1,700	5,900	480
	Jun-96	52	720	1,500	6,100	380
	Jan-97	20	620	1,700	8,300	410
	Mar-98	23	490	1,000	6,600	370

WELL	DATE	BENZENE (mg/L)	ETHYLBENZENE (mg/L)	TOLUENE (mg/L)	TOTAL XYLENES (mg/L)	NAPHTHALENE (mg/L)
MW-2	Dec-94	2,400	1,100	10,000	8,200	
	Apr-95	2,200	1,100	9,500	9,900	670
	Jul-95	5,100	2,800	32,000	21,200	700
	Nov-95	2,500	2,100	25,000	18,300	540
	Feb-96	1,800	1,900	20,000	15,400	770
	Jun-96	2,300	2,100	23,000	16,200	700
	Jan-97	1,100	1,800	18,000	13,700	500
	Mar-98	42	660	8,400	6,300	280

WELL	DATE	BENZENE (mg/L)	ETHYLBENZENE (mg/L)	TOLUENE (mg/L)	TOTAL XYLENES (mg/L)	NAPHTHALENE (mg/L)
GWRW-4	Dec-94	1,800	570	5,900	4,100	
	Apr-95	1,300	790	90	2,000	
	Mar-98	23	80	590	650	32

FIGURE 6.1
DISSOLVED COPC CONCENTRATIONS VS TIME AT MW-1
 Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
 Seventh Street Service Station
 Eglin AFB, Florida

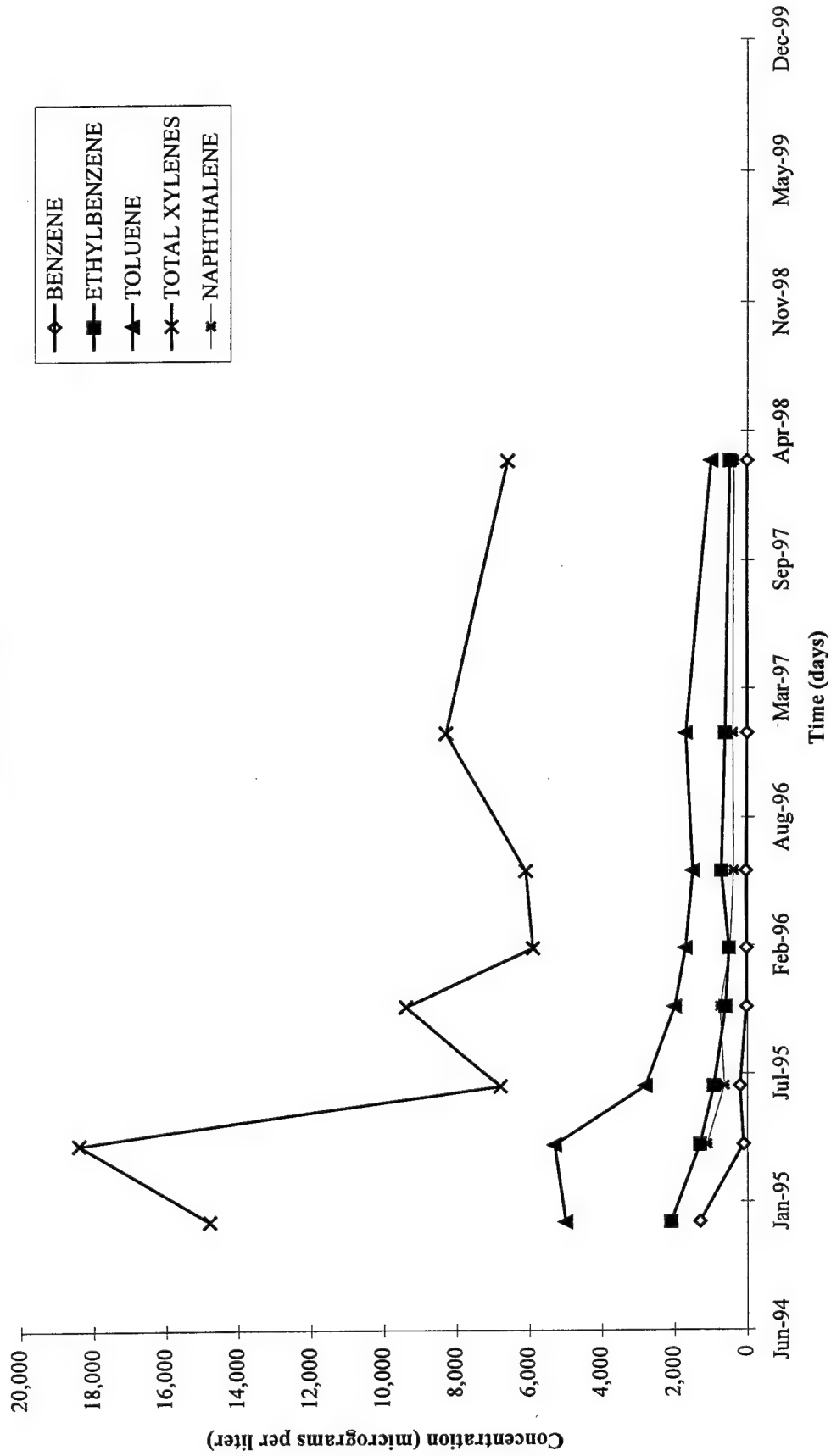


FIGURE 6.2
DISSOLVED COPC CONCENTRATIONS VS TIME AT MW-2
 Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
 Seventh Street Service Station
 Eglin AFB, Florida

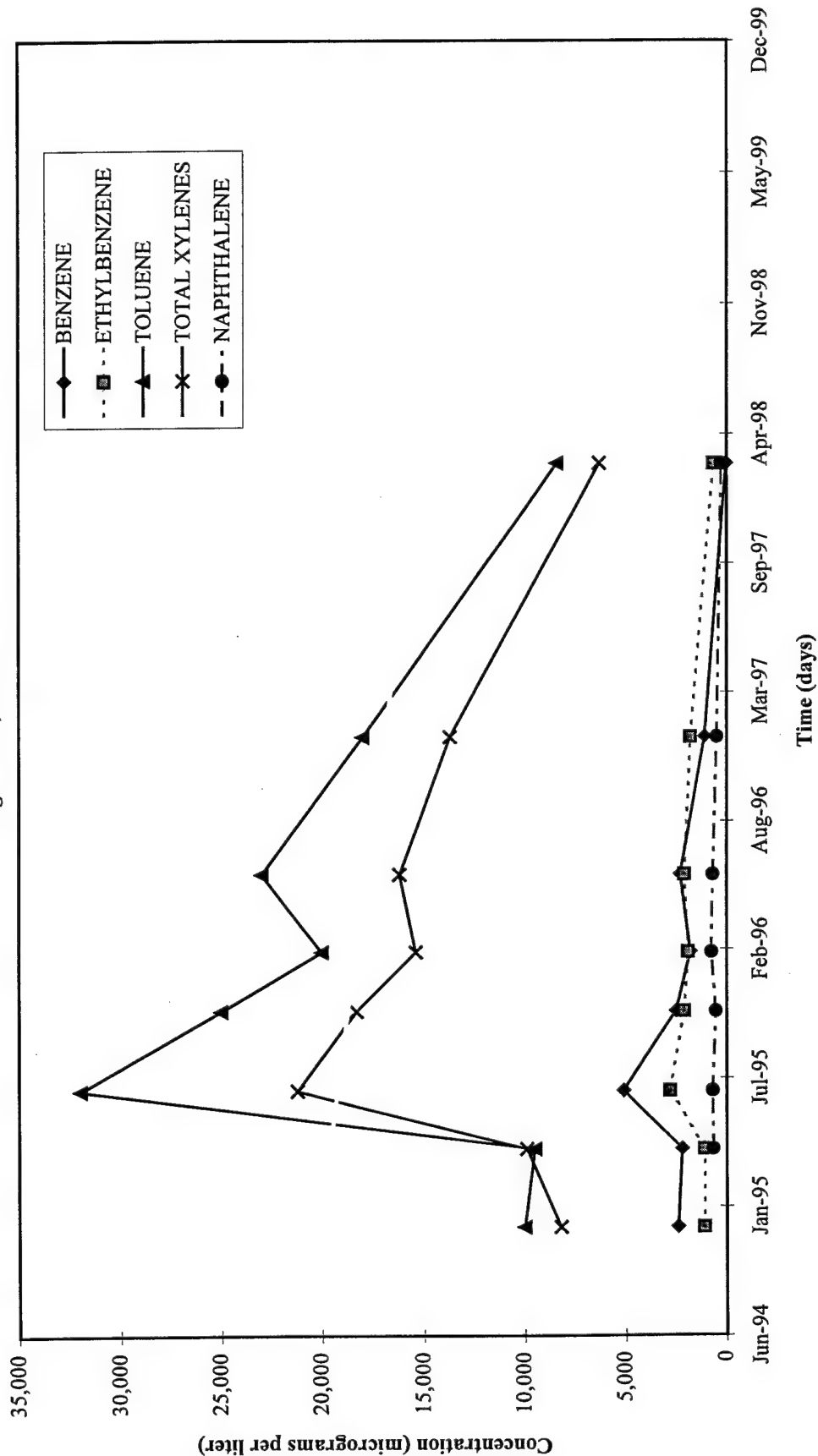
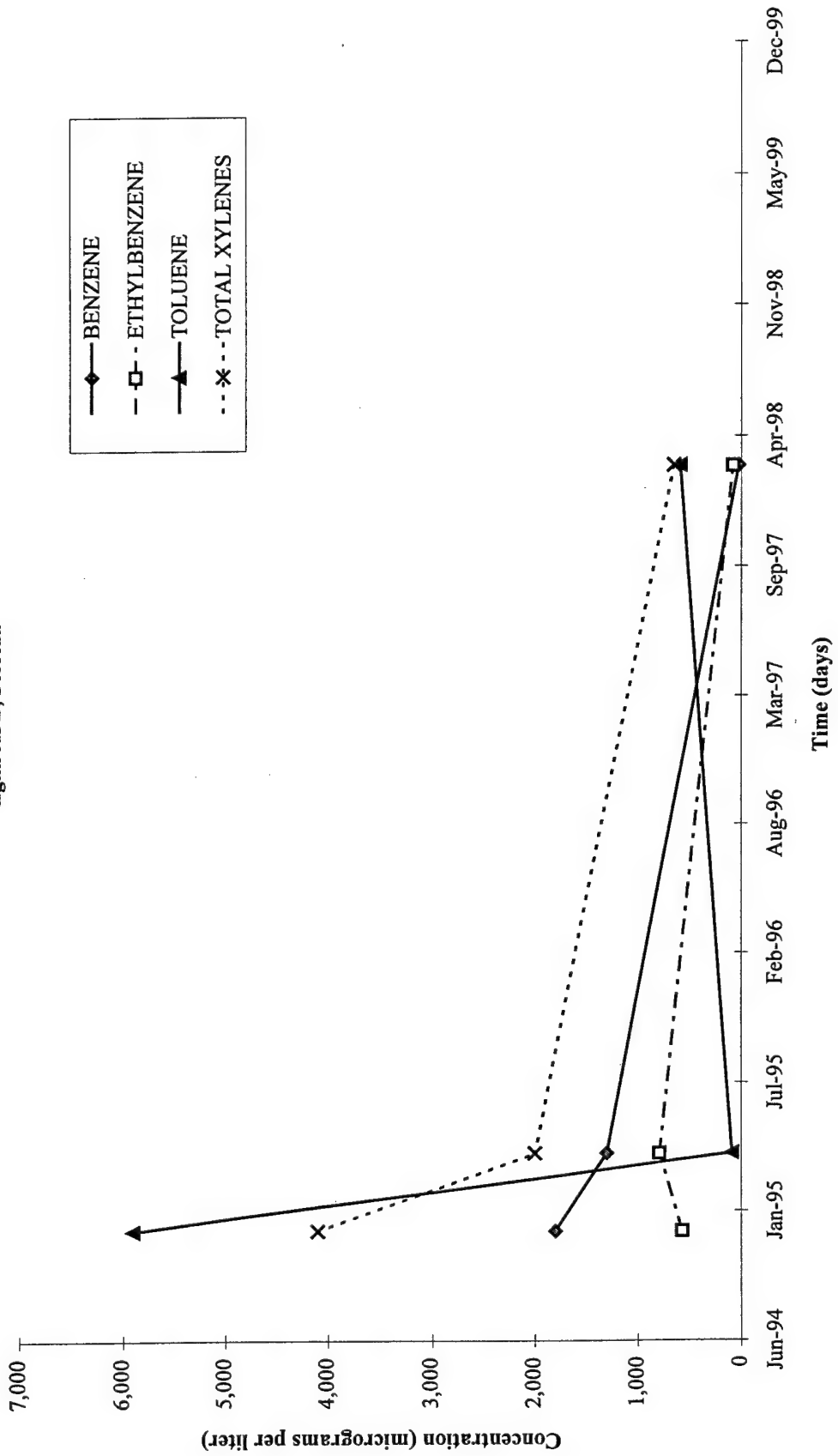


FIGURE 6.3
DISSOLVED COPC CONCENTRATIONS VS TIME AT GWRW-4
 Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
 Seventh Street Service Station
 Eglin AFB, Florida



December 1994. Total BTEX concentrations have decreased from 23,200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in December 1994 to 8,113 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in March 1998. Similarly, naphthalene concentrations have decreased from 1,100 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in April 1995 to 370 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in March 1998.

Figure 6.2 is a plot of the concentrations of the COPCs over time at well MW-2. Similar to Figure 6.1, the plot shows an overall decrease in the concentrations of COPCs since December 1994. Total BTEX concentrations have decreased from 21,700 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in December 1994 to 15,402 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in March 1998. Naphthalene concentrations have decreased from 670 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in April 1995 to 280 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in March 1998.

Figure 6.3 is a plot of the concentrations of the COPCs over time at well GWRW-4. The plot shows an overall decrease in the concentration of COPCs since December 1994. Total BTEX concentrations have decreased from 12,370 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in December 1994 to 1,343 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in March 1998.

The significance of biodegradation at this site is indicated by the biodegradation rates computed for a similar site at Eglin AFB (the petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) Site SS-36) (Parsons ES, 1995). Similar to the Seventh Street Service Station, Site SS-36 is underlain primarily by sand, and the water table is present at a depth of approximately 4 feet bgs. The BTEX assimilative capacity computed for Site SS-36 using geochemical data was 17 mg/L, which is similar to the values computed for COPCs at the Seventh Street Service Station (12.9 mg/L to 14.5 mg/L). Geochemical data for the two sites also indicate that the anaerobic biodegradation processes of sulfate reduction and methanogenesis are responsible for most of the contaminant mass losses at both sites. In addition, the ORP of the groundwater in the plume source area at the Seventh Street Service Station (-225 mV) was similar to the values measured in the plume core at Site SS-36 (-137 mV to -190 mV), indicating the presence of reducing conditions at both sites. The groundwater geochemistry of the Seventh Street Service Station is discussed in Section 6.4.

First-order BTEX biodegradation rates calculated for POL Site SS-36 using site-specific data ranged from 0.006 day^{-1} (half-life of 0.3 years) to 0.01 day^{-1} (half-life of 0.2 years) (Table 6.3). The rates computed for Site SS-36 also are similar to BTEX decay rates reported in technical literature. These rates typically range from 0.0009 day^{-1} (half-life of 2 years) to 0.09 day^{-1} (half-life of 0.02 year) (ASTM, 1995).

Because a decay rate cannot be calculated for xylenes from site-specific data at the Seventh Street Service Station due to operation of the groundwater recovery system, the decay rates calculated using data from the POL Site SS-36 were used to estimate the time for xylene concentrations at MP-2 to decrease to below its TCL. Results indicate that the estimated time ranges from 1.8 to 3 years. Xylenes in MP-2 groundwater exceeded its Tier 1 TCL by a relatively large factor relative to the other COPCs.

6.4 EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINANT BIODEGRADATION VIA MICROBIALY MEDIATED REDOX REACTIONS

Fuel hydrocarbons are typically utilized as electron donors in biologically mediated redox reactions under a wide range of geochemical conditions. Therefore, analytical data on potential electron acceptors can be used as geochemical indicators of fuel

hydrocarbon biodegradation (Wiedemeier *et al.*, 1995). Reductions in the concentrations of oxidized chemical species that are used by microorganisms to facilitate the oxidation of fuel hydrocarbon compounds within contaminated media are an indication that contaminants are biodegrading. Alternately, an increase in the metabolic byproducts resulting from the reduction of electron acceptors can be used as

TABLE 6.3
SUMMARY OF BIODEGRADATION RATES CALCULATED FOR POL SITE
SS-36
RISK-BASED APPROACH TO REMEDIATION
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Method	Rate (day ⁻¹)
TMB Tracer	0.006 ^{a/}
Buscheck and Alcantar (1995)	0.01 ^{a/}
Shrinking Plume Method	0.008 ^{a/}
Technical Literature (as summarized by Wiedemeier <i>et al.</i> , 1995)	0.005 - 0.18 ^{a/}

a/ Rates calculated for total BTEX.

Source: Parsons ES, 1995

an indicator of contaminant biodegradation. The availability of potential electron acceptors to participate in contaminant biodegradation reactions can be used to estimate the total contaminant mass that can be biodegraded over time at this site. This information can be used to predict how much dissolved COPC mass can be removed from saturated soil and groundwater at the site as a result of natural processes.

6.4.1 Relevance of Redox Couples in Biodegradation

Microorganisms obtain energy to replenish enzymatic systems and to reproduce by oxidizing organic matter. Biodegradation of dissolved fuel hydrocarbons is the result of a series of redox reactions that maintain the charge balance within the natural environment. Microorganisms facilitate the degradation of these organic compounds by transferring electrons from the electron donor (i.e., fuel hydrocarbons and native organic carbon) to available electron acceptors. Electron acceptors are elements or compounds that occur in relatively oxidized states and can participate in redox reactions involving these available electron donors. Electron acceptors known to be present in saturated soil and groundwater at the site are oxygen, nitrate/nitrogen, sulfate, ferric iron, and carbon dioxide.

Microorganisms facilitate fuel hydrocarbon biodegradation to produce energy for their use. The amount of energy that can be released when a reaction occurs or is required to drive the reaction to completion is quantified by the free energy of the

reaction (Stumm and Morgan, 1981). Microorganisms are able to utilize electron transport systems and chemiosmosis to combine energetically favorable and unfavorable reactions to produce energy for life processes (i.e., cell production and maintenance). Microorganisms will facilitate only those redox reactions that will yield energy. By coupling the oxidation of fuel hydrocarbon compounds, which requires energy, to the reduction of other compounds (e.g., oxygen, nitrate/nitrite, manganese, ferric iron, sulfate, and carbon dioxide), which yields energy, the overall reaction will yield energy. Detailed information on the redox reactions required to biodegrade dissolved COPCs is included in Table 6.4. The reader is encouraged to review this information to more fully understand the chemical basis of biodegradation.

Figure 6.4 illustrates the sequence of microbially mediated redox processes based on the amount of free energy released for microbial use. In general, reactions yielding more energy tend to take precedence over processes that yield less energy (Stumm and Morgan, 1981). As Figure 6.4 shows, oxygen reduction would be expected to occur in an aerobic environment with microorganisms capable of aerobic respiration because oxygen reduction yields significant energy. However, once the available oxygen is depleted and anaerobic conditions dominate the interior regions of the contaminant plume, anaerobic microorganisms can utilize other electron acceptors in the following order of preference: nitrate/nitrite, manganese, ferric iron, sulfate, and finally carbon dioxide. Each successive redox reaction provides less energy to the system, and each step down in redox energy yield would have to be paralleled by an ecological succession of microorganisms capable of facilitating the pertinent redox reactions.

The expected sequence of redox processes can be estimated by the ORP of the groundwater. The ORP measures the relative tendency of a solution or chemical reaction to accept or transfer electrons, and can be measured in the field. This measurement can be used as a crude indicator of which redox reactions may be operating at a site. High ORPs mean that the solution (or available redox couple) has a relatively high oxidizing potential.

Microorganisms can facilitate the biodegradation (oxidation) of the fuel hydrocarbon compounds only by using redox couples that have a higher ORP than the contaminants. This is why these electron acceptors can be used to oxidize the fuel hydrocarbon compounds. The reduction of highly oxidized species results in an overall decrease in the oxidizing potential of the groundwater. As shown in Figure 6.4, the reduction of oxygen and nitrate will reduce the oxidizing potential to levels at which ferric iron (Fe^{3+}) reduction can occur. As each chemical species that can be used to oxidize the contaminants is exhausted, the microorganisms are forced to use other available electron acceptors with lower oxidizing capacity. When sufficiently low (negative) ORP levels have been developed as a result of these redox reactions, sulfate reduction and methanogenesis can occur almost simultaneously (Stumm and Morgan, 1981).

ORP values measured in shallow groundwater at the site in March 1998 ranged from -225 millivolts (mV) at MP-2 to 66 mV at MW-D (Table 6.5). Areas with the lowest ORP measurements generally coincided with the presence of fuel-contaminated groundwater, indicating that the progressive use of electron acceptors in the order shown on Figure 6.4 has caused the groundwater in the contaminated areas to become more reducing. These data imply that oxygen, nitrate, manganese, and ferric iron may

TABLE 6.4
COUPLED OXIDATION REACTIONS
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Coupled Benzene Oxidation Reactions	ΔG°_r (kcal/mole Benzene)	ΔG°_r (kJ/mole Benzene)	Stoichiometric Mass Ratio of Electron Acceptor to Compound
$7.5 O_2 + C_6H_6 \Rightarrow 6 CO_{2,g} + 3 H_2O$ <i>Benzene oxidation / aerobic respiration</i>	-765.34	-3202	3.07:1
$6 NO_3 + 6 H^+ + C_6H_6 \Rightarrow 6 CO_{2,g} + 6 H_2O + 3 N_{2,g}$ <i>Benzene oxidation / denitrification</i>	-775.75	-3245	4.77:1
$30 H^+ + 15 MnO_2 + C_6H_6 \Rightarrow 6 CO_{2,g} + 15 Mn^{2+} + 18 H_2O$ <i>Benzene oxidation / manganese reduction</i>	-765.45	-3202	10.56:1
$60 H^+ + 30 Fe(OH)_{3,a} + C_6H_6 \Rightarrow 6 CO_2 + 30 Fe^{2+} + 78 H_2O$ <i>Benzene oxidation / iron reduction</i>	-560.10	-2343	21.5:1 ^{a/}
$7.5 H^+ + 3.75 SO_4^{2-} + C_6H_6 \Rightarrow 6 CO_{2,g} + 3.75 H_2S^o + 3 H_2O$ <i>Benzene oxidation / sulfate reduction</i>	-122.93	-514.3	4.61:1
$4.5 H_2O + C_6H_6 \Rightarrow 2.25 CO_{2,g} + 3.75 CH_4$ <i>Benzene oxidation / methanogenesis</i>	-32.40	-135.6	0.77:1 ^{b/}

Coupled Toluene Oxidation Reactions	ΔG°_r (kcal/mole Toluene)	ΔG°_r (kJ/mole Toluene)	Stoichiometric Mass Ratio of Electron Acceptor to Compound
$9 O_2 + C_6H_5CH_3 \Rightarrow 7 CO_{2,g} + 4 H_2O$ <i>Toluene oxidation / aerobic respiration</i>	-913.76	-3823	3.13:1
$7.2 NO_3 + 7.2 H^+ + C_6H_5CH_3 \Rightarrow 7 CO_{2,g} + 7.6 H_2O + 3.6 N_{2,g}$ <i>Toluene oxidation / denitrification</i>	-926.31	-3875	4.85:1
$36 H^+ + 18 MnO_2 + C_6H_5CH_3 \Rightarrow 7 CO_{2,g} + 18 Mn^{2+} + 22 H_2O$ <i>Toluene oxidation / manganese reduction</i>	-913.89	-3824	10.74:1
$72 H^+ + 36 Fe(OH)_{3,a} + C_6H_5CH_3 \Rightarrow 7 CO_2 + 36 Fe^{2+} + 94 H_2O$ <i>Toluene oxidation / iron reduction</i>	-667.21	-2792	21.86:1 ^{a/}
$9 H^+ + 4.5 SO_4^{2-} + C_6H_5CH_3 \Rightarrow 7 CO_{2,g} + 4.5 H_2S^o + 4 H_2O$ <i>Toluene oxidation / sulfate reduction</i>	-142.86	-597.7	4.7:1
$5 H_2O + C_6H_5CH_3 \Rightarrow 2.5 CO_{2,g} + 4.5 CH_4$ <i>Toluene oxidation / methanogenesis</i>	-34.08	-142.6	0.78:1 ^{b/}

TABLE 6.4 (Continued)
COUPLED OXIDATION REACTIONS
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Coupled Ethylbenzene Oxidation Reactions	ΔG°_r (kcal/mole Ethyl- benzene)	ΔG°_r (kJ/mole Ethyl- benzene)	Stoichiometric Mass Ratio of Electron Acceptor to Compound
$10.5 O_2 + C_6H_5C_2H_5 \Rightarrow 8 CO_{2,g} + 5 H_2O$ <i>Ethylbenzene oxidation / aerobic respiration</i>	-1066.13	-4461	3.17:1
$8.4 NO_3 + 8.4 H^+ + C_6H_5C_2H_5 \Rightarrow 8 CO_{2,g} + 9.2 H_2O + 4.2 N_{2,g}$ <i>Ethylbenzene oxidation / denitrification</i>	-1080.76	-4522	4.92:1
$42 H^+ + 21 MnO_2 + C_6H_5C_2H_5 \Rightarrow 8 CO_{2,g} + 21 Mn^{2+} + 26 H_2O$ <i>Ethylbenzene oxidation / manganese reduction</i>	-1066.27	-4461	17.24:1
$84 H^+ + 42 Fe(OH)_{3,a} + C_6H_5C_2H_5 \Rightarrow 8 CO_2 + 42 Fe^{2+} + 110 H_2O$ <i>Ethylbenzene oxidation / iron reduction</i>	-778.48	-3257	22:1 ^{a/}
$10.5 H^+ + 5.25 SO_4^{2-} + C_6H_5C_2H_5 \Rightarrow 8 CO_{2,g} + 5.25 H_2S^o + 5 H_2O$ <i>Ethylbenzene oxidation / sulfate reduction</i>	-166.75	-697.7	4.75:1
$5.5 H_2O + C_6H_5C_2H_5 \Rightarrow 2.75 CO_{2,g} + 5.25 CH_4$ <i>Ethylbenzene oxidation / methanogenesis</i>	-39.83	-166.7	0.79:1 ^{b/}

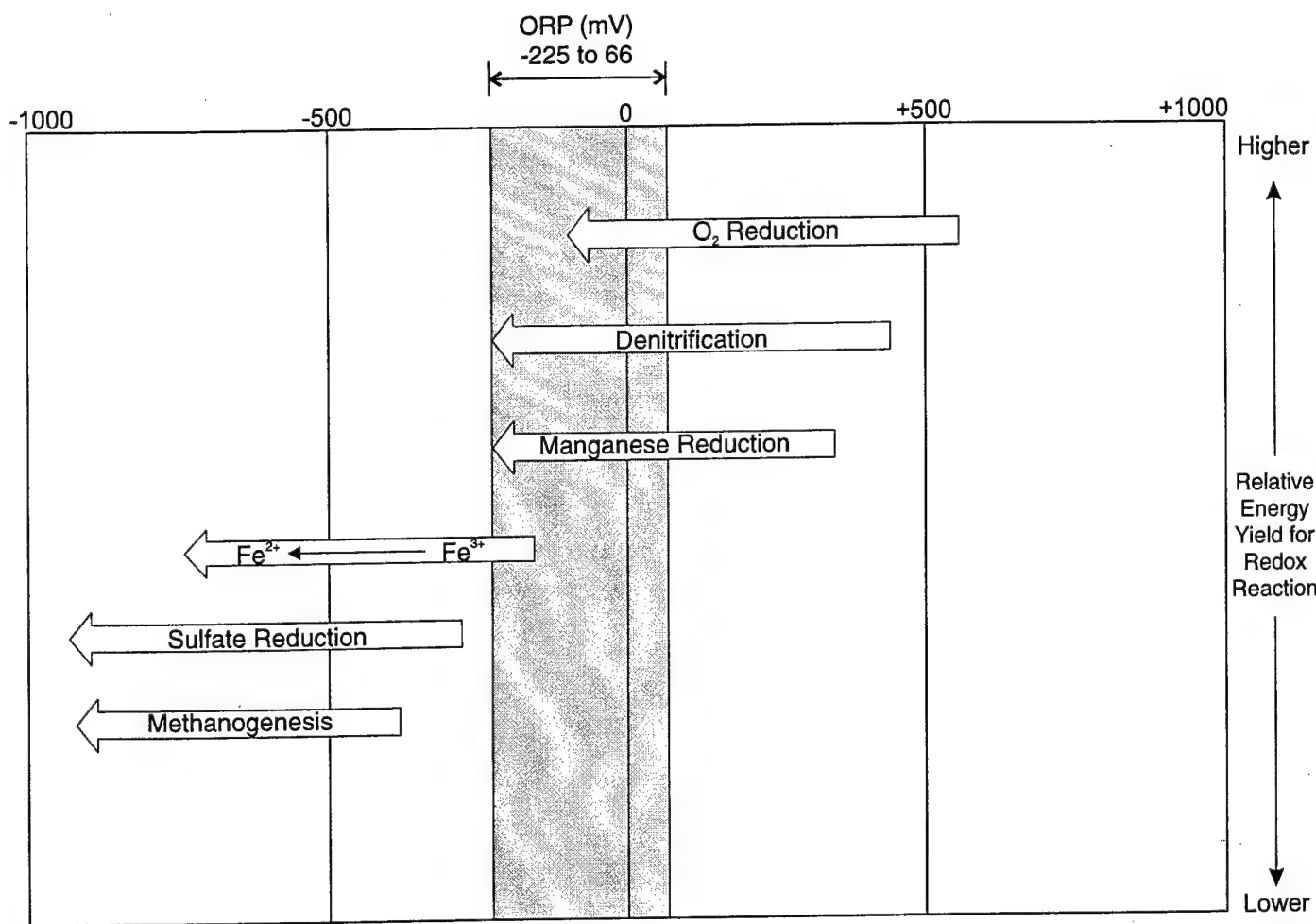
Coupled m-Xylene Oxidation Reactions	ΔG°_r (kcal/mole m-xylene)	ΔG°_r (kJ/mole m-xylene)	Stoichiometric Mass Ratio of Electron Acceptor to Compound
$10.5 O_2 + C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 \Rightarrow 8 CO_{2,g} + 5 H_2O$ <i>m-Xylene oxidation / aerobic respiration</i>	-1063.25	-4448	3.17:1
$8.4 NO_3 + 8.4 H^+ + C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 \Rightarrow 8 CO_{2,g} + 9.2 H_2O + 4.2 N_{2,g}$ <i>m-Xylene oxidation / denitrification</i>	-1077.81	-4509	4.92:1
$42 H^+ + 21 MnO_2 + C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 \Rightarrow 8 CO_{2,g} + 21 Mn^{2+} + 26 H_2O$ <i>m-Xylene oxidation / manganese reduction</i>	-1063.39	-4449	17.24:1
$84 H^+ + 42 Fe(OH)_{3,a} + C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 \Rightarrow 8 CO_2 + 42 Fe^{2+} + 110 H_2O$ <i>m-Xylene oxidation / iron reduction</i>	-775.61	-3245	22:1 ^{a/}
$10.5 H^+ + 5.25 SO_4^{2-} + C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 \Rightarrow 8 CO_{2,g} + 5.25 H_2S^o + 5 H_2O$ <i>m-Xylene oxidation / sulfate reduction</i>	-163.87	-685.6	4.75:1
$5.5 H_2O + C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 \Rightarrow 2.75 CO_{2,g} + 5.25 CH_4$ <i>m-Xylene oxidation / methanogenesis</i>	-36.95	-154.6	0.79:1 ^{b/}

TABLE 6.4 (Concluded)
COUPLED OXIDATION REACTIONS
 Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
 Seventh Street Service Station
 Eglin AFB, Florida

Coupled Naphthalene Oxidation Reactions	ΔG°_r (kcal/mole naphthalene)	ΔG°_r (kJ/mole naphthalene)	Stoichiometric Mass Ratio of Electron Acceptor to Compound
$12O_2 + C_{10}H_8 \Rightarrow 10CO_2 + 4H_2O$ <i>Naphthalene oxidation / aerobic respiration</i>	-1217.40	-5094	3.00:1
$9.6NO_3^- + 9.6H^+ + C_{10}H_8 \Rightarrow 10CO_2 + 8.8H_2O + 4.8N_2$ <i>Naphthalene oxidation / denitrification</i>	-1234.04	-5163	4.65:1
$24MnO_2 + 48H^+ + C_{10}H_8 \Rightarrow 10CO_2 + 24Mn^{2+} + 28H_2O$ <i>Naphthalene oxidation / manganese reduction</i>	-1217.57	-5094	16.31:1
$48Fe(OH)_3 \cdot a + 96H^+ + C_{10}H_8 \Rightarrow 10CO_2 + 48Fe^{2+} + 124H_2O$ <i>Naphthalene oxidation / iron reduction</i>	-932.64	-3902	40.13:1
$6SO_4^{2-} + 12H^+ + C_{10}H_8 \Rightarrow 10CO_2 + 6H_2S^0 + 4H_2O$ <i>Naphthalene oxidation / sulfate reduction</i>	-196.98	-824.2	4.50:1
$8H_2O + C_{10}H_8 \Rightarrow 4CO_2 + 6CH_4$ <i>Naphthalene oxidation / methanogenesis</i>	-44.49	-186.1	0.75:1


^{a/} Mass of ferrous iron produced during microbial respiration.

^{b/} Mass of methane produced during microbial respiration.



Notes

ORP = Oxidation Reduction Potential

 Range of ORP measured at the Seventh Street Service Station

1. These reactions would be expected to occur in sequence if the system is moving toward equilibrium.
2. These redox processes occur in order of their energy-yielding potential (provided microorganisms are available to mediate a specific reaction). Reduction of a highly oxidized species decreases the ORP of the system.
3. The ORP of the system determines which electron acceptors are available for organic carbon oxidation.
4. Redox sequence is paralleled by an ecological succession of biological mediators.

FIGURE 6.4

SEQUENCE OF MICROBIALY MEDIATED REDOX PROCESSES

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

**PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

Adapted from Stumm and Morgan, 1981.

TABLE 6.5
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER GEOCHEMICAL DATA
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Parameter	Units	MW-1 31-Mar-98	MW-2 31-Mar-98	MW-20 31-Mar-98	MW-4 25-Mar-98	MW-7 26-Mar-98	MW-C 25-Mar-98	MW-D 31-Mar-98	GWRW-4 31-Mar-98	GWRW-6 25-Mar-98	MP-1 31-Mar-98	MP-2 31-Mar-98
Ferrous Iron	mg/L ^{a/}	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.55
Sulfate	mg/L	167	27	36	71	155	45	89	161	131	236	152
Nitrate	mg/L	0.22 JI ^{b/}	1.6	1.7	NA ^{c/}	1.9	0.14 JI	0.84	NA	NA	NA	0.5 U ^{d/}
Methane	mg/L	2.4	0.2	0.18	NA	0.00024 U	0.0021 U	0.00015 U	NA	NA	NA	2
Temperature	°C ^{e/}	20.7	22.3	NA	19.9	20.2	16.8	19.8	19.5	19.8	21.1	20.1
pH	SU ^{f/}	6.08	6.51	NA	6.84	6.54	6.78	6.86	6.44	6.46	6.53	6.91
Conductivity	µS/cm ^{g/}	0.450	0.223	NA	0.178	0.196	0.086	0.133	0.191	0.192	0.249	0.187
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	0.33	1.3	NA	5.57	3.44	5.71	3.37	5.09	5.11	5.80	0.15
ORP ^{h/}	mV ^{i/}	-108	11	NA	4	65	-77	66	4	4	3	-225

Notes:

- a/ mg/L = milligrams per liter.
- b/ JI = the analyte was positively identified and has a concentration between the method detection limit and the reporting limit.
- c/ NA = not available.
- d/ U = not detected above the associated quantitation limit.
- e/ Deg C = degrees Celcius.
- f/ SU = Standard Units.
- g/ µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter.
- h/ ORP = oxidation reduction potential.
- i/ mV = millivolts.

be used to biodegrade fuel hydrocarbon contaminants at this site. However, many authors have noted that field ORP data alone cannot be used to reliably predict all of the electron acceptors that may be operating at a site, because the platinum electrode probes are not sensitive to some redox couples (e.g., sulfate/sulfide) (Stumm and Morgan, 1981; Godsey, 1994; Lovley *et al.*, 1994). Analytical data on oxidized and reduced species are presented in the following subsections to verify which electron acceptors actually are being used to biodegrade the BTEX in saturated soil and groundwater at the site.

Throughout the following subsections, the distributions of geochemical parameters are examined by comparing background concentrations to BTEX plume core concentrations. Analytical data from upgradient and cross-gradient wells MW-7, MW-D, and MP-1 are used for background concentrations. Analytical data from wells MW-1, MW-2, and MP-2 are used for BTEX plume core concentrations.

6.4.2 Dissolved Oxygen

Almost all types of fuel hydrocarbons can be biodegraded under aerobic conditions (Borden *et al.*, 1994). Mineralization of fuel hydrocarbons to carbon dioxide and water under aerobic conditions involves the use of oxygen as a cosubstrate during the initial stages of metabolism, and as a terminal electron acceptor during the later stages of metabolism for energy production. The reduction of molecular oxygen during the oxidation of the fuel hydrocarbon compounds yields a significant amount of free energy that the microorganisms could utilize.

Dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations were measured at groundwater sampling locations in March 1998. Table 6.5 presents the analytical results for DO by sampling location. DO measured in groundwater from background wells ranged from 3.4 mg/L to 5.8 mg/L and averaged 4.2 mg/L. DO measured in contaminated groundwater in the plume core ranged from 0.2 mg/L to 1.3 mg/L and averaged 0.6 mg/L. The presence of the lowest observed DO concentration (0.2 mg/L) in the most contaminated sample, MP-2, is an indication that biodegradation through aerobic respiration has occurred in this area.

6.4.3 Nitrate

Once available DO concentrations are depleted through aerobic respiration, nitrate can be used as an electron acceptor by indigenous facultative anaerobes that mineralize fuel hydrocarbon compounds via either denitrification or nitrate reduction processes. Concentrations of nitrate (as nitrogen [N]) measured at the site in March 1998 are summarized in Table 6.5. Nitrate measured in groundwater from background wells ranged from 0.84 mg/L to 1.9 mg/L and averaged 1.37 mg/L. Nitrate measured in contaminated groundwater ranged from 0.22 mg/L to 1.6 mg/L and averaged 0.77 mg/L. These data indicate that nitrate concentrations within the dissolved plume are depleted relative to measured background concentrations. The results indicate that minor amounts of nitrate are being used to oxidize fuel hydrocarbons in the anaerobic core of the dissolved plumes via denitrification or nitrate reduction.

6.4.4 Ferrous Iron

Although relatively little is known about the anaerobic metabolic pathways involving the reduction of ferric iron (Fe^{3+}), this process has been shown to be a major metabolic pathway for some microorganisms (Lovley and Phillips, 1988; Chapelle, 1993). Elevated concentrations of ferrous iron (Fe^{2+}) often are found in anaerobic, fuel-contaminated groundwater systems. Concentrations of dissolved ferrous iron once were attributed to the spontaneous and reversible reduction of ferric oxyhydroxides, which are thermodynamically unstable in the presence of organic compounds such as benzene. However, more recent studies suggest that the reduction of ferric iron cannot proceed at all without microbial mediation (Lovley and Phillips, 1988; Lovley *et al.*, 1991; Chapelle, 1993). None of the common organic compounds found in low-temperature, neutral, reducing groundwater could reduce ferric oxyhydroxides to ferrous iron under sterile laboratory conditions (Lovley *et al.*, 1991). This means that the reduction of ferric iron to ferrous iron requires mediation by microorganisms with the appropriate enzymatic capabilities.

To determine if ferric iron is being used as an electron acceptor for fuel biodegradation at the site, ferrous (reduced) iron concentrations were measured at groundwater sampling locations in March 1998. The data are summarized in Table 6.5. Ferrous iron concentrations measured in groundwater from background wells ranged from 0.00 mg/L to 0.07 mg/L and averaged 0.03 mg/L. Ferrous iron measured in contaminated groundwater ranged from 0.13 mg/L to 0.55 mg/L and averaged 0.29 mg/L. The occurrence of elevated ferrous iron concentrations within the plume core indicates that ferric iron is acting as an electron acceptor at this location. In addition, the measured redox potential of the groundwater at monitoring point MP-2 is within the range that would be expected for the ferric iron-reducing conditions implied by the observed ferrous iron concentration at that point (Figure 6.4).

6.4.5 Sulfate

Sulfate also may be used as an electron acceptor during microbial degradation of fuel hydrocarbons under anaerobic conditions (Grbic'-Galic', 1990). Sulfate can be reduced to sulfide during the oxidation of the fuel hydrocarbon compounds. The presence of decreased concentrations of sulfate in the source area relative to background concentrations indicates that sulfate is participating in redox reactions at the site. To investigate the potential for sulfate reduction at the site, sulfate concentrations were measured during the March 1998 groundwater sampling event. The data are summarized in Table 6.5. Sulfate measured in groundwater from background wells ranged from 89 mg/L to 236 mg/L and averaged 160 mg/L. Sulfate measured in contaminated groundwater ranged from 27 mg/L to 167 mg/L and averaged 115 mg/L. The substantial depletion of sulfate at MW-2 indicates that this compound is acting as an electron acceptor during fuel biodegradation reactions in that area.

6.4.6 Dissolved Methane

On the basis of free energy yield and the oxidizing potential of the site groundwater, the carbon dioxide/methane (CO_2/CH_4) redox couple also could be used to oxidize fuel hydrocarbon compounds to CO_2 and water once the groundwater is sufficiently

reducing. To attain these reducing levels, other highly oxidized chemical species such as oxygen, nitrate, ferric iron, and sulfate must first be reduced. This redox reaction is called methanogenesis or methane fermentation. Methanogenesis yields the least free energy to the system in comparison to other chemical species (Figure 6.4 and Table 6.4). The presence of methane in groundwater at elevated concentrations relative to background concentrations is a good indicator of methane fermentation.

Dissolved methane was measured at groundwater monitoring wells sampled during the March 1998 sampling event. Table 6.5 presents the analytical data for methane. Methane concentrations were not detected in groundwater from background wells. In contrast, methane concentrations measured in contaminated groundwater ranged from 0.2 mg/L to 2.4 mg/L and averaged 1.5 mg/L. The presence of elevated methane levels in groundwater at the site strongly indicates that biodegradation is occurring via methanogenesis.

6.4.7 pH

The pH of groundwater samples collected from groundwater monitoring points and monitoring wells in March 1998 was measured (Table 6.5). The pH of a solution is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration $[H^+]$. Groundwater pH values measured at the site were within the optimal range for fuel hydrocarbon-degrading microbes of 6 to 8.

6.4.8 Temperature

Groundwater temperature was measured at groundwater monitoring wells in March 1998 (Table 6.5). Temperature affects the types and growth rates of bacteria that can be supported in the groundwater environment, with higher temperatures generally resulting in higher growth rates. The temperature of groundwater samples collected from the shallow monitoring wells varied from 16.8 degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}C$) to 22.3 $^{\circ}C$. The relatively warm temperatures should promote microbial growth and may enhance rates of hydrocarbon biodegradation.

6.5 THEORETICAL ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY ESTIMATES

The preceding discussions have been devoted to determining if fuel hydrocarbons are biodegrading in saturated soil and groundwater at the site. Analytical data on reduced and oxidized chemical species indicate that indigenous microorganisms are facilitating the oxidation of fuel hydrocarbons and the reduction of electron acceptors to generate free energy for cell maintenance and production. The question of how much contaminant mass can be biodegraded must be addressed to assess the full potential for long-term intrinsic bioremediation to minimize plume size and mass over time.

Mass balance relationships can be used to determine how much contaminant mass can be degraded by each of the redox reactions that the microorganisms might use to make free energy available for cell maintenance and production. The stoichiometric relationship between the contaminant and the electron acceptor can be used to estimate the expressed assimilative capacity of the groundwater. Once the redox reactions

operating at the site have been defined, it is possible to estimate how much contaminant mass can be assimilated or oxidized by available electron acceptors.

Table 6.4 presents the coupled redox reactions that represent the biodegradation of the individual COPCs, including the stoichiometric mass ratio of electron acceptors needed to oxidize each compound. These stoichiometric mass ratios can be used to estimate the assimilative capacity of the groundwater at the Seventh Street Service Station. For oxygen, nitrate, and sulfate, this is accomplished by first determining the initial (background) mass of each electron acceptor available in the groundwater. Data on these chemical species were collected at sampling locations upgradient and cross-gradient from the dissolved plume. As groundwater slowly migrates into the source area, electron acceptors are brought into contact with hydrocarbon-degrading microorganisms and site contamination. The change in the electron acceptor mass from background sampling locations to sampling locations within the plume core is divided by the mass of electron acceptors required to mineralize the COPCs. For ferrous iron and methane, the highest observed concentration in the plume core wells is divided by the mass of electron acceptors required to mineralize the COPC. These numbers are summed to estimate the expressed intrinsic capacity of the groundwater to biodegrade each COPC.

Estimates of the background and plume core concentrations were used to calculate the expressed assimilative capacity of the groundwater system attributable to aerobic respiration, denitrification, and sulfate reduction. The source area concentrations of ferrous iron and methane are used to "back-calculate" the expressed assimilative capacity that is attributable to ferric iron reduction and methanogenesis. The calculations are summarized in Table 6.6. On the basis of these calculations, one pore volume of saturated soil and groundwater at the Seventh Street Service Station has the capacity to oxidize a benzene concentration of 13,100 $\mu\text{g/L}$, a toluene concentration of 12,860 $\mu\text{g/L}$, an ethylbenzene concentration of 12,720 $\mu\text{g/L}$, a xylenes concentration of 12,720 $\mu\text{g/L}$, and a naphthalene concentration of 13,420 $\mu\text{g/L}$. As shown in Table 6.6, the assimilative capacities for benzene, ethylbenzene, and naphthalene are substantially higher than the maximum concentrations of those analytes detected in groundwater at the Seventh Street Service Station. The estimated assimilative capacities for toluene and xylenes are slightly higher and slightly lower, respectively, than the maximum concentration of those analytes detected in groundwater at the site.

It should be noted that the conclusion that sulfate reduction is a primary mechanism of contaminant mass loss results from the low sulfate concentration detected at MW-2. The ORP measured at this location (+11 mV), and the presence of nitrate (1.6 mg/L) and DO (1.3 mg/L) suggest that sulfate reduction should not be the primary mass reduction process at this location. Therefore, the geochemical data for this well are not internally consistent, and the computed assimilative capacity is speculative.

This estimate essentially represents an estimate of the reduction capability of one pore volume of groundwater at the Seventh Street Service Station. The estimate identifies how much contaminant mass can be theoretically oxidized as one pore volume travels through the plume core. In reality, multiple pore volumes are expected to move through the contaminated aquifer material in the source area each year based on the estimated average groundwater velocity of 123 ft/yr (Section 3.3).

TABLE 6.6
ESTIMATED ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY OF
SATURATED SOIL AND GROUNDWATER
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

BENZENE

Electron Acceptor or Metabolic Byproduct	Background Concentration (mg/L) ^{a/}	Concentration in Core of Plume (mg/L)	Mass Ratio of Electron Acceptor/ Byproduct to COPCs ^{b/} (unitless)	Benzene Assimilative Capacity ^{c/} (mg/L)
Oxygen	4.2	0.58	3.07	1.18
Nitrate	1.37	0.60	4.77	0.16
Sulfate	160	115	4.61	9.76
Ferrous Iron	0.03	0.29	21.5	0.01
Methane	0.0	1.53	0.77	1.99
Total				13.10
Max. 1998 Concentration (mg/L)				0.086

TOLUENE

Electron Acceptor or Metabolic Byproduct	Background Concentration (mg/L) ^{a/}	Concentration in Core of Plume (mg/L)	Mass Ratio of Electron Acceptor/ Byproduct to COPCs ^{b/} (unitless)	Toluene Assimilative Capacity ^{c/} (mg/L)
Oxygen	4.2	0.58	3.13	1.16
Nitrate	1.37	0.60	4.85	0.16
Sulfate	160	115	4.7	9.57
Ferrous Iron	0.03	0.29	21.86	0.01
Methane	0.0	1.53	0.78	1.96
Total				12.86
Max. 1998 Concentration (mg/L)				11.00

TABLE 6.6 (continued)
ESTIMATED ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY OF
SATURATED SOIL AND GROUNDWATER
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

ETHYLBENZENE

Electron Acceptor or Metabolic Byproduct	Background Concentration (mg/L) ^{a/}	Concentration in Core of Plume (mg/L)	Mass Ratio of Electron Acceptor/ Byproduct to COPCs ^{b/} (unitless)	Ethylbenzene Assimilative Capacity ^{c/} (mg/L)
Oxygen	4.2	0.58	3.17	1.14
Nitrate	1.37	0.60	4.92	0.16
Sulfate	160	115	4.75	9.47
Ferrous Iron	0.03	0.29	22	0.01
Methane	0.0	1.53	0.79	1.94
			Total	12.72
			Max. 1998 Concentration (mg/L)	1.60

XYLENES

Electron Acceptor or Metabolic Byproduct	Background Concentration (mg/L) ^{a/}	Concentration in Core of Plume (mg/L)	Mass Ratio of Electron Acceptor/ Byproduct to COPCs ^{b/} (unitless)	Xylenes Assimilative Capacity ^{c/} (mg/L)
Oxygen	4.2	0.58	3.17	1.14
Nitrate	1.37	0.60	4.92	0.16
Sulfate	160	115	4.75	9.47
Ferrous Iron	0.03	0.29	22	0.01
Methane	0.0	1.53	0.79	1.94
			Total	12.72
			Max. 1998 Concentration (mg/L)	13.00

TABLE 6.6 (concluded)
ESTIMATED ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY OF
SATURATED SOIL AND GROUNDWATER
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

NAPHTHALENE				
Electron Acceptor or Metabolic Byproduct	Background Concentration (mg/L) ^{a/}	Concentration in Core of Plume (mg/L)	Mass Ratio of Electron Acceptor/ Byproduct to COPCs ^{b/} (unitless)	Naphthalene Assimilative Capacity ^{c/} (mg/L)
Oxygen	4.2	0.58	3.00	1.21
Nitrate	1.37	0.60	4.65	0.17
Sulfate	160	115	4.50	10.00
Ferrous Iron	0.03	0.29	40.13	0.01
Methane	0.0	1.53	0.75	2.04
			Total	13.42
			Max. 1998 Concentration (mg/L)	0.51

a/ mg/L = milligrams per liter.

b/ Calculation based on the ratio of the total mass of electron acceptor required to oxidize a given average of the mass of contaminants of potential concern (BTEx and naphthalene).

c/ Assimilative capacity is the amount of contaminant that can be degraded by a given process.

A closed system containing 2 liters of water can be used to help visualize the physical meaning of assimilative capacity. Assume that the first liter contains no fuel hydrocarbons, but it contains fuel-degrading microorganisms and has an assimilative capacity of exactly "x" mg of fuel hydrocarbons. The second liter has no assimilative capacity; however, it contains fuel hydrocarbons. As long as these 2 liters of water are kept separate, biodegradation of fuel hydrocarbons will not occur. If these 2 liters are combined in a closed system, biodegradation will commence and continue until the fuel hydrocarbons or electron acceptors are depleted. If less than "x" mg of fuel hydrocarbons are in the second liter, all of the fuel hydrocarbons will eventually degrade given a sufficient time; likewise, if greater than "x" mg of fuel hydrocarbons were in the second liter of water, only "x" mg of fuel hydrocarbons would ultimately degrade.

This example shows that in a closed system, the measured expressed assimilative capacity eventually should be equivalent to the loss in contaminant mass; however, the groundwater beneath the site is an open system. Electron acceptors can continually enter the system from upgradient flow. Furthermore, contaminant mass can be added to the system through dissolution or leaching from LNAPL or contaminated soil. This means that the assimilative capacity is not fixed as it would be in a closed system, and therefore should not be quantitatively compared to concentrations of dissolved contaminants in the groundwater. Rather, the expressed assimilative capacity of groundwater is intended to serve as a qualitative tool. The fate of BTEX in groundwater is dependent on the relationship between the kinetics of biodegradation and the solute transport velocities (Chapelle, 1994).

6.6 COPC MIGRATION

The migration velocity of the groundwater COPCs benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylenes, TRPH, naphthalene, and lead, would be expected to be lower than the advective groundwater velocity computed in Section 3.3 (123 ft/yr) due to the effects of retardation. Retardation coefficients are calculated using the following formula:

$$R = 1 + (K_d \rho_b / n)$$

where

$$K_d = (K_{oc})(f_{oc})$$

K_{oc} = Organic Carbon Partition Coefficient

f_{oc} = Fraction Organic Carbon

ρ_b = Soil Bulk Density of Aquifer Matrix

n = Total Porosity

Three soil samples collected at the site were analyzed for TOC; however, organic carbon was not detected above the method detection limit of 500 mg/kg. Similarly, organic carbon was not detected in the soil sample collected at the Military Gas Station at Eglin AFB. If it is assumed that the TOC content of the shallow sand aquifer beneath the site is equal to one-half the method detection limit of 500 mg/kg, then the retardation coefficients of benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylenes, and naphthalene

would range from 1.11 to 1.79 (Table 6.7). The resulting average migration velocities of the COPCs would range from 112 to 69 ft/yr based on an estimated average advective groundwater velocity of 123 ft/yr. Lead typically adsorbs strongly to organic carbon or clay mineral surfaces, and is relatively immobile. Therefore, while lead resulting from gasoline contamination is not susceptible to degradation processes, it is generally restricted to the vicinity of the source area and does not pose a threat to offsite receptors.

6.7 PREDICTING CONTAMINANT TRANSPORT AND FATE

Understanding the effects of natural physical, chemical, and biological processes on chemicals in the subsurface is an important step in determining potential long-term risks associated with chemical migration in the environment. The behavior of COPCs under the influence of these processes must be quantified to assess the expected persistence, mass, concentration, and toxicity of dissolved COPCs over time at the site and to estimate potential receptor exposure-point concentrations. If destructive and nondestructive attenuation processes can minimize or eliminate the concentration of contaminants to which a receptor could be exposed, engineered remedial action may not be warranted either because no reasonable exposure pathway exists or because the exposure pathway would result in insignificant risks. The focus of this section is to predict how the COPCs will be naturally attenuated (without pumping) over time in soil and groundwater based on site data and site-specific contaminant transport and fate models.

BIOSCREEN is a screening model which simulates the fate of dissolved hydrocarbons at petroleum fuel release sites (Newell *et al.*, 1996). The software is based on the Domenico (1987) analytical solute transport model and is designed to simulate advection, dispersion, adsorption, and aerobic decay as well as anaerobic reactions that have been shown to be the dominant biodegradation processes at many petroleum release sites.

6.7.1 Description of BIOSCREEN Model

BIOSCREEN includes three different model types:

1. Solute transport without decay;
2. Solute transport with biodegradation modeled as a first-order decay process (simple, lumped parameter approach); and
3. Solute transport with biodegradation modeled as an "instantaneous" biodegradation reaction.

The first model is appropriate for predicting the movement of conservative (non-degrading) solutes such as chloride. The only attenuation mechanisms simulated are dispersion in the longitudinal, transverse, and vertical directions and adsorption of the chemical to the soil matrix.

TABLE 6.7
RETARDATION COEFFICIENTS OF COPCs
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Compound	K _{oc} (L/kg ^{a/})	Fraction Organic Carbon ^{b/}	Distribution Coefficient (L/kg)	Bulk Density (kg/L) ^{c/}	Porosity	Coefficient of Retardation	Estimated Groundwater Velocity (ft/yr) ^{d/}	Estimated Contaminant Velocity (ft/yr)
Benzene	79	0.00025	0.020	1.72	0.30	1.11	123	110
Toluene	190	0.00025	0.048	1.72	0.30	1.27	123	97
Ethylbenzene	468	0.00025	0.117	1.72	0.30	1.67	123	74
Xylenes	395	0.00025	0.099	1.72	0.30	1.57	123	79
Naphthalene	550	0.00025	0.138	1.72	0.30	1.79	123	69

a/ L/kg = liters per kilogram.

b/ Fraction organic carbon = one-half the method detection limit, March 1998 analytical data.

c/ kg/L = kilograms per liter.

d/ ft/yr = feet per year.

With the second model, the solute degradation rate is proportional to the initial solute concentration. This is a conventional method for simulating biodegradation in dissolved hydrocarbon plumes. With this method, dispersion, sorption, and biodegradation parameters are lumped together in a single calibration parameter. The first-order decay model does not account for site-specific information such as the availability of electron acceptors. In addition, it does not assume any biodegradation of dissolved constituents in the source zone. In other words, this model assumes that biodegradation starts immediately downgradient from the source and that it does not decrease the concentrations of dissolved organic compounds in the source zone itself.

First-order expressions may be overly conservative for describing biodegradation of organic chemicals in groundwater because electron acceptor limitations are not considered. A more accurate prediction of biodegradation effects may be realized by incorporating the instantaneous reaction equation into a transport model (Newell *et al.*, 1996).

At almost all petroleum release sites, biodegradation is present and can be verified by demonstrating the consumption of aerobic and anaerobic electron acceptors. Therefore, results from the No Biodegradation model are intended only to be used for comparison purposes and to demonstrate the effects of biodegradation on plume migration. The Instantaneous Reaction model is recommended either alone or in addition to the First-Order Decay model for most sites where electron acceptor and metabolic byproduct concentration data have been collected (Newell *et al.*, 1996).

Use of the Instantaneous Reaction Model for the Seventh Street Service Station may yield overly conservative results because electron acceptor and metabolic byproduct concentrations, used as input data for this model, may not be representative of ion-pumping conditions. Use of the Instantaneous Reaction Model for the Seventh Street Service Station may yield overly conservative results because electron acceptor and metabolic byproduct concentrations, used as input data for this model, may not be representative of non-pumping conditions. Groundwater pumping at the Seventh Street Service Station causes the hydraulic gradient to steepen, resulting in faster groundwater velocities. The rate of pore volume exchange in the contaminated area is increased over equilibrium (non-pumping) conditions, and the residence time of groundwater in the contaminated area is decreased. Therefore, a new geochemical equilibrium is established that may not be representative of non-pumping conditions. For example, there will be less time for microorganisms to utilize electron acceptors to metabolize fuel hydrocarbons in the treatment zone (e.g., concentrations of DO, nitrate, and sulfate may not become depleted as much as under non-pumping conditions), and less time for metabolic byproducts to be produced (e.g., methane and ferrous iron concentrations may not be as high as under non-pumping conditions). In addition, the enhanced influx of DO from clean areas outside of the plume may inhibit anaerobic biodegradation reactions.

6.7.2 Modeling Objectives

The BIOSCREEN modeling was performed for the Seventh Street Service Station site to accomplish the following three objectives:

- To estimate the maximum migration distance of the plume associated with the former UST pit and fuel transport lines over time, assuming that the pump and treat and SVE/bioventing systems are not operating;
- To assess the persistence of the plume over time; and
- To support future remedial actions.

The migration potential and persistence of xylenes at the site was modeled because, of the groundwater COPCs identified in Section 4, xylene has been found at concentrations which exceed its TCL by the largest margin. Therefore, xylenes will likely persist at concentrations exceeding the TCL for the longest period of time.

6.7.3 Conceptual Model Design and Limiting Assumptions

BIOSCREEN has the following limitations:

- As an analytical model, BIOSCREEN assumes simple groundwater flow conditions; and
- As a screening tool, BIOSCREEN only approximates the more complicated processes that occur in the field.

Because the model is not capable of simulating a complicated flow regime, the hydraulic input parameters for the site were based on the average values calculated from analyses of aquifer test data collected from site wells.

Although there has been contamination at the site for many years, only 1998 groundwater quality data were used in the model for the following reasons: 1) historical groundwater quality data prior to 1994 are not available; 2) the source history (e.g., dates and magnitudes or releases) is not well known; and 3) the groundwater recovery system creates a hydrogeologic system that is too complicated for BIOSCREEN to simulate accurately. In summary, maximum 1998 dissolved benzene concentrations were used as a starting point for model simulations. The source mass was conservatively estimated from 1998 soil quality data.

6.7.4 Model Input Data

Input data for the BIOSCREEN model are used to specify or calculate groundwater velocity, aquifer dispersivity, a retardation factor, a chemical-specific decay coefficient, dissolved hydrocarbon concentrations in the source area, a half-life of the hydrocarbon source, and the dimensions of the source zone. The parameters were obtained from site-specific data and commonly accepted literature values. The BIOSCREEN input screen is presented in Appendix F. Each of these input values is described in more detail below.

6.7.4.1 Hydrogeology

Seepage Velocity (V_s) Seepage velocity is the actual interstitial groundwater velocity. It is defined as the hydraulic conductivity multiplied by the hydraulic gradient divided by the effective porosity.

Hydraulic Conductivity (K) Hydraulic conductivity (K) is a term that describes the relative ease with which water can move through a permeable medium. The horizontal K value used for shallow aquifer modeling, 21.0 ft/day, was derived from site-specific hydraulic conductivity data (Section 3.4).

Hydraulic Gradient (dH/dL) The hydraulic gradient is a unitless value which represents the change in water table elevation per unit distance in a direction parallel to groundwater flow. The average hydraulic gradient at the site was calculated to be 0.004 ft/ft based on water table elevation data collected in March 1998.

Effective Porosity (n_e) The effective porosity of a medium is the ratio of the volume of interconnected voids to the bulk volume of the aquifer matrix. The effective porosity is typically less than total porosity because of non-interconnected pores, dead-end pores, and boundary effects of aquifer solids. An effective porosity of 0.25 (25 percent) was used for the model. This value is commonly used for silt and sand lithologies (Newell *et al.*, 1996).

6.7.4.2 Dispersion

Dispersivity is a property of a porous medium that determines the dispersion or spreading characteristics of the medium by a relationship between pore-water velocity and dispersion coefficients. Published data summarized by Spitz and Moreno (1996) suggest that, as a rule of thumb, longitudinal dispersivity is approximately one-tenth the travel distance of the plume (from the source to the downgradient toe). Available data indicate that the current plume is shortened due to operation of the pump and treat system. Assuming that the plume extended at least to recovery well GWRW-6 prior to installation of the pump and treat system, a longitudinal dispersivity of 40 feet was input into the model. The transverse dispersivity value is estimated as one-tenth of the longitudinal dispersivity value (Domenico and Schwartz, 1990), and vertical dispersivity is assumed to be negligible. It should be noted that the instantaneous reaction model is very sensitive to the dispersivity value.

6.7.4.3 Adsorption

Retardation Factor The retardation factor is a measure of the degree of retardation of dissolved organic chemical movement through the aquifer. A retardation value of 1.57 was calculated for xylenes in Section 6.6 (Table 6.7).

Organic Carbon Partition Coefficient (K_{oc}) The organic carbon partition coefficient (K_{oc}) is a chemical-specific partition coefficient between organic carbon and water (Newell *et al.*, 1996). The selected K_{oc} value for xylene was 395 liters per kilogram (L/kg) (Weidemeier *et al.*, 1995).

Fraction Organic Carbon (f_{oc}) The fraction organic carbon (f_{oc}) is the weight fraction of organic carbon in soil and is used in the estimation of the retardation factor. Typical f_{oc} values range from 0.0002 to 0.02 (Knox *et al.*, 1993). Total organic carbon was not detected in site soil samples, so half of the laboratory detection limit (500 mg/kg) was assumed to exist in site soil, which translates to a f_{oc} value of 2.5×10^{-4} .

Soil Bulk Density (ρ_b) The soil bulk density is the bulk density of the aquifer matrix and is related to the porosity and pure solids density. An estimated value of 1.72 kilograms per liter (kg/L) was used in this model (Newell *et al.*, 1996).

6.7.4.4 Biodegradation

First Order Decay Coefficient and Solute Half-Life The solute half-life is a chemical specific value which specifies the amount of time it takes for a compound to degrade to half its original concentration. The first-order decay coefficient is equal to the natural log of 2 (0.693) divided by the half-life of the chemical in groundwater. The half-life of xylene published in literature typically ranges from 0.038 year to 1 year (Newell *et al.*, 1996). Instead of using a literature value, a first-order decay coefficient calculated for a similar site at Eglin AFB (POL Site SS-36) (Table 6.4) using site-specific data (1995) was used. The average first-order BTEX decay coefficient of 2.9 year^{-1} (half-life = 0.24 year) was used in the model.

Instantaneous Reaction Model First-order expressions may not be accurate for describing biodegradation of organic chemicals in groundwater because electron acceptor limitations are not considered. A more accurate prediction of biodegradation effects may be realized by incorporating the instantaneous reaction equation into a transport model (Newell *et al.*, 1996). However, for the Seventh Street Service Station, this model may give overly conservative results (see Section 6.7.1).

Site-specific geochemical data were used as described in the Bioscreen User's Manual (Newell *et al.*, 1996) to determine input values for Bioscreen's instantaneous reaction model. Although BTEX compounds dominate the dissolved plumes of gasoline spills, there are non-BTEX hydrocarbons that exert a demand on the available electron acceptors. A conservative approach is to reduce all available electron acceptor/by-product concentrations used in the model by thirty percent to account for the possible impacts of non-BTEX organics in groundwater (Newell *et al.*, 1997). Therefore, the delta for each of the indicators was reduced by 30 percent. Since xylene was the only constituent being modeled and constituted approximately 50 percent of the total BTEX contamination in the groundwater plume, the values were reduced by an additional 50 percent before being input into the model. In summary, only 35 percent of the available electron acceptor capacity was assumed to be available for xylene biodegradation. BIOSCREEN calculates the biodegradation capacities (BCs) for individual parameters. The BC is the amount (in mg/L) of a parameter utilized to biodegrade 1 mg/L of hydrocarbon. The calculated differences are provided below.

Difference in DO

35% [(average background oxygen conc.) - (minimum source area oxygen conc.)]

$$\text{Change in DO} = 0.35 * (4.2 \text{ mg/L} - 0.15 \text{ mg/L}) = 1.4 \text{ mg/L}$$

Difference in Nitrate

35% of [(average background nitrate conc.) - (minimum source area nitrate conc.)]

$$\text{Change in Nitrate} = 0.35 * (1.37 \text{ mg/L} - 0 \text{ mg/L}) = 0.48 \text{ mg/L}$$

Difference in Ferrous Iron

35% of average source area ferrous iron conc.

$$\text{Ferrous Iron} = 0.35 * 0.29 \text{ mg/L} = 0.10 \text{ mg/L}$$

Difference in Sulfate

35% of [(average background sulfate conc.) - (Average source area sulfate conc.)]

$$\text{Change in Sulfate} = 0.35 * (160 \text{ mg/L} - 115 \text{ mg/L}) = 15.75 \text{ mg/L}$$

Difference in Methane

35% of average source area methane conc.

$$\text{Methane} = 0.35 * 1.53 \text{ mg/L} = 0.53 \text{ mg/L}$$

6.7.4.5 General

The modeled area length and width were set at 1,300 feet (approximate distance to Weekly Pond) and 200 feet, respectively. The model was run for 400 years (1997 to 2397) for predictive purposes.

6.7.4.6 Source Data

Source Thickness in Saturated Zone The source thickness in the aquifer was input as 2.5 feet, based on soil contamination data collected in March 1998 (Section 5.2).

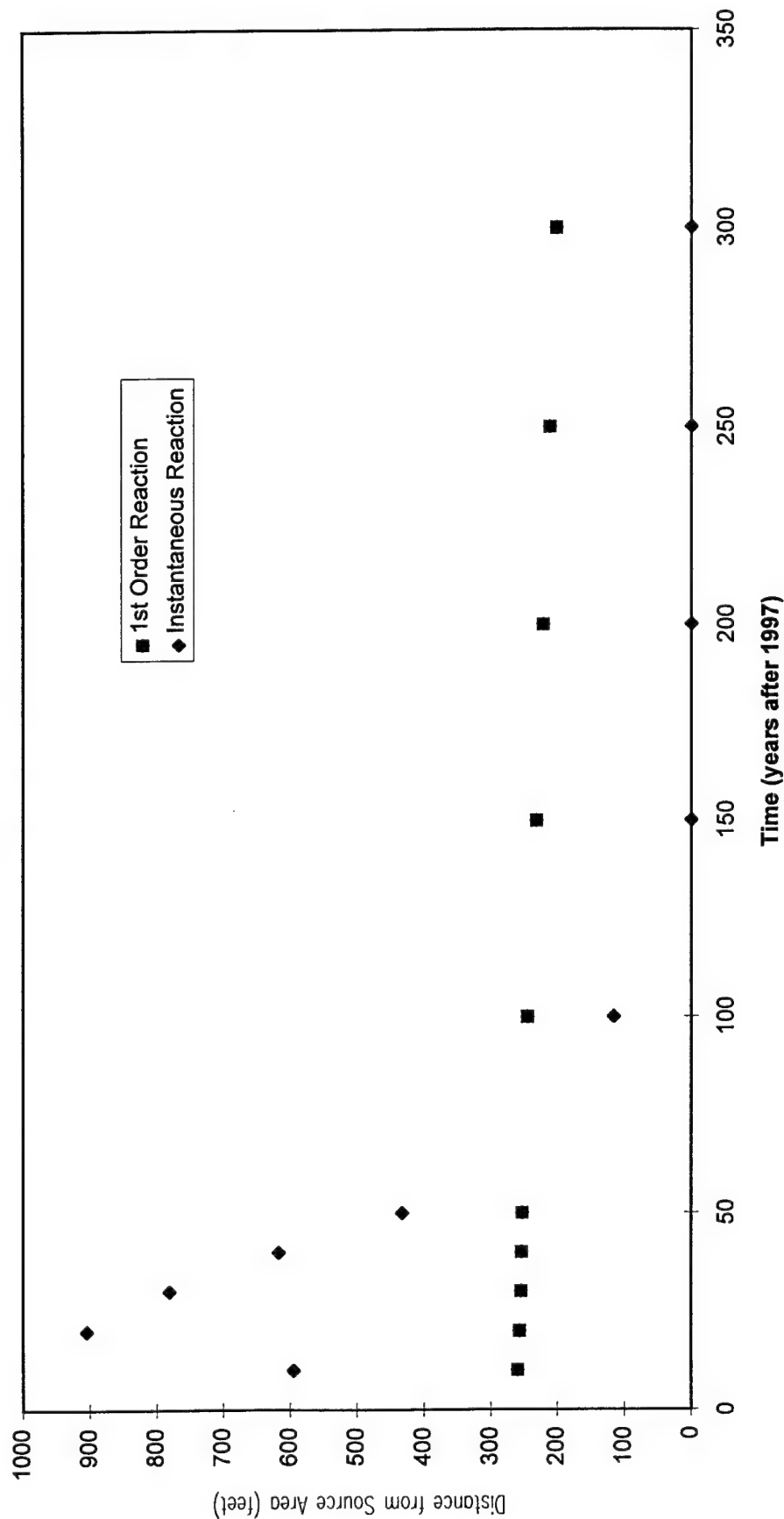
Source Area Dimensions and Concentrations BIOSCREEN assumes a source represented by a vertical plane perpendicular to groundwater flow. This vertical plane was estimated using the dissolved xylene plume dimensions in March 1998.

Source Half-Life BIOSCREEN incorporates an approximation for a declining source concentration over time. The declining source term assumes that the mass of modeled constituent in the source area dissolves slowly as fresh groundwater passes through, and that the change in source zone concentration can be approximated as a first-order decay process. The model will compute an estimated source half-life given the estimated mass of modeled constituent present in the source area. The initial mass of xylene available to be dissolved into groundwater at the site was estimated based on soil contamination data collected in March 1998. Calculations are contained in Appendix E.

6.7.5 Model Results

The maximum predicted migration distance of the xylene plume is shown on Figure 6.5. The First-Order Decay model indicates that the dissolved xylene contamination near MP-2 will migrate to a maximum distance of approximately 390 feet from the source area within 10 years after 1997, after which it will achieve a steady-state condition. The Instantaneous Reaction Model indicates that the dissolved xylene plume will migrate to a maximum distance of approximately 950 feet from the source area approximately 20 years after 1997, after which it will begin to recede. The plume is

Figure 6.5
Maximum Simulated Migration Distance of Xylene Concentrations Above Tier 1 TCL
 No Source Removal
 Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
 Seventh Street Service Station
 Eglin AFB, Florida



not predicted to reach Weekly Pond. BIOSCREEN results from the First-Order Decay Model predict that concentrations of xylenes in excess of 1,000 µg/L will persist in the aquifer for more than 400 years after 1997 (Figure 6.6). Results from the instantaneous reaction model indicate that xylene concentrations will be below 20 µg/L (the Tier 1 TCL) within 150 years. These results assume that hydraulic control is not exerted by the pump-and-treat system currently operating at the site and that no source reduction technology is employed. Model output is presented in Appendix F.

The prediction that the xylenes plume will not reach Weekly Pond is supported by comprehensive studies of dissolved BTEX plumes that have been performed in recent years. Data presented by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories (LLNL) indicates that for over 1,000 California sites with fuel hydrocarbon releases, 33 percent of the plumes were shrinking, 59 percent were stable, and 8 percent were expanding, with most plumes less than 250 feet long (Rice *et al.*, 1995). Unpublished data provided by Kuehne and Buscheck (1996) indicate similar trends, with 52 percent of plumes contracting, 35 percent stable, and 92 percent of the plumes being less than 200 feet long. Mace *et al.* (1997) present similar evidence for more than 600 sites in Texas.

6.7.6 Simulated Source Removal

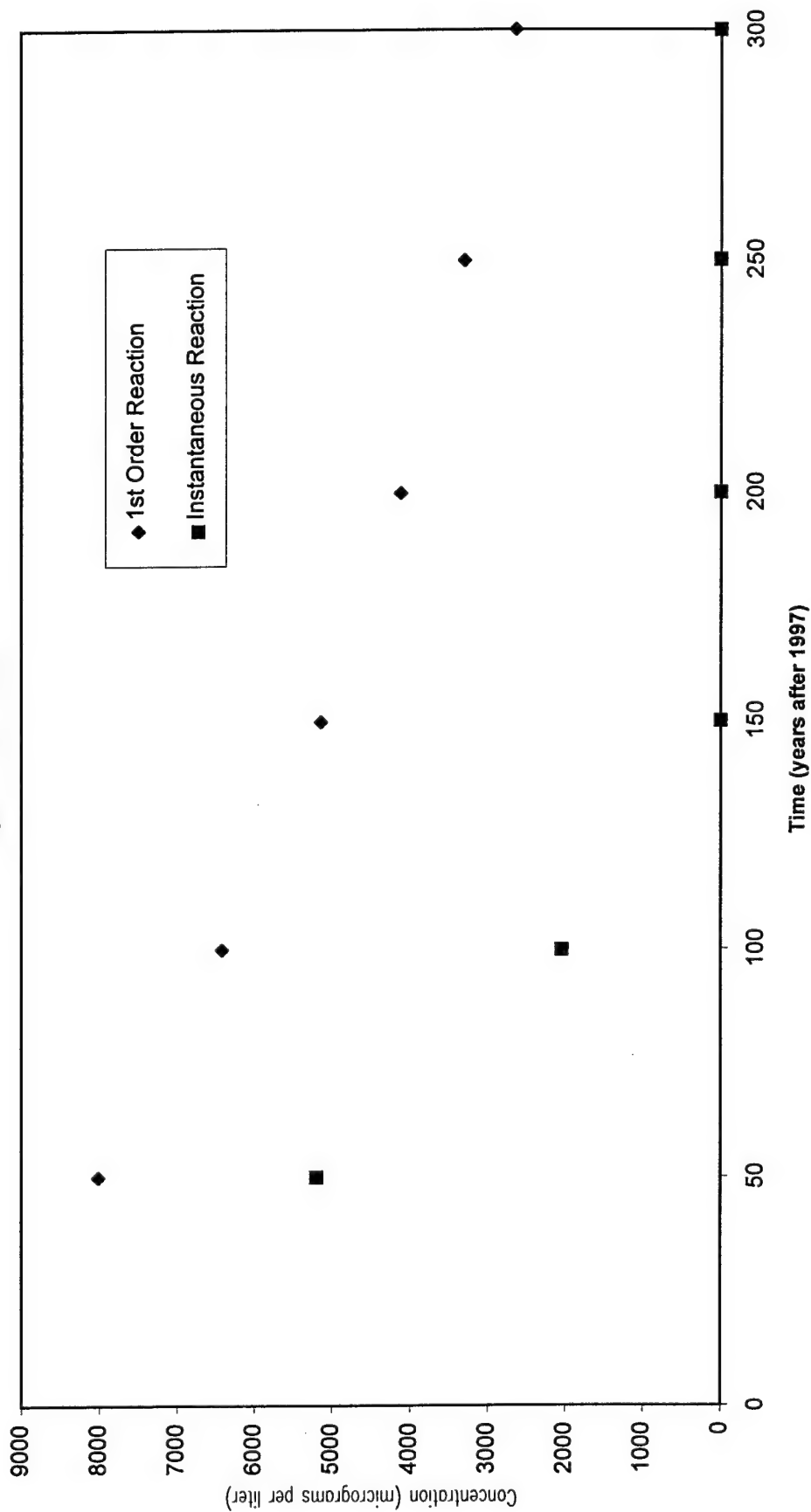
The BIOSCREEN model also was utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of future remedial actions. This task was completed for the dissolved xylene plume at the site. Model input and output is included in Appendix F. The only input parameter that was changed was the estimated mass of xylene in the source area. This model assumes that the future remedial action will remove 80 percent of the source xylenes over 3 years. A source mass of 56 kg was input into the model. The First-order Reaction model predicts that xylene concentrations will decrease to below its Tier 1 TCL (20 µg/L) within 280 years and that the plume will reach its maximum travel distance of 390 feet by the year 2007. The Instantaneous Reaction model predicts that xylene concentrations will decrease to below its Tier 1 TCL (20 µg/L) within 30 years of the completion of source reduction activities, and that the plume will reach its maximum travel distance of approximately 600 feet within 10 to 15 years.

6.7.7 Simulation of Dissolved Benzene

The Bioscreen model also was used to simulate the transport of dissolved benzene (the most soluble and mobile of the BTEX compounds) to predict whether this compound could reach Weekly Pond if the pump and treat system was not operating. The input parameters used to simulate the dissolved xylenes plume also were used for the benzene model, with the following exceptions:

- A retardation coefficient of 1.1 was used (minimal retardation);
- The average benzene concentration in the source area was assumed to be 80 µg/L based on March 1998 analytical results; and

Figure 6.6
Maximum Simulated Xylene Concentrations Vs Time
No Source Removal
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida



- The benzene source mass was assumed to be 1.1 kg, which is equivalent to an average soil benzene concentration of 500 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ in the source area. Benzene was only detected in one March 1998 soil sample at a concentration of 3.2 $\mu\text{g/kg}$; however, some of the sample detection limits were elevated.

Use of the same input data for the benzene Instantaneous Reaction model as in the xylenes model is potentially conservative because the relatively mobile benzene plume should migrate faster than many of the less-mobile gasoline constituents. Therefore, the mass of non-benzene hydrocarbons exerting a demand on the available electron acceptors at the downgradient toe of the benzene plume should be relatively small.

Both the Instantaneous Reaction and First-Order Decay models indicate that dissolved benzene will not migrate to Weekly Pond. Model input values and selected output data are contained in Appendix F.

SECTION 7

TIER 2 ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF FINAL CHEMICALS OF CONCERN

7.1 OBJECTIVE OF SITE-SPECIFIC EVALUATION

The Tier 1 analysis conducted in this CAP (Section 4) identified ethylbenzene and toluene as COPCs in soil and BTEX, TRPH, lead, and naphthalene as COPCs in groundwater. These analytes are evaluated in detail to better define/assess the potential adverse health effects they may cause in current or future human receptors.

The Tier 1 screening process is considered protective of human health because the Tier 1 risk-based screening criteria are based on conservative exposure assumptions. However, analytes identified as COPCs in Section 4 of this CAP (i.e., analytes with representative site concentrations exceeding Tier 1 TCLs) should not automatically be considered to be present at the site at levels that pose unacceptable threats to human health given the current and future exposure potential at this site. Rather, the exceedences of the conservative screening criteria indicate that further evaluation using more site-specific exposure scenarios is warranted.

Tier 2 of the risk-based analysis is completed in Section 7.2 by comparing appropriate site concentrations (observed current and predicted future) to reasonable matrix-specific SSTLs at receptor exposure points. These SSTLs are described as the Tier 2 risk-based criteria and differ from the generic TCLs in that the conservative exposure assumptions used to derive the generic TCLs (e.g., exposure duration of 25 years) are replaced with more realistic site-specific exposure assumptions (e.g., exposure duration of 1 year). It is important to emphasize that the Tier 2 SSTLs are based on achieving levels of human health protection identical to those of the generic target cleanup levels (i.e., the site-specific criteria are based on a carcinogenic target risk limit of 10^{-6} and a noncarcinogenic hazard quotient of 1). The presence of various analytes at concentrations above the applicable generic TCLs also justifies the need for a Tier 2 evaluation to assist in the development of corrective actions that can achieve the desired level of risk reduction at the site.

Development of site-specific exposure scenarios requires a reevaluation of the preliminary CSM presented in Section 4. The revised CSM for the site, which is presented in Section 7.3, identifies those receptors and exposure pathways that may be completed under current or hypothetical future exposure scenarios considering land uses and the results of the chemical fate and transport assessment presented in Section 6.

In summary, the objectives of developing SSTLs that include exposure assumptions more representative of actual site conditions are 1) to determine whether current or predicted future site concentrations of COPCs present an unacceptable risk to current and future receptors; and 2) to provide the necessary information to assess the cost and time required to lower site concentrations to achieve adequate risk reduction at the site.

7.2 DEVELOPMENT OF SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVELS (SSTLS)

7.2.1 Tier 2 Analysis for Soil

Table 7.1 presents the chemical-specific soil SSTLs for the Seventh Street Service Station. Note that two sets of SSTLs are presented; a reasonable maximum exposure (RME) and a central tendency (CT). The RME SSTLs are designed to illustrate the residual concentration that can persist in onsite groundwater given "high-end" (reasonable maximum) exposure potential, whereas the CT SSTLs better illustrate the residual concentration that can persist in onsite groundwater given mean or average exposure potential. The CT SSTLs are presented for comparative purposes only to provide a less-than-maximum-exposure perspective.

The construction worker exposure assumptions used to derive the SSTLs were developed for use at Eglin AFB, Florida (McLain, 1998), and have been reviewed and accepted by the FDEP. The exposure pathways incorporated in the SSTLs include dermal exposure, incidental ingestion, and inhalation. COPC toxicity values used in the SSTL derivations are based on toxicity data reported in the Integrated Risk Information System (Micromedex, 1998) or used by the FDEP to derive the generic Tier 1 target cleanup levels. No COPC concentration in soil was found to exceed the SSTL. SSTL calculations are presented in Appendix E.

7.2.2 Tier 2 Analysis for Groundwater

Table 7.2 presents the chemical-specific groundwater SSTLs for the Seventh Street Service Station. As with the soil Tier 2 analysis, the RME and CT analyses are presented. The groundwater SSTLs are health-based values calculated to protect onsite intrusive workers from health risks associated with exposure to chemical contamination in groundwater. The generic health-based Tier 1 TCLs are calculated assuming purposeful ingestion of onsite groundwater by onsite workers under residential-type exposure conditions (i.e., 25-year exposure duration, 2 liters per day consumption rate, etc.). In reality, these TCLs would apply only if impacted groundwater from the Seventh Street Service Station migrated to a potable water supply source. As described in Section 7.2.1, the construction worker exposure assumptions derived for use at Eglin AFB (McLain, 1998) were used to compute the SSTLs. The exposure pathways incorporated into the groundwater SSTLs are the same as those for soil and include dermal contact, incidental ingestion of groundwater and vapor inhalation. The approach used to incorporate the inhalation pathway in the SSTL calculations was based on the assumption that an intrusive worker would inhale vapors while in a trench a fraction of the time at the site. In addition, the intrusive worker was assumed to inhale contaminants volatilized from groundwater through a vadose zone into aboveground ambient air. The approach used to assess vapor exposure while in the trench was derived by toxicologists at the University of Florida for a similar site at Homestead

TABLE 7.1
COMPARISON OF MAXIMUM SOIL DETECTIONS TO SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVELS (SSTLs)
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Chemical of Potential Concern	Units	Maximum Detected Concentration	Tier 2 Health-Based SSTL RME ^{a/}	CT ^{b/}	Maximum Detection Exceeds SSTL?
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg	710	8,030	28,600	No
Xylenes	mg/kg	1,400	69,200	223,000	No

^{a/} RME = reasonable maximum exposure.

^{b/} CT = central tendency (average exposure).

TABLE 7.2
COMPARISON OF MAXIMUM GROUNDWATER DETECTIONS TO SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVELS (SSTLs)
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Chemical of Potential Concern	Units	Maximum Detected Concentration	Tier 2 Health-Based SSTL		Maximum Detection Exceeds SSTL
			RME ^{a/}	CT ^{b/}	
Benzene	µg/L	86	4,480	29,100	No
Toluene	µg/L	1,600	134,000	1,070,000	No
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	11,000	45,700	358,000	No
Xylenes	µg/L	13,000	866,000	6,940,000	No
Naphthalene	µg/L	510	11,400	52,400	No

^{a/} RME = reasonable maximum exposure.

^{b/} CT = central tendency (average exposure).

AFB, Florida (University of Florida, 1998). The approach used to assess exposure to contaminants volatilized from groundwater to aboveground ambient air was based on methodology described in a Standard Guide for Risk-Based Corrective Action Applied at Petroleum Release Sites (ASTM, 1996). No COPC concentration in groundwater was found to exceed its SSTL. SSTL calculations are presented in Appendix E.

7.2.3 Lead in Groundwater and Soil

Given that the maximum detected concentration of total (non-filtered) lead in groundwater ($19 \mu\text{g/L}$) exceeded the Tier 1 TCL of $15 \mu\text{g/L}$, it was retained for Tier 2 analysis. However, unlike the other COPCs, there is insufficient toxicity data available to compute a Tier 2 SSTL for lead. Therefore, it was conservatively evaluated for potential effects on the future residential child receptor using the EPA Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic model (USEPA, 1994a). The IEUBK model provides an estimate of potential blood lead levels in residential children associated with exposure to all site media. Results of the IEUBK model run for Area A (ST-06) at Keesler AFB (Parsons ES, 1998b) were assumed to conservatively represent the results that would be achieved using the Seventh Street Service Station data. The Keesler model was run using default (non-site-specific) input data that are also applicable to the Seventh Street Service Station. The only site-specific input parameter was the lead concentration, which was higher at the Keesler site.

Per USEPA (1994a) guidance, the probability of an individual in a population having a blood lead level exceeding 10 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g/dL}$) should be less than 5 percent. The results of running the IEUBK lead model for groundwater at Keesler AFB, Mississippi, where the maximum lead concentration was $21 \mu\text{g/L}$, indicate that an individual in a population would have only a 3 percent chance of exceeding a blood lead level of $10 \mu\text{g/dL}$. This percentage falls below the criteria of 5 percent; therefore, the impacts of lead in site media on potential future residents at the Seventh Street Service Station are not considered to be significant. The input and output of the IEUBK model estimate for Keesler AFB are provided in Appendix E.

7.3 REVISED CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

The preliminary CSM presented in Section 4 was used to qualitatively identify potential human and ecological receptors that may be exposed to site-related contaminants and to define the types of these potential exposures at or in the vicinity of the Seventh Street Service Station (Figure 4.1). The preliminary CSM described sources of contamination, release mechanisms, the affected physical media, potentially exposed populations or receptors, and how each receptor group could come into contact with site-related contamination. This preliminary CSM was used to identify which of the exposure assumptions used to develop generic cleanup criteria most closely approximates site conditions. The exposure assumptions incorporated into the generic industrial TCLs (i.e., Table IV Direct-Exposure II TCLs) were identified as generally representative of the types of exposure that could occur at the site, but perhaps greatly overestimated the magnitude of exposure specific to current and expected future site conditions. For example, Tier 1 screening of groundwater assumed unrestricted future use of groundwater. Therefore, the target cleanup criteria presented in Table V (FDEP, 1997) which were developed assuming potable use of groundwater, were used

in the Tier 1 screening. The preliminary CSM exposure pathways are reevaluated in this section using the Tier 2 chemical fate information presented in Section 7.2. It is important to emphasize that the purpose of using the preliminary CSM and the conservative, nonsite-specific TCLs to identify COPCs was to ensure that all subsequent assessment activities beyond the Tier 1 screening evaluation address the full range of contaminants that may present some risk to current or future receptors.

The revised CSM for the site, which is presented on Figure 7.1 and briefly reviewed in the following subsections, identifies those receptors and exposure pathways that realistically may be involved in actual current or hypothetical future exposures. The outcome of the Tier 2 evaluation of site chemicals of potential concern presented in Section 7.2, and the types of exposures likely to occur at this industrial site, are reflected in this revised CSM. Justification for each site-specific exposure assumption is provided in subsequent discussions.

7.3.1 Sources, Release Mechanisms, Affected Media, and Contaminant Transport

Contamination at the site is present as a result of past overfills of and/or leaks from the underground fuel storage tanks and distribution system at the site. The USTs, with the exception of one UST partially buried beneath the treatment system compound cement pad, have been removed from the site. Therefore, direct release is no longer a potential release mechanism. Mobile, light, non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) (free product) was not found at the site in March 1998, indicating that it is not a significant, continuing source of groundwater contamination. Data indicate that the predominant ongoing release mechanism for groundwater COPCs is leaching from capillary fringe soil. Contaminants also may re-sorb to soil from contaminated groundwater.

7.3.2 Potentially Exposed Receptors, Exposure Points, and Exposure Routes

The revised CSM for the site also refines the identification of potentially exposed receptor populations, receptor exposure points, and exposure routes for realistic scenarios based on specific site conditions. These components better reflect the likelihood and extent of human or ecological receptor contact with site-related contaminants. As described in Section 2, the site is entirely within the boundaries of the Base. Therefore, potential receptors are limited to the on-Base population. There are no completed pathways to offbase receptors. Furthermore, the asphalt cover over much of the site limits contact with contaminated soil or groundwater by current Base personnel.

Available information indicates that none of the partially completed pathways are significant. Therefore, only potential future exposures are assessed. Future receptors may be exposed to soil contaminants by dermal contact with and/or incidental ingestion of soil during intrusive activities (e.g., building foundation or utility pipeline excavation). Groundwater may be encountered during future excavation activities. No drinking water supply wells screened within the surficial aquifer are located within one-half mile of the site. Eight irrigation wells used to water Base lawns are screened in the surficial aquifer within one-half mile of the site (EA, 1994) (Figure 1.2), but the contaminant plume is not expected to migrate in the direction of these wells.

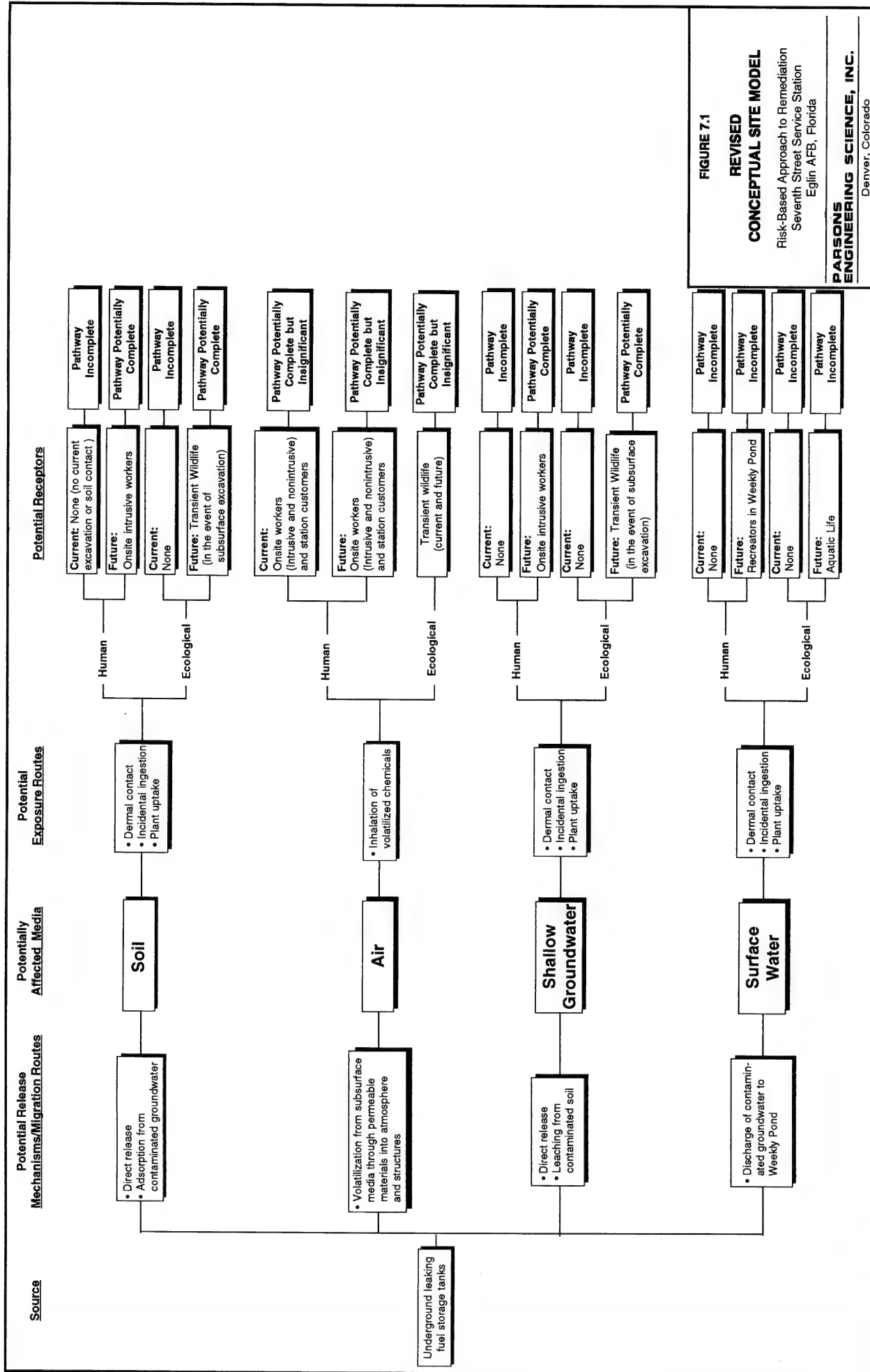


FIGURE 7.1
REVISED
CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL
 Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
 Seventh Street Service Station
 Eglin AFB, Florida

PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
 Denver, Colorado

Results of the Bioscreen model indicate that surface water in Weekly Pond will not be impacted by the dissolved contaminant plume. In addition, plume length observations made at over 1,000 fuel-contaminated sites strongly indicate that the dissolved BTEX plume will not migrate even close to Weekly Pond (Rice *et al.*, 1995; Kuehne and Buschek, 1996; Mace *et al.*, 1997), and that the migration predictions obtained from the Bioscreen Model are sufficiently conservative. The surface water runoff pathway is not considered complete because the site is mostly paved and surface soil is not contaminated. Therefore, surface water runoff, which is channeled into the storm water drainage system, should not contact contaminated soil. The site is expected to continue as a paved, urbanized environment; therefore, future risks to ecological receptors are unlikely. The industrial nature of the site, and the pavement covering much of the site, precludes the existence of suitable wildlife habitat. No resident ecological receptors were identified for which soil and/or groundwater are likely contaminant exposure media.

Using the most conservative exposure assumptions appropriate for the Seventh Street Service Station, the only realistic receptor that could become exposed to significant concentrations of site-related contaminants is the onsite intrusive worker involved in demolition, removal, and/or construction activities. Inhalation of VOCs (partitioning from either contaminated soil or groundwater) in ambient air at the site also could result in a completed pathway for the onsite intrusive worker. However, as described in Sections 4 and 7.2, soil gas concentrations are not expected to pose a significant inhalation risk to aboveground or intrusive workers. Therefore, these exposure pathways are either incomplete or are insignificant.

7.3.3 Summary of Exposure Pathway Completion

Given the current and planned future uses of the Seventh Street Service Station and the outcome of the chemical fate assessment presented in Section 6, there are no current receptors exposed to contamination at the Seventh Street Service Station, though there are receptors which may be exposed in the future. Onsite intrusive workers and transient wildlife could be exposed to site-related contamination in soil, soil gas, and groundwater during future excavation activities.

7.4 SUMMARY OF RISK-REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS

The following conclusions can be drawn:

- Concentrations of target analytes in all sampled media that exceeded applicable health-protective Tier 1 TCLs did not exceed Tier 2 SSTLs; therefore, site contamination does not pose a risk to potential receptors (construction workers) under reasonable current and future land use scenarios.
- Contaminant and geochemical data strongly indicate that biodegradation of fuel hydrocarbons is occurring at the site, primarily via the anaerobic processes of sulfate reduction and methanogenesis.
- Eglin AFB is an active Base where institutional controls can be maintained with a high level of confidence.

- With the exception of potential future exposure to contaminated soil or groundwater by intrusive construction workers during on-site excavation activities, none of the potential exposure pathways described in Section 4.4 are considered complete. Bioscreen results indicate that continued operation of the groundwater pumping system is not required to protect downgradient receptors.
- Fate and transport modeling results indicate that residual concentrations of groundwater COPCs (specifically xylenes) above Tier 1 TCLs (the long-term cleanup goals) will persist for more than 100 years unless additional engineered source reduction activities are implemented.

SECTION 8

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION

As described in Section 7, BTEX, TRPH, lead, and naphthalene were detected in groundwater at site monitoring wells at concentrations that exceeded the matrix-specific Tier 1 TCLs; however, Tier 2 SSTLs were not exceeded. Fate and transport modeling results presented in Section 6 suggest that maximum concentrations of xylenes will not decrease to below the Tier 1 TCLs (the long-term cleanup goals for the site) for over 100 years unless some additional type of active source removal is implemented at the site. However, continued operation of the pump and treat system does not appear to be required to protect downgradient receptors. Three potential remedial alternatives are described in this section. Alternative 1 consists of RNA with institutional controls and long-term monitoring (LTM). Alternative 2 consists of all of the elements of Alternative 1, plus *in situ* biosparging and SVE. Alternative 3 consists of installing additional groundwater extraction wells in the source area to lower the water table and allow the SVE/bioventing system to remediate residual LNAPL that is below the average water table.

8.1 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 1 - RNA WITH INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS AND LTM

Land and groundwater use restrictions are considered necessary components of any corrective action at this site to ensure that the exposure assumptions used to develop the Tier 2 SSTLs are representative of site exposure conditions. Maintaining the light industrial land use at this site, and barring unrestricted access to use of groundwater are consistent with the planned near-term use of this site. Limitations on groundwater use (i.e., groundwater cannot be used as a potable drinking water source until Tier 1 TCLs have been uniformly achieved throughout the site) will not impose additional restrictions on the current or planned future use of this site.

The BIOSCREEN model results presented in Section 6 indicate that groundwater contaminant concentrations may not decrease below Tier 1 TCLs for more than 100 years. Groundwater monitoring should be implemented to track the progress of remediation by natural attenuation and to verify that no unacceptable receptor exposures could occur while remediation is in progress.

The present worth cost of 30 years of LTM at the site is estimated to be approximately \$270,000. An annual adjustment factor of 7 percent was assumed in present-worth calculations. The annual adjustment factor is the difference between the rate of inflation and the cost of money (USEPA, 1988). Cost calculations are contained in Appendix G. This cost assumes that 6 wells are sampled biannually (twice per year)

for five years, followed by biennial (every other year) sampling for the remaining 25 years.

8.2 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 2 - RNA WITH INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS, LTM, AND SOURCE AREA BIOSPARGING/SVE

Available data indicate that residual soil contamination is most prevalent below the water table. Operation of the bioventing/SVE system at the site since 1992 has largely remediated the area above the water table; however, residual contamination in the capillary fringe and saturated zone is affected only during low-water periods when this contaminated interval is dewatered and aerated. Implementation of biosparging in the source area would expedite reductions in contaminant concentrations in capillary fringe and saturated soil in the source area. Biosparging should increase the DO concentration in saturated soil and groundwater to about 1 to 2 mg/L within the source area. Incidental bioventing of vadose zone soil is anticipated as oxygen injected into the subsurface diffuses through the groundwater and capillary fringe soil. The SVE system would be operated concurrently to remove vapor-phase contamination generated by the biosparging system and prevent potential transport to occupied buildings. The reduction of contamination in the source area via the biosparging/SVE system will serve to more rapidly reduce the total mass of contamination in groundwater (i.e., expedite attainment of Tier 1 TCLs).

BIOSCREEN modeling results presented in Section 6 indicate that groundwater contaminant concentrations may uniformly decrease below Tier 1 TCLs within approximately 30 to 35 years if a source removal action is implemented at the site. This prediction is based on the assumption that the results of the Instantaneous Reaction Model are more realistic than the results of the First-Order Decay Model. Some support for this assumption is provided in the BIOSCREEN user's manual (Newell *et al.*, 1996), which states that the First-Order Decay Model does not account for site-specific information such as the availability of electron acceptors, and does not assume any biodegradation of dissolved constituents in the source zone. The present worth cost of three years of biosparging and SVE, combined with the long-term monitoring plan proposed in Alternative 1, is estimated to be \$490,000. Cost calculations are contained in Appendix F. The cost assumes installation of 25 sparging wells at a 15-foot spacing and installation of two additional SVE wells at the site.

8.3 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE 3 - RNA WITH INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS, LTM, AND GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION/SVE IN THE SOURCE AREA

Another approach that would expedite reductions in contaminant concentrations in vadose zone, capillary fringe, and saturated soil in the source area consists of more aggressive groundwater extraction and SVE in the source area. Three additional groundwater recovery wells would be installed in the source area and would be pumped along with two existing source area recovery wells (FPRW-1 and FPRW-2). The remaining groundwater recovery wells would be deactivated. Pumping from additional recovery wells placed in areas of soil contamination would lower the water table in that area so that contaminated soil currently below the water table would be exposed to the effects of an enhanced SVE/bioventing system. The hydraulic control resulting from

groundwater extraction would also prevent migration of dissolved contaminants from the source area during system operation. Bioscreen modeling results presented in Section 6 indicate that groundwater contaminant concentrations may uniformly decrease to below Tier 1 TCLs within approximately 30 to 35 years if a source removal action similar to the one described above is implemented at the site.

The present worth cost of this alternative is estimated to be \$540,000. Cost calculations are contained in Appendix G. The cost assumes operation of a 5-well groundwater recovery system (3 new and 2 existing wells) and a 4-well SVE/bioventing system (2 new and 2 existing vapor extraction wells) for three years. The cost also assumes that FPRW-1 and FPRW-2 are adequately constructed to operate as groundwater extraction wells, the existing air stripper and piping network can handle the flow from the five pumping wells, and that the pumps in the existing wells are adequate to dewater the contaminated zone.

8.4 RECOMMENDED REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE

The Tier 2 analysis presented in Section 7 indicates that contaminant concentrations at the site do not pose a significant risk to potential receptors (construction workers) based on reasonable exposure scenarios. Consequently, implementation of additional engineered remediation to reduce dissolved contaminant concentrations in soil and groundwater is not required to protect human receptors and underlying groundwater quality, given the types of exposure likely to occur at this site. However, the predicted time frame to achieve the ultimate cleanup goals (Tier 1 groundwater TCLs) and unrestricted land and groundwater use at the site may be unacceptably long (more than 100 years) unless additional engineered source removal is performed.

Based on the information presented above, both Alternatives 2 and 3 would provide a similar degree of risk reduction for a similar cost. Alternative 3 is projected to be more expensive than Alternative 2, but would make the most use of existing infrastructure (the existing groundwater extraction and treatment system). Implementation of Alternative 2 would disrupt the site to a greater degree during installation of the biosparging system. If this disruption is acceptable to the Air Force, then Alternative 2 is recommended on the basis that it would provide the best combination of risk reduction and cost effectiveness. If this disruption is not acceptable, and the Air Force desires to continue using existing remediation infrastructure, then Alternative 3 is recommended. In either case, the progress of source removal and RNA will be monitored using the existing network of monitoring wells and one additional proposed monitoring well. Additional details on the well location and the frequency and types of groundwater analysis recommended to confirm the effectiveness of source removal and ongoing natural processes and to verify the completion of a cleanup appropriate for an industrial site are presented in the LTM plan included in Section 10.

SECTION 9

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Comparison of the COPC, electron acceptor, and biodegradation byproduct data for the Seventh Street Service Station provides strong qualitative evidence of biodegradation of dissolved COPCs. Geochemical data strongly indicate that biodegradation of fuel hydrocarbons is occurring at the site, primarily via the processes of aerobic degradation, sulfate reduction, and methanogenesis. The groundwater system appears to have sufficient capacity to facilitate biodegradation of all available contaminant mass dissolved in the groundwater and adsorbed to soil particles in the saturated zone. As the contaminant source (residual LNAPL adsorbed to soil particles) is reduced over time due to biodegradation and SVE, dissolved contaminant concentrations in the source area also are reduced. The downgradient migration of the dissolved contaminants is restricted due to natural biodegradation, and the plume should not impact potential downgradient receptors if the groundwater extraction system is turned off. Available data indicate that the plume is entirely contained within the existing monitoring well network. Current onsite receptor exposure pathways are incomplete; therefore, the existing contamination does not pose a risk to current receptors. Potential future receptors, including intrusive site construction workers, can be protected with additional source removal. Bioscreen model results indicate that the addition of either Alternatives 2 or 3 will substantially decrease the time required to uniformly achieve Tier 1 groundwater TCLs.

SECTION 10

LONG-TERM MONITORING PLAN

10.1 OVERVIEW

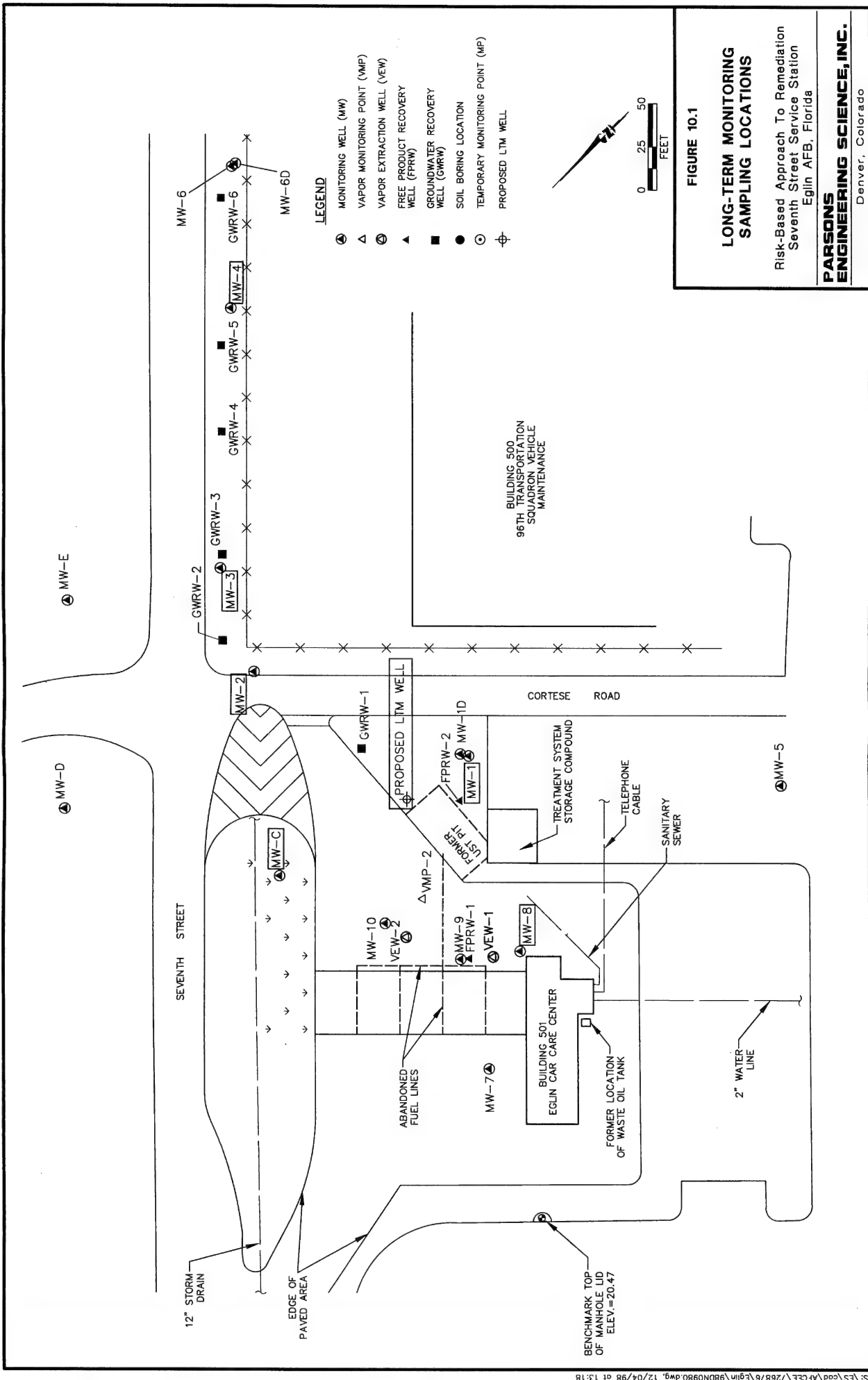
At the Seventh Street Service Station, LTM combined with RNA, institutional controls, and additional engineered source reduction is recommended. The objectives of the LTM are as follows:

- To assess site conditions over time;
- To confirm the effectiveness of naturally occurring processes at reducing contaminant mass and minimizing contaminant migration;
- To evaluate the need for additional remediation.

The LTM plan consists of identifying groundwater sampling locations and developing a sampling and analysis strategy. The strategy described in this section is designed to assess the effectiveness of RNA through measurement of the reduction of contaminant mass, and the rate of groundwater remediation. In the event that data collected under this LTM program indicate that RNA with source reduction is insufficient to be protective of human health and the environment, additional engineered controls to augment the beneficial effects of RNA may be necessary. A site-specific groundwater SAP and institutional control plan should be prepared prior to initiating the LTM program.

10.2 LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS

Seven monitoring wells should initially be included in the LTM program. These wells include six existing wells (MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, MW-4, MW-8, MW-C) and one additional proposed monitoring well (to replace MP-2) (Figure 10.1). Periodic sampling of MW-4 will aid in assessing the downgradient extent of the dissolved BTEX plume. If contamination is detected in MW-4 at concentrations exceeding Tier 1 TCLs, then MW-6 can be sampled to monitor the downgradient expansion of the plume. If contamination is detected in MW-6, then additional point-of-compliance wells can be installed further downgradient as required. The wells targeted for sampling should be reevaluated as additional LTM data are collected, and wells should be added to or dropped from the LTM program as appropriate.



10.3 SAMPLING DURATION AND FREQUENCY

Approximately 30 years of monitoring may be required to accomplish the LTM objectives listed in Section 10.1. As described in Section 6.3.2, this is the estimated time frame for maximum dissolved xylenes concentrations to decrease below the Tier 1 TCL for this compound once source reduction activities have been completed. Each of the LTM wells would be sampled biannually for the first five years to ensure that potential downgradient receptors (e.g., aquatic life in Weekly Pond) are not endangered by discontinuation of groundwater recovery and biennially (every other year) for the following 25 years. If the data collected during this time period support the effectiveness of the selected remedial alternative at this site, it may be possible to reduce or eliminate sampling. If the data collected at any time during the monitoring period indicate the need for additional remedial activities at the site, sampling frequency should be adjusted accordingly.

10.4 ANALYTICAL PROTOCOL

All LTM wells will be sampled and analyzed to verify the effectiveness of naturally-occurring remediation processes at the site. At the beginning of each sampling event, water levels should be measured in all site monitoring wells. Groundwater samples collected from the LTM wells should be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table 10.1. Biannual analysis of geochemical parameters (i.e., ferrous iron, sulfate, nitrate, and methane) is not required during the first five years of LTM; these parameters can be analyzed for annually.

TABLE 10.1
ANALYTICAL PROTOCOL FOR LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER
MONITORING PROGRAM

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation
Seventh Street Service Station
Eglin AFB, Florida

Analyte	Recommended Method	Where Analyzed
Ferrous Iron (Fe^{+2})	Colorimetric, Hach Method 8146	Field
Sulfate (SO_4^{-2})	Colorimetric, Hach Method 8051	Field
Conductivity	Direct reading meter	Field
Oxygen	Direct reading meter	Field
PH	Direct reading meter	Field
Redox Potential	Direct reading meter	Field
Temperature	Direct reading meter	Field
BTEX ^{a/} and naphthalene	SW8260B	Fixed base lab
TRPH	FL-PRO (C8-C40)	Fixed base lab
Lead	SW7421 or Trace ICP	Fixed base lab
Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO_3^{-1} - N)	E300.0/SW9056	Fixed base lab
Methane (CH_4)	RSK-175	Fixed base lab

Notes:

a/ BTEX = benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes.

SECTION 11

REFERENCES

- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). 1996. *Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices*. ACGIH Technical Affairs Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 1996. *Standard Guide for Risk-Based Corrective Action Applied at Petroleum Release Sites*. Designation E 1739-95.
- Borden, R.C., C.A. Gomez, and M.T. Becker. 1994. Natural Bioremediation Of A Gasoline Spill. In R.E. Hinchee, B.C. Alleman, R.E. Hoeppel, and R.N. Miller (Eds.). *Hydrocarbon Bioremediation*. Lewis Publishers.
- Bouwer, H. 1989. The Bouwer and Rice slug test - an update. *Ground Water*, v. 27(no. 3): p.304-309.
- Bouwer, H. and R.C. Rice. 1976. A Slug Test for Determining Hydraulic Conductivity of Unconfined Aquifers With Completely or Partially Penetrating Wells. *Water Resources Research*, v. 12 (no. 3): p. 423-428.
- Buscheck, T.E. and C.M. Alcantar. 1995. Regression Techniques and Analytical Solutions to Demonstrate Intrinsic Bioremediation. In: *Proceedings of the 1995 Battelle International Conference on In-Situ and On Site Bioreclamation*. April.
- Chapelle, F.H. 1993. *Ground-Water Microbiology and Geochemistry*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.
- Chapelle, F.H. 1994. Assessing the Efficiency of Intrinsic Bioremediation. In: *Proceedings of the Symposium on Intrinsic Bioremediation of Groundwater*. August 30 - September 1.
- Domenico, P.A. 1987. An Analytical Model For Multidimensional Transport Of A Decaying Contaminant Species. *Journal of Hydrology*, v. 91: p. 49-58.
- Domenico, P.A. and F.W. Schwartz. 1990. *Physical and Chemical Hydrogeology*. John Wiley and Sons, New York, New York.
- EA Engineering, Science, and Technology. 1994. Remedial Action Plan for the Military Gas Station on the Main Base, Installation Restoration Program Site ST-58, Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Okaloosa County, Florida. December.

- Engineering-Science (ES). 1990. Recovery and Treatment System Evaluation Letter Report, 7th Street Gas Station and A-20 Radar Sites, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.
- ES. 1992. Installation Restoration Program Engineering Work Plan for Bioventing System, 7th Street BX Service Station, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. June.
- ES. 1993. Installation Restoration Program Bioventing Final Letter Report, First Year of Full Scale Bioventing Operation, 7th Street BX Service Station, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. September.
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). 1997. *Petroleum Contamination Site Cleanup Criteria*, FDEP 62-770. Final.
- Geraghty & Miller Modeling Group. 1994. AQTESOLV Aquifer Test Solver, Version 2.0.
- Geraghty & Miller, Inc. 1985. Remedial Action Plan for Clean-up of Hydrocarbons in the Subsurface, 7th Street BX Station, Eglin AFB, Ft. Walton Beach, Florida.
- Godsey, E.M. 1994. Microbiological and geochemical degradation processes. In: *Symposium on Intrinsic Bioremediation in Ground Water, Denver, CO*. August 30 - September 1.
- Grbic-Galic, D. 1990. Anaerobic microbial transformation of nonoxygenated aromatic and alicyclic compounds in soil, subsurface, and freshwater sediments. In: J.M. Bollag and G. Stotzky (eds.). *Soil Biochemistry*. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York.
- Knox, R.C., D.A. Sabatini, and L.W. Canter. 1993. *Subsurface Transport and Fate Processes*. Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Florida.
- Kuehne, D. and T. Buscheck. 1996. *Survey Of California Marketing Sites And Analysis Of Monitoring Well Data*. Chevron Research and Technology, unpublished report.
- Layne-Western Company, Inc., 1987, Data from 24-hr groundwater pumping test. June.
- Lovely, D.R. and E.J.P. Phillips. 1988. Novel Mode of Microbial Energy Metabolism: Organic Carbon Oxidation Coupled to Dissimilatory Reduction of Iron or Manganese. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, v. 54 (no. 6): p. 1472-1480.
- Lovely, D.R., E.J.P. Phillips, and D.J. Lonergan. 1991. Enzymatic versus nonenzymatic mechanisms for Fe(III) reduction in aquatic sediments. *Environmental Science and Technology*, v. 26 (no. 6): p. 1062-1067.
- Lovley, D.R., F.H. Chapelle, and J.C. Woodward. 1994. Use Of Dissolved H₂ Concentrations To Determine Distribution Of Microbially Catalyzed Redox Reactions In Anoxic Groundwater. *Environmental Science and Technology*, v. 28 (no. 7): p. 1205-1210.

- Mace, R.E., R.S. Fisher, D.M. Welch, and S.P. Parra. 1997. *Extent, Mass, and Duration of Hydrocarbon Plumes from Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank Sites in Texas*. Texas Bureau of Economic Geology, Geological Circular 97-1.
- McLain, Captain. 1998. Tables received from Eglin AFB, Florida with construction worker exposure assumptions. June 12.
- Micromedex, Inc. 1998. Toxicology, Occupational Medicine and Environmental Series (TOMES) Plus Database. Denver, Colorado.
- Newell, C.J., Mcleod, R.K., and Gonzales, J.R. 1996. *Bioscreen Natural Attenuation Decision Support System User's Manual*, Version 1.3. Prepared for the Environmental Services Office, Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) by Groundwater Services, Inc. August.
- Newell, C.J., Mcleod, R.K., and Gonzales, J.R. 1997. *Bioscreen Natural Attenuation Decision Support System User's Manual*, Version 1.4. Prepared for the Environmental Services Office, Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) by Groundwater Services, Inc. July.
- Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. (Parsons ES). 1995. Draft Treatability Study in Support of Intrinsic Remediation for POL Site SS-36, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. July.
- Parsons ES. 1997. Sampling and Analysis Plan for Streamlined, Risk-Based Corrective Action and Site Closure Demonstration. Denver, Colorado. September.
- Parsons ES. 1998a. Draft Addendum to the Work Plan for the Risk-Based Investigation and Closure of the Base Exchange Service Station, Eglin AFB, Florida. March.
- Parsons ES. 1998b. Draft Corrective Action Plan for the Risk-Based Closure of the Base Exchange Service Station, Area of Concern-A (ST-06), Keesler AFB, Mississippi. June.
- Parsons ES. 1998c. Draft Work Plan for the Risk-Based Investigation and Closure of the Base Exchange Service Station and the Military Gas Station, Eglin AFB, Florida. January.
- Rice, D.W., R.D. Grose, J.C. Michaelson, B.P. Dooher, D.H. MacQueen, S.J. Cullen, W.E. Kastenberg, L.G. Everett, and M.A. Marino. 1995. California Leaking Underground Fuel Tank (LUFT) Historical Case Analyses: California State Water Resources Control Board.
- Spitz, K. and J. Moreno. 1996. *A Practical Guide to Groundwater and Solute Transport Modeling*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Stumm, W. and J.J. Morgan. 1981. *Aquatic Chemistry*. John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- University of Florida. 1998. Technical Report for the Development of Soil Cleanup Target Levels for Chapter 62-770, F.A.C. Gainesville, FL. Final.

- US Environmental Protection Agency. 1988. Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) Under CERCLA. OSWER Directive 9355.3-01.
- US Environmental Protection Agency. 1994a. EPA Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic Model (IEUBK).
- US Environmental Protection Agency. 1994b. National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review.
- US Environmental Protection Agency. 1994c. National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review.
- Wiedemeier, T.H., J.T. Wilson, D.H. Kampbell, R.N. Miller, and J.E. Hansen. 1995. *Technical Protocol For Implementing Intrinsic Remediation With Long-Term Monitoring For Natural Attenuation Of Fuel Contamination Dissolved In Groundwater*. US Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, San Antonio, Texas.
- Williams, Steve. 1997. Information from Base Management Action Plan faxed to Parsons ES to provide historical data for BX Service Station and Military Gas Station.

APPENDIX A

LABORATORY ANALYTICAL DATA

3/25/98

1

PROJECT NAME Eglin AFB, Florida

NOTEBOOK NO. _____

Record of field analysis of groundwater samples at
the BX Service Station (1st St. Service Station)

Well	Analyte	Method	Concentration (mg/L)	Sample Time
GWRW-6	ferrous iron	HACH Colorimetric DR/700 V. 50.01	0.00 mg/L	0730 0730
GWRW-6	sulfate	HACH Colorimetric DR/700 V. 45.000	131 mg/L	0730
MW-4	ferrous iron		0.03 mg/L	0900
	sulfate		71 mg/L	0900
GWRW-4	ferrous iron		0.08 mg/L	0800
	sulfate		161 mg/L	0800
MW-2	ferrous iron		0.13 mg/L	1200
	sulfate		27 mg/L	
MW-2 (dup)	ferrous iron		0.12 mg/L	1200
	sulfate		36 mg/L	
MW-1	ferrous iron		0.20 mg/L	1330
	sulfate		167 mg/L	
MW-C	ferrous iron		0.01 mg/L	1600
	sulfate		45 mg/L	

SIGNATURE

Cindy Hazel

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

DATE

March 25 19 98

DATE

19

3/26/98 2

PROJECT NAME Eglin AFB

NOTEBOOK NO. _____

Record of field analysis of groundwater samples.

Using HACH colorimeter to analyze for
ferrous iron (DR/700 Method 50.01) and
sulfate (DR/700 Method 45.000)BX Service Station

0630	MW-7	ferrous iron	0.01 mg/L
		sulfate	155 mg/L

0730	MW-D	ferrous iron	0.07 mg/L
		sulfate	89 mg/L

1230	MP-2	ferrous iron	0.55 mg/L
		sulfate	152 mg/L

	MP-2 duplicate	ferrous iron	0.56 mg/L
		sulfate	150 mg/L

1330	MP-1	ferrous iron	0.00 mg/L
		sulfate	236 mg/L

Military Gas Station

1445	EA-4	ferrous iron	0.40 mg/L
		sulfate	67 mg/L

	EA-4 dup	ferrous iron	0.40 mg/L
		sulfate	89 mg/L

SIGNATURE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

Cindy Nagel

DATE 3/26

DATE

19

19

3/31/98 4

PROJECT NAME Eglin AFB, Florida

NOTEBOOK NO. _____

Record of field analysis for groundwater samples.

Using HACH colorimeter

Method DR/700 50.01 ferrous iron

Method DR/700 45.000 sulfate

BX Service Station SB-15/MP3

ferrous iron 3.2 mg/L

sulfate 340 mg/L

NOTE: Other field parameters

(dissolved oxygen, Temp., pH, Conductivity, redox) are summarized on field forms in Appendix C.

SIGNATURE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

Cindy Nagel

DATE

3/31

19

98

DATE

19

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-1 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0012-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 50

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	23	JM	100	2.8	ug/L
Toluene	1000	M	100	7.5	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	500	d	100	2.7	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	6600	M	100	7.5	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	92	% 44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	86	% 44 - 165

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-1 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0012-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 50

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	23	Jd	100	2.8	ug/L
Toluene	1000	d	100	7.5	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	490	M	100	2.7	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	6600	d	100	7.5	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	95	%
Fluorobenzene	88	%

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
Method 8020A

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-MW-2	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059721-0001-SA		
Matrix:	GRND-H2O	Sampled: 31 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 06 APR 98	Analyzed: 06 APR 98
Instrument:	GCPID-H	Dilution: 200	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	60	Jd	400	11	ug/L
Toluene	8400	M	400	30	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	680	d	400	11	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	6300	d	400	30	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	101	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	91	%	44 - 165

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-2 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0001-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 200
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	42	JM	400	11	ug/L
Toluene	8400	d	400	30	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	660	M	400	11	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	6300	M	400	30	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	101	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	92	%	44 - 165

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-20 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0002-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 200

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	59	JM	400	11	ug/L
Toluene	8600	d	400	30	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	690	d	400	11	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	6500	d	400	30	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	98	% 44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	91	% 44 - 165

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-20 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0002-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 200
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	68	Jd	400	11	ug/L
Toluene	8600	M	400	30	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	690	M	400	11	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	6500	M	400	30	ug/L
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	100	%	44 - 165		
Fluorobenzene	91	%	44 - 165		

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-4 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059602-0005-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 26 MAR 98
Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 25 MAR 98
Prepared: 31 MAR 98
Dilution: 1.0

Received: 26 MAR 98
Analyzed: 31 MAR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.0	0.055	ug/L
Toluene	ND		2.0	0.065	ug/L
Chlorobenzene	ND		2.0	0.050	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	ND		2.0	0.053	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	ND		2.0	0.32	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	98	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	90	%	44 - 165

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-MW-07	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID: 059619-0002-SA		
Matrix: GRND-H2O	Sampled: 26 MAR 98	Received: 27 MAR 98
Authorized: 27 MAR 98	Prepared: 28 MAR 98	Analyzed: 28 MAR 98
Instrument: GCPID-H	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.0	0.055	ug/L
Toluene	ND		2.0	0.065	ug/L
Chlorobenzene	ND		2.0	0.050	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	ND		2.0	0.053	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	ND		2.0	0.32	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	100	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	89	%	44 - 165

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-C (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059619-0001-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 27 MAR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 25 MAR 98
 Prepared: 28 MAR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 27 MAR 98
 Analyzed: 28 MAR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.0	0.055	ug/L
Toluene	ND		2.0	0.065	ug/L
Chlorobenzene	ND		2.0	0.050	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	ND		2.0	0.053	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	ND		2.0	0.32	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	100	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	91	%	44 - 165

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-D (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0006-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.0	0.055	ug/L
Toluene	ND		2.0	0.065	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	ND		2.0	0.053	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	ND		2.0	0.32	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	97	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	90	%	44 - 165

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A (Second Column)
Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-GWRW-4 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0005-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 25

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	24	Jd	50	1.4	ug/L
Toluene	590	M	50	1.6	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	81	d	50	1.3	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	650	M	50	8.0	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	100	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	94	%	44 - 165

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-GWRW-4 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0005-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 25

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	23	JM	50	1.4	ug/L
Toluene	590	d	50	3.8	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	80	M	50	1.4	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	650	d	50	3.8	ug/L
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	100	%	44 - 165		
Fluorobenzene	94	%	44 - 165		

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-GWRW-6 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059602-0004-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 26 MAR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 25 MAR 98
 Prepared: 31 MAR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 26 MAR 98
 Analyzed: 31 MAR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.0	0.055	ug/L
Toluene	ND		2.0	0.065	ug/L
Chlorobenzene	ND		2.0	0.050	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	ND		2.0	0.053	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	ND		2.0	0.32	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	100	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	90	%	44 - 165

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics by Method 8020A
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP-1 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0013-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.0	0.055	ug/L
Toluene	ND		2.0	0.065	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	ND		2.0	0.053	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	ND		2.0	0.32	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	100	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	85	%	44 - 165

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP-2 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0004-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 500

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	140	Jd	1000	28	ug/L
Toluene	11000	M	1000	75	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	1700	d	1000	27	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	14000	d	1000	75	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	94	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	85	%	44 - 165

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP-2 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0004-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 500

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	86	JM	1000	28	ug/L
Toluene	11000	d	1000	75	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	1600	M	1000	27	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	13000	M	1000	75	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	96	% 44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	85	% 44 - 165

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A with MTBE & TMBs
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB15 MP-3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0007-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 10
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	5.8	JM	20	0.55	ug/L
Toluene	180	d	20	0.65	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	160	d	20	0.53	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	720	d	20	3.2	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	94	%	44 - 165
Fluorobenzene	88	%	44 - 165

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic VOAs by Method 8020A (Second Column)
Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB15 MP-3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0007-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 10

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	6.2	Jd	20	0.55	ug/L
Toluene	180	M	20	0.65	ug/L
Ethylbenzene	160	M	20	0.53	ug/L
Xylenes (total)	720	M	20	3.2	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	97	%
Fluorobenzene	88	%

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

Method 504 - EDB
Method 504

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-1 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0012-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: 13 APR 98
Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
EDB (1,2-Dibromoethane)	ND		0.020	0.0060	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		118	%	80 - 120	

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method 504 - EDB
Method 504

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-2 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0001-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: 13 APR 98
Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
EDB (1,2-Dibromoethane)	ND		0.020	0.0060	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		114	%	80 - 120	

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method 504 - EDB
Method 504

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-20 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0002-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: 13 APR 98
Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
EDB (1,2-Dibromoethane)	ND		0.020	0.0060	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		98.0	%	80 - 120	

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method 504 - EDB
Method 504

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-MW-4	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059638-0001-SA		
Matrix:	GRND-H2O	Sampled: 27 MAR 98	Received: 28 MAR 98
Authorized:	28 MAR 98	Prepared: 03 APR 98	Analyzed: 04 APR 98
Instrument:	GCFID-I	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
EDB (1,2-Dibromoethane)	ND		0.020	0.0060	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		106	%	80 - 120	

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method 504 - EDB
 Method 504

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-GWRW-4 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0005-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 13 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
EDB (1,2-Dibromoethane)	ND		0.020	0.0060	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	101	%		80 - 120	

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method 504 - EDB
 Method 504

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-GWRW-6 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059602-0004-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 26 MAR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 25 MAR 98
 Prepared: 31 MAR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 26 MAR 98
 Analyzed: 31 MAR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
EDB (1,2-Dibromoethane)	ND		0.020	0.0060	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		104	%	80 - 120	

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method 504 - EDB
Method 504

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MP-2 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0004-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: 13 APR 98
Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
EDB (1,2-Dibromoethane)	ND		0.020	0.0060	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		112	%	80 - 120	

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Second Column)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-MW-1		(0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0012-SA		
Matrix: GRND-H2O	Sampled: 31 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 07 APR 98	Analyzed: 28 APR 98
Instrument: HPLC-Y	Dilution: 10	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		10	0.96	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		10	0.41	ug/L
Anthracene	0.57	Jd	1.0	0.31	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		1.3	0.62	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		2.4	0.67	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		1.9	0.61	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		2.1	0.73	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		1.8	0.61	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		2.1	0.75	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		3.1	0.78	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		2.1	0.36	ug/L
Fluoranthene	1.6	JM	2.1	0.37	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		4.4	0.57	ug/L
Naphthalene	370	M	10	0.61	ug/L
Phenanthrene	0.85	JM	2.1	0.31	ug/L
Pyrene	1.7	JM	2.1	0.44	ug/L
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	NC		%	25 - 157	

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result
 NC = Not Calculated, calculation not applicable.
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-1 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0012-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 10

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 28 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		10	0.96	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		10	0.41	ug/L
Anthracene	0.57	JM	1.0	0.31	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		1.3	0.62	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		2.4	0.67	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		1.9	0.61	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		2.1	0.73	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		1.8	0.61	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		2.1	0.75	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		3.1	0.78	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		2.1	0.36	ug/L
Fluoranthene	2.6	d	2.1	0.37	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		4.4	0.57	ug/L
Naphthalene	400	d	10	0.61	ug/L
Phenanthrene	2.7	d	2.1	0.31	ug/L
Pyrene	1.8	Jd	2.1	0.44	ug/L
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	NC		%	25 - 157	

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result
 NC = Not Calculated, calculation not applicable.
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-2 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0001-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 10

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 28 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		10	0.93	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		10	0.40	ug/L
Anthracene	ND		1.0	0.30	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		1.3	0.60	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		2.3	0.65	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		1.8	0.59	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		2.0	0.71	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		1.7	0.59	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		2.0	0.73	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		3.0	0.76	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		2.0	0.35	ug/L
Fluoranthene	ND		2.0	0.36	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		4.3	0.55	ug/L
Naphthalene	330	d	10	0.59	ug/L
Phenanthrene	ND		2.0	0.30	ug/L
Pyrene	ND		2.0	0.43	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
Terphenyl-d14		NC	%	25 - 157	

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 NC = Not Calculated, calculation not applicable.
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Second Column)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-2 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0001-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 10

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 28 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		10	0.93	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		10	0.40	ug/L
Anthracene	ND		1.0	0.30	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		1.3	0.60	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		2.3	0.65	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		1.8	0.59	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		2.0	0.71	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		1.7	0.59	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		2.0	0.73	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		3.0	0.76	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		2.0	0.35	ug/L
Fluoranthene	ND		2.0	0.36	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		4.3	0.55	ug/L
Naphthalene	280	M	10	0.59	ug/L
Phenanthrene	ND		2.0	0.30	ug/L
Pyrene	ND		2.0	0.43	ug/L
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	NC		%	25 - 157	

M = Preferred Result
 NC = Not Calculated, calculation not applicable.
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-20 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0002-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 10

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 28 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		10	0.95	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		10	0.41	ug/L
Anthracene	ND		1.0	0.31	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		1.3	0.61	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		2.3	0.66	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		1.8	0.60	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		2.0	0.72	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		1.7	0.60	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		2.0	0.74	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		3.1	0.78	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		2.0	0.36	ug/L
Fluoranthene	ND		2.0	0.37	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		4.4	0.56	ug/L
Naphthalene	310	d	10	0.60	ug/L
Phenanthrene	ND		2.0	0.31	ug/L
Pyrene	ND		2.0	0.44	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
Terphenyl-d14		NC	%	25 - 157	

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 NC = Not Calculated, calculation not applicable.
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Second Column)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-20 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0002-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 10

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 28 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		10	0.95	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		10	0.41	ug/L
Anthracene	ND		1.0	0.31	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		1.3	0.61	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		2.3	0.66	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		1.8	0.60	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		2.0	0.72	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		1.7	0.60	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		2.0	0.74	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		3.1	0.78	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		2.0	0.36	ug/L
Fluoranthene	ND		2.0	0.37	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		4.4	0.56	ug/L
Naphthalene	270	M	10	0.60	ug/L
Phenanthrene	ND		2.0	0.31	ug/L
Pyrene	ND		2.0	0.44	ug/L
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	NC		%	25 - 157	

M = Preferred Result
 NC = Not Calculated, calculation not applicable.
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-4 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059602-0005-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 26 MAR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Q

Sampled: 25 MAR 98
 Prepared: 01 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 26 MAR 98
 Analyzed: 18 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		1.0	0.095	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		1.0	0.041	ug/L
Anthracene	ND		0.10	0.031	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.13	0.062	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.24	0.067	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.18	0.061	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.21	0.073	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.17	0.061	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		0.21	0.075	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.31	0.078	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		0.21	0.036	ug/L
Fluoranthene	ND		0.21	0.037	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.44	0.056	ug/L
Naphthalene	ND		1.0	0.061	ug/L
Phenanthrene	ND		0.21	0.031	ug/L
Pyrene	ND		0.21	0.044	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	107	%	25 - 157

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-GWRW-4 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0005-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 22 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		1.0	0.093	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		1.0	0.040	ug/L
Anthracene	ND		0.10	0.030	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.13	0.060	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.23	0.065	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.18	0.059	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.20	0.071	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.17	0.059	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		0.20	0.073	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.30	0.076	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		0.20	0.035	ug/L
Fluoranthene	ND		0.20	0.036	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.43	0.055	ug/L
Naphthalene	35	d	1.0	0.059	ug/L
Phenanthrene	ND		0.20	0.030	ug/L
Pyrene	ND		0.20	0.043	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
Terphenyl-d14		111	%	25 - 157	

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Second Column)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-GWRW-4		(0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0005-SA		
Matrix: GRND-H2O	Sampled: 31 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 07 APR 98	Analyzed: 22 APR 98
Instrument: HPLC-Y	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		1.0	0.093	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		1.0	0.040	ug/L
Anthracene	ND		0.10	0.030	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.13	0.060	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.23	0.065	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.18	0.059	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.20	0.071	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.17	0.059	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		0.20	0.073	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.30	0.076	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		0.20	0.035	ug/L
Fluoranthene	ND		0.20	0.036	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.43	0.055	ug/L
Naphthalene	32	M	1.0	0.059	ug/L
Phenanthrene	ND		0.20	0.030	ug/L
Pyrene	ND		0.20	0.043	ug/L
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	113	%	25 - 157		

M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-GWRW-6 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059602-0004-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 26 MAR 98
Instrument: HPLC-Q

Sampled: 25 MAR 98
Prepared: 01 APR 98
Dilution: 1.0

Received: 26 MAR 98
Analyzed: 18 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		1.0	0.093	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		1.0	0.040	ug/L
Anthracene	ND		0.10	0.030	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.13	0.060	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.23	0.065	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.18	0.059	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.20	0.071	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.17	0.059	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		0.20	0.073	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.30	0.076	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		0.20	0.035	ug/L
Fluoranthene	ND		0.20	0.036	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.43	0.055	ug/L
Naphthalene	ND		1.0	0.059	ug/L
Phenanthrene	ND		0.20	0.030	ug/L
Pyrene	ND		0.20	0.043	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	102	%	25 - 157

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP-2 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0004-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 20

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 28 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		20	1.9	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		20	0.81	ug/L
Anthracene	ND		2.0	0.61	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		2.6	1.2	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		4.6	1.3	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		3.6	1.2	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		4.0	1.4	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		3.4	1.2	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		4.0	1.5	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		6.1	1.5	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		4.0	0.71	ug/L
Fluoranthene	ND		4.0	0.73	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		8.7	1.1	ug/L
Naphthalene	600	d	20	1.2	ug/L
Phenanthrene	ND		4.0	0.61	ug/L
Pyrene	ND		4.0	0.87	ug/L

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
Terphenyl -d14	NC %	25 - 157

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 NC = Not Calculated, calculation not applicable.
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Second Column)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP-2 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0004-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 20

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 28 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		20	1.9	ug/L
Acenaphthylene	ND		20	0.81	ug/L
Anthracene	ND		2.0	0.61	ug/L
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		2.6	1.2	ug/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		4.6	1.3	ug/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		3.6	1.2	ug/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		4.0	1.4	ug/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		3.4	1.2	ug/L
Chrysene	ND		4.0	1.5	ug/L
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		6.1	1.5	ug/L
Fluorene	ND		4.0	0.71	ug/L
Fluoranthene	ND		4.0	0.73	ug/L
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		8.7	1.1	ug/L
Naphthalene	510	M	20	1.2	ug/L
Phenanthrene	ND		4.0	0.61	ug/L
Pyrene	ND		4.0	0.87	ug/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
Terphenyl-d14		NC	%	25 - 157	

M = Preferred Result
 NC = Not Calculated, calculation not applicable.
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-MW-1	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID: 059721-0012-SA		
Matrix: GRND-H2O	Sampled: 31 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 06 APR 98	Analyzed: 08 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-I	Dilution: 2.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	22		1.0	0.38	mg/L

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
o-Terphenyl	94	% 33 - 162
Nonatriacontane	102	% 10 - 109

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-2 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0001-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 2.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	25		1.0	0.38	mg/L

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
o-Terphenyl	105	% 33 - 162
Nonatriacontane	110	% 10 - 109

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
Method FL-PRO

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-MW-20	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059721-0002-SA		
Matrix:	GRND-H2O	Sampled: 31 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 06 APR 98	Analyzed: 08 APR 98
Instrument:	GCFID-I	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	16		0.50	0.19	mg/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		88	%	33 - 162	
Nonatriacontane		75	%	10 - 109	

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP-2 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0004-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 4.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	38		2.0	0.76	mg/L
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl	89	%		33 - 162	
Nonatriacontane	91	%		10 - 109	

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method EPA-9 RSK-175 by GC/FID
Method EPA-9 RSK-175

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-1 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0012-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-K1A

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: N/A
Dilution: 50

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 13 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Methane	2400	B	25	2.6	ug/L

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.

Reported By: Quanterra-Austin

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method EPA-9 RSK-175 by GC/FID
Method EPA-9 RSK-175

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-2 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0001-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-K1A

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: N/A
Dilution: 5.0

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 13 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Methane	200	B	2.5	0.26	ug/L

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.

Reported By: Quanterra-Austin

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method EPA-9 RSK-175 by GC/FID
Method EPA-9 RSK-175

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-20 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0002-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-K1A

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: N/A
Dilution: 5.0

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 13 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Methane	180	B	2.5	0.26	ug/L

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.

Reported By: Quanterra-Austin

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method EPA-9 RSK-175 by GC/FID
Method EPA-9 RSK-175

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-07 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059619-0002-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 27 MAR 98
Instrument: GCFID-K1A
Sampled: 26 MAR 98
Prepared: N/A
Dilution: 1.0
Received: 27 MAR 98
Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Methane	0.24	JB	0.50	0.052	ug/L

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

Reported By: Quanterra-Austin

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method EPA-9 RSK-175 by GC/FID
Method EPA-9 RSK-175

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-C (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059619-0001-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 27 MAR 98
Instrument: GCFID-K1A

Sampled: 25 MAR 98
Prepared: N/A
Dilution: 1.0

Received: 27 MAR 98
Analyzed: 06 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Methane	2.1	B	0.50	0.052	ug/L

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.

Reported By: Quanterra-Austin

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method EPA-9 RSK-175 by GC/FID
Method EPA-9 RSK-175

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-D (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0006-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-K1A

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: N/A
Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 13 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Methane	0.15	JB	0.50	0.052	ug/L

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

Reported By: Quanterra-Austin

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method EPA-9 RSK-175 by GC/FID
Method EPA-9 RSK-175

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MP-2 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0004-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-K1A

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: N/A
Dilution: 50

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 13 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Methane	2000	B	25	2.6	ug/L

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.

Reported By: Quanterra-Austin

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

General Inorganics

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-07 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059619-0002-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 27 MAR 98

Sampled: 26 MAR 98
Prepared: See Below

Received: 27 MAR 98
Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep	Lim	Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Nitrate as N	1.9		1.0	0.040	0.50		mg/L	9056	NA	27 MAR 98

Reported By: Patty Jungk

Approved By: Jan Ecos

General Inorganics

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-C (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059602-0003-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 26 MAR 98

Sampled: 25 MAR 98
 Prepared: See Below
 Received: 26 MAR 98
 Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep Lim	Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Nitrate as N	0.14	J	1.0	0.040	0.50	mg/L	9056	NA	26 MAR 98

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

Reported By: Patty Jungk

Approved By: Linda Sullivan

General Inorganics

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-D (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059619-0003-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 27 MAR 98

Sampled: 26 MAR 98
Prepared: See Below

Received: 27 MAR 98
Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep	Lim	Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Nitrate as N	0.84		1.0	0.040	0.50		mg/L	9056	NA	27 MAR 98

Reported By: Patty Jungk

Approved By: Jan Ecos

General Inorganics

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MP-2 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059619-0005-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 27 MAR 98

Sampled: 26 MAR 98
Prepared: See Below

Received: 27 MAR 98
Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Nitrate as N	ND	1.0	0.040	0.50 mg/L	9056	NA	27 MAR 98

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Patty Jungk

Approved By: Jan Ecos

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION INFORMATION
for
Parsons Engineering Science

Lab ID	Client ID	Matrix	Sampled Date	Time	Received Date
059602-0001-SA	BX-MW1	GRND-H2O	25 MAR 98	13:30	26 MAR 98
059602-0001-MS	BX-MW1	GRND-H2O	25 MAR 98	13:45	26 MAR 98
059602-0001-SD	BX-MW1	GRND-H2O	25 MAR 98	14:00	26 MAR 98
059602-0002-TB	TRIP BLANK	WATER-QA	25 MAR 98		26 MAR 98
059602-0003-SA	BX-MW-C	GRND-H2O	25 MAR 98	16:00	26 MAR 98
059602-0004-SA	BX-GWRW-6	GRND-H2O	25 MAR 98	07:30	26 MAR 98
059602-0005-SA	BX-MW-4	GRND-H2O	25 MAR 98	09:00	26 MAR 98
059602-0006-SA	BX-GWRW-4	GRND-H2O	25 MAR 98	08:00	26 MAR 98
059602-0007-SA	BX-MW-2	GRND-H2O	25 MAR 98	12:00	26 MAR 98
059602-0008-SA	BX-MW-20	GRND-H2O	25 MAR 98	18:00	26 MAR 98
059602-0009-TB	TRIP BLANK	WATER-QA	25 MAR 98		26 MAR 98

ION CHROMATOGRAPHY ANALYST RTusagk DATE 20 MAR 98 SOP DEN-WC-0020
-51

MDL=0.05 MDL=0.05 ug/L

Sample Name	Dilution Factor	FLUORIDE Conc	NITRITE Conc	NITRATE Conc	PHOSPHATE C
ICV 03/24/98	1	1.98006	1.97316	1.98947	1.93739
ICB	03/24	1	ND	ND	ND
DCS-1/LCS 03/24/98	12:19	1	4.79643	5.0036	5.21521
DCS-2	12:28	1	4.73747	5.14394	5.29075
BLANK S1	17:38	1	ND	ND	ND
59602-01	17:47	1	ND	0.146719	0.218882
59602-01 MS2X	17:57	2	4.89828	4.80423	5.29736
59602-01 SD2X	18:07	2	5.24726	4.85754	5.2496
59602-03	18:16	1	ND	ND	0.144683
59602-07	18:26	1	0.30261	ND	1.61716
59602-08	18:35	1	0.277886	ND	1.69863
59606-01	18:45	1	ND	ND	ND
CCV 03/24/98	1	1.95362	1.96496	1.96608	2.01983
CCB	1	ND	ND	ND	ND

$$MS_{SD} = (\frac{1}{2} \text{ sample} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ DCS}) \times 2 = 5.0 \text{ ppm } NO_3, NO_2$$

units = mg/L

**Facsimile
Transmittal**

Quanterra Incorporated
4955 Yarrow Street
Arvada, CO 80002
Phone: (303)421-6611
Fax: (303)431-7171
www.quanterra.com



Date: 6/1/98

Deliver To: John Hicks

Company: Parson

Fax Number: 831-8201

From: Ellen La Riviere

Number of Pages Including This Page: 3

(If you did not receive all pages, please call (303)421-6611.)

Comments:

Nitrate and Nitrite data for Eglin.

Ellen

Visit Quanterra's new web site at: <http://www.quanterra.com>**Did You Know?...**

In addition to providing routine chemical testing, Quanterra provides a wide variety of specialty services including:

- ◆ Low Level CLP Organics and Inorganics
- ◆ Ambient Air Testing (Including TO-14)
- ◆ Dioxins/Furans by Methods 8280, 8290, and 1613
- ◆ Explosives by Method 8330
- ◆ Trial Burn Testing

- ◆ High Resolution Mass Spec PCBs
- ◆ Endocrine Disrupters
- ◆ Mixed Waste Analysis
- ◆ On-Site Analytical Services
- ◆ Mobile Laboratories

Confidentiality Notice:

The documents accompanying this telecopy transmission contain confidential information which is legally privileged. The information is intended only for the use of the recipient named above. If you received this telecopy in error, please notify us immediately by telephone to arrange for the return of the documents to us, and you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this telecopied information is strictly prohibited.

AFCEE
Total Metals

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX MW1 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059602-0001-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 26 MAR 98

Sampled: 25 MAR 98
Prepared: See Below

Received: 26 MAR 98
Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	0.012		1.0	0.0010	0.0050mg/L	SW7421	03 APR 98	06 APR 98

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Richard Persichitte

AFCEE
 Total Metals

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-2 (0.00.0.00)
 LAB ID: 059602-0007-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 26 MAR 98

Sampled: 25 MAR 98
 Prepared: See Below

Received: 26 MAR 98
 Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	ND	W	1.0	0.0010	0.0050mg/L	SW7421	03 APR 98	06 APR 98

W = Post-digestion spike for furnace AA out of control limits while sample absorbance is less than 50% of spike absorbance
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Richard Persichitte

AFCEE
 Total Metals

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MW-20 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059602-0008-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 26 MAR 98
 Sampled: 25 MAR 98
 Prepared: See Below
 Received: 26 MAR 98
 Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep	Lim	Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	0.0033JW	1.0		0.0010	0.0050	mg/L		SW7421	03 APR 98	06 APR 98

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 W = Post-digestion spike for furnace AA out of control limits while sample absorbance is less than 50% of spike absorbance

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Richard Persichitte

AFCEE
 Total Metals

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-MW-D	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059721-0006-SA		
Matrix:	GRND-H2O	Sampled: 31 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: See Below	Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	0.0012JW	1.0	0.0010	0.0050mg/L	SW7421	06 APR 98	07 APR 98

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 W = Post-digestion spike for furnace AA out of control limits while sample absorbance is less than 50% of spike absorbance

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Kathy Wakeman

AFCEE
Total Metals

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-GWRW-4	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059721-0005-SA		
Matrix:	GRND-H2O	Sampled: 31 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: See Below	Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	0.0021JW	1.0		0.0010	0.0050mg/L	SW7421	06 APR 98	07 APR 98

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
W = Post-digestion spike for furnace AA out of control limits while sample absorbance is less than 50% of spike absorbance

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Kathy Wakeman

AFCEE
Total Metals

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MP-1 (0.00.0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0013-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: See Below

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	0.0011J		1.0	0.0010	0.0050mg/L	SW7421	06 APR 98	07 APR 98

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Kathy Wakeman

AFCEE
Total Metals

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MP-2 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059619-0005-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 27 MAR 98

Sampled: 26 MAR 98
Prepared: See Below

Received: 27 MAR 98
Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	0.019	1.0	0.0010	0.0050mg/L	SW7421	31 MAR 98	01 APR 98

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Jan Ecos

AFCEE
Dissolved Metals

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MW-D (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0006-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: See Below
Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	ND	1.0	0.0010	0.0050mg/L	SW7421	03 APR 98	06 APR 98

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Kathy Wakeman

AFCEE
 Dissolved Metals

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-GWRW-4 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059721-0005-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 02 APR 98

Sampled: 31 MAR 98
 Prepared: See Below

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	ND		1.0	0.0010	0.0050mg/L	SW7421	03 APR 98	06 APR 98

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Kathy Wakeman

AFCEE
Dissolved Metals

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-MP-1 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059721-0013-SA
Matrix: GRND-H2O
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Sampled: 31 MAR 98
Prepared: See Below
Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	ND	1.0	0.0010	0.0050mg/L	SW7421	03 APR 98	06 APR 98

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Kathy Wakeman

AFCEE
 Dissolved Metals

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP-2 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059619-0005-SA
 Matrix: GRND-H2O
 Authorized: 27 MAR 98

Sampled: 26 MAR 98
 Prepared: See Below

Received: 27 MAR 98
 Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep Lim Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Lead	0.0011JW	1.0		0.0010	0.0050mg/L	SW7421	03 APR 98	06 APR 98

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 W = Post-digestion spike for furnace AA out of control limits while sample absorbance is less than 50% of spike absorbance

Reported By: Robin Proctor

Approved By: Jan Ecos

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB06-S3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0020-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 10

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		1.2	0.12	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		1.2	0.29	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	4.1	BM	0.48	0.12	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	13	M	1.2	0.36	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		1.2	0.36	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 17.1%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-SB06-S3	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID: 059724-0020-SA		
Matrix: SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 07 APR 98	Analyzed: 08 APR 98
Instrument: GCPID-H	Dilution: 10	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		1.2	0.12	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		1.2	0.29	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	4.2	Bd	0.48	0.12	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	13	d	1.2	0.36	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		1.2	0.36	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	%		34 - 175	
Fluorobenzene	ND	%		34 - 175	

Percent moisture is 17.1%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE
 Method 8020A

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-SB06-S4	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0021-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 07 APR 98	Analyzed: 08 APR 98
Instrument:	GCPID-H	Dilution: 10	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		1.1	0.11	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		1.1	0.26	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	1.2	BM	0.44	0.11	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	4.3	M	1.1	0.33	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		1.1	0.33	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 8.2%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB06-S4 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0021-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 10
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		1.1	0.11	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		1.1	0.26	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	1.2	Bd	0.44	0.11	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	4.4	d	1.1	0.33	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		1.1	0.33	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	%	34 - 175		
Fluorobenzene	ND	%	34 - 175		

Percent moisture is 8.2%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB06-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0022-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 500
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		59	5.9	mg/kg
Toluene	83	M	59	14	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	710	BM	24	5.9	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	1400	M	59	18	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		59	18	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 14.9%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB06-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0022-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 500

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		59	5.9	mg/kg
Toluene	100	d	59	14	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	740	Bd	24	5.9	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	1500	d	59	18	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		59	18	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene		ND	%	34 - 175	
Fluorobenzene		ND	%	34 - 175	

Percent moisture is 14.9%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BXS07S4.5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0001-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0055	0.00055	mg/kg
Toluene	0.020	M	0.0055	0.0013	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	0.047	M	0.0022	0.00055	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	0.11	M	0.0055	0.0017	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0055	0.0017	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	104	%	34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	101	%	34 - 175

Percent moisture is 9.3%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BXS07S4.5	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID: 059724-0001-SA		
Matrix: SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 07 APR 98	Analyzed: 07 APR 98
Instrument: GCPID-H	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0055	0.00055	mg/kg
Toluene	0.025	d	0.0055	0.0013	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	0.048	d	0.0022	0.00055	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	0.11	d	0.0055	0.0017	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0055	0.0017	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	104	%	34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	104	%	34 - 175

Percent moisture is 9.3%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB07-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0002-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0058	0.00058	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		0.0058	0.0014	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.0023	0.00058	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	ND		0.0058	0.0017	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0058	0.0017	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	103	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	103	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 13.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB08-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0003-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0053	0.00053	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		0.0053	0.0013	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.0021	0.00053	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	ND		0.0053	0.0016	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0053	0.0016	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	99	%	34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	100	%	34 - 175

Percent moisture is 6.0%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB09-S8 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0004-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 29 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 20
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.4	0.24	mg/kg
Toluene	13	d	2.4	0.57	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	3.7	Bd	0.95	0.24	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	48	d	2.4	0.71	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		2.4	0.71	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 15.8%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB09-S8 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0004-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 29 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 20

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.4	0.24	mg/kg
Toluene	9.9	M	2.4	0.57	mg/kg
Chlorobenzene	ND		0.95	0.24	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	3.5	BM	0.95	0.24	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	45	M	2.4	0.71	mg/kg
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND		1.9	0.24	mg/kg
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND		1.8	0.24	mg/kg
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND		1.9	0.24	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		2.4	0.71	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 15.8%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB11-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0005-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 29 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0054	0.00054	mg/kg
Toluene	0.0035	JM	0.0054	0.0013	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	0.0016	JM	0.0022	0.00054	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	0.0039	JM	0.0054	0.0016	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0054	0.0016	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	102	%	34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	108	%	34 - 175

Percent moisture is 7.3%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB11-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0005-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 29 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0054	0.00054	mg/kg
Toluene	0.0035	Jd	0.0054	0.0013	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	0.0017	Jd	0.0022	0.00054	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	0.0039	Jd	0.0054	0.0016	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0054	0.0016	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene		102	%	34 - 175	
Fluorobenzene		108	%	34 - 175	

Percent moisture is 7.3%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB12-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0006-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 30 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0059	0.00059	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		0.0059	0.0014	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.0024	0.00059	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	ND		0.0059	0.0018	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0059	0.0018	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	104	%	34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	102	%	34 - 175

Percent moisture is 15.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB14-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0007-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 30 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0058	0.00058	mg/kg
Toluene	0.0014	JM	0.0058	0.0014	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	0.00070	JM	0.0023	0.00058	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	ND		0.0058	0.0017	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0058	0.0017	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	100	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	104	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 14.2%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

M = Preferred Result

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB14-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0007-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 30 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0058	0.00058	mg/kg
Toluene	0.0021	Jd	0.0058	0.0014	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	0.00082	Jd	0.0023	0.00058	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	ND		0.0058	0.0017	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0058	0.0017	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	101	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	105	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 14.2%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-MP02-S3	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID: 059724-0011-SA		
Matrix: SOIL	Sampled: 26 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 07 APR 98	Analyzed: 07 APR 98
Instrument: GCPID-H	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0055	0.00055	mg/kg
Toluene	0.0034	JM	0.0055	0.0013	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	0.0012	JM	0.0022	0.00055	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	ND		0.0055	0.0016	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0055	0.0016	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	110	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	119	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 8.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP02-S3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0011-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 26 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0055	0.00055	mg/kg
Toluene	0.0055	Jd	0.0055	0.0013	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	0.0012	Jd	0.0022	0.00055	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	ND		0.0055	0.0016	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0055	0.0016	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	109	%	34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	120	%	34 - 175

Percent moisture is 8.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP02-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0012-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 26 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 20

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.3	0.23	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		2.3	0.56	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.93	0.23	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	4.2	M	2.3	0.70	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		2.3	0.70	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND		%	34 - 175	
Fluorobenzene	ND		%	34 - 175	

Percent moisture is 14.4%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP02-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0012-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 26 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 20
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.3	0.23	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		2.3	0.56	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.93	0.23	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	4.7	d	2.3	0.70	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		2.3	0.70	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 14.4%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VMP2-S3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0013-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 20
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.2	0.22	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		2.2	0.54	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.89	0.22	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	12	M	2.2	0.67	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		2.2	0.67	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 10.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-VMP2-S3	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0013-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 07 APR 98	Analyzed: 08 APR 98
Instrument:	GCPID-H	Dilution: 20	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.2	0.22	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		2.2	0.54	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.89	0.22	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	13	d	2.2	0.67	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		2.2	0.67	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 10.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VMP2-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0014-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 20

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.3	0.23	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		2.3	0.56	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.94	0.23	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	18	M	2.3	0.70	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		2.3	0.70	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	%	34 - 175		
Fluorobenzene	ND	%	34 - 175		

Percent moisture is 14.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-VMP2-S5	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0014-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 07 APR 98	Analyzed: 08 APR 98
Instrument:	GCPID-H	Dilution: 20	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.3	0.23	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		2.3	0.56	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.94	0.23	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	21	d	2.3	0.70	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		2.3	0.70	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 14.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VMP2-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0015-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	0.011	d	0.0059	0.00059	mg/kg
Toluene	0.019	M	0.0059	0.0014	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	0.0039	M	0.0023	0.00059	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	0.36	d	0.0059	0.0018	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0059	0.0018	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	97	%	34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	106	%	34 - 175

Percent moisture is 14.7%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VMP2-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0015-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	0.0032	JM	0.0059	0.00059	mg/kg
Toluene	0.032	d	0.0059	0.0014	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	0.0049	d	0.0023	0.00059	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	0.35	M	0.0059	0.0018	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0059	0.0018	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	80	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	105	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 14.7%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VEW1-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0017-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 20
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.4	0.24	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		2.4	0.57	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	2.6	Bd	0.95	0.24	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	28	M	2.4	0.72	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		2.4	0.72	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene		ND	%	34 - 175	
Fluorobenzene		ND	%	34 - 175	

Percent moisture is 16.1%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VEW1-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0017-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 20
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		2.4	0.24	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		2.4	0.57	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	2.4	BM	0.95	0.24	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	30	d	2.4	0.72	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		2.4	0.72	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 16.1%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VEW1-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0018-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 50
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		5.7	0.57	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		5.7	1.4	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	9.6	Bd	2.3	0.57	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	28	M	5.7	1.7	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		5.7	1.7	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND		%	34 - 175	
Fluorobenzene	ND		%	34 - 175	

Percent moisture is 13.0%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MBTE (Second Column)
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VEW1-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0018-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 50
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 08 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		5.7	0.57	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		5.7	1.4	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	8.0	BM	2.3	0.57	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	33	d	5.7	1.7	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		5.7	1.7	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	ND	% 34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	ND	% 34 - 175

Percent moisture is 13.0%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

B = Compound is also detected in the blank.
 d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE^Aromatic Volatile Organics with MTBE
 Method 8020A

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BXVEW2S5.5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0019-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCPID-H
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 07 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Benzene	ND		0.0058	0.00058	mg/kg
Toluene	ND		0.0058	0.0014	mg/kg
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.0023	0.00058	mg/kg
Xylenes (total)	ND		0.0058	0.0017	mg/kg
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0058	0.0017	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene	98	%	34 - 175
Fluorobenzene	95	%	34 - 175

Percent moisture is 13.8%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Shawn Hadley

Approved By: Barbara Sullivan

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB06-S3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0020-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.24	0.043	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.24	0.059	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0031	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0041	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0027	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.060	0.0036	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0042	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.048	0.0024	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0041	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.048	0.0077	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.048	0.0029	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.036	0.0036	mg/kg
Naphthalene	0.22	Jd	0.24	0.056	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.048	0.0066	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.048	0.0031	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	86	%	22 - 167		

Percent moisture is 17.1%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Confirmation)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-SB06-S3	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID: 059724-0020-SA		
Matrix: SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 06 APR 98	Analyzed: 23 APR 98
Instrument: HPLC-Y	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.24	0.043	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.24	0.059	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0031	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0041	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0027	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.060	0.0036	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0042	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.048	0.0024	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0041	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.048	0.0077	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.048	0.0029	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.036	0.0036	mg/kg
Naphthalene	0.19	JM	0.24	0.056	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.048	0.0066	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.048	0.0031	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	77	% 22 - 167

Percent moisture is 17.1%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

M = Preferred Result

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB06-S4 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0021-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.22	0.039	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.22	0.053	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.016	0.0024	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0027	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.054	0.0033	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0038	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.044	0.0022	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.044	0.0070	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.044	0.0026	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.033	0.0033	mg/kg
Naphthalene	0.19	Jd	0.22	0.050	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.044	0.0060	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.044	0.0028	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	94	%	22 - 167		

Percent moisture is 8.2%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Confirmation)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-SB06-S4	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID: 059724-0021-SA		
Matrix: SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 06 APR 98	Analyzed: 23 APR 98
Instrument: HPLC-Y	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.22	0.039	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.22	0.053	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.016	0.0024	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0027	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.054	0.0033	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0038	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.044	0.0022	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.044	0.0070	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.044	0.0026	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.033	0.0033	mg/kg
Naphthalene	0.16	JM	0.22	0.050	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.044	0.0060	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.044	0.0028	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	85	%	22 - 167		

Percent moisture is 8.2%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

M = Preferred Result

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-SB06-S7	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0022-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 06 APR 98	Analyzed: 23 APR 98
Instrument:	HPLC-Y	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.24	0.042	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.24	0.058	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0031	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0040	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.059	0.0035	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0041	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.047	0.0024	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0040	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.047	0.0075	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.047	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.035	0.0035	mg/kg
Naphthalene	7.6	d	0.24	0.054	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.047	0.0065	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.047	0.0031	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	99	%	22 - 167		

Percent moisture is 14.9%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Confirmation)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-SB06-S7		(0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059724-0022-SA		
Matrix: SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 06 APR 98	Analyzed: 23 APR 98
Instrument: HPLC-Y	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.24	0.042	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.24	0.058	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0031	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0040	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.059	0.0035	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0041	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.047	0.0024	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0040	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.047	0.0075	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.047	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.035	0.0035	mg/kg
Naphthalene	6.5	M	0.24	0.054	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.047	0.0065	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.047	0.0031	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	82	%	22 - 167		

Percent moisture is 14.9%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BXS07S4.5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0001-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.22	0.040	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.22	0.054	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0038	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.017	0.0024	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.055	0.0033	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0039	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.044	0.0022	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0038	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.044	0.0071	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.044	0.0026	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.033	0.0033	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.22	0.051	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.044	0.0061	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.044	0.0029	mg/kg
Surrogate	- Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	100	%	22 - 167		

Percent moisture is 9.3%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB07-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0002-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.23	0.042	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.23	0.057	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0039	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.017	0.0025	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.058	0.0035	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0040	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.046	0.0023	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0039	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.046	0.0074	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.046	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.035	0.0035	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.23	0.053	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.046	0.0064	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.046	0.0030	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
Terphenyl -d14	98	%	22 - 167

Percent moisture is 13.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB08-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0003-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.21	0.038	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.21	0.052	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.021	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.021	0.0036	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.016	0.0023	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0027	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.053	0.0032	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0037	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.043	0.0021	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.021	0.0036	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.043	0.0068	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.043	0.0026	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.032	0.0032	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.21	0.049	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.043	0.0059	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.043	0.0028	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	100	%	22 - 167

Percent moisture is 6.0%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-SB09-S8	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0004-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 29 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 06 APR 98	Analyzed: 23 APR 98
Instrument:	HPLC-Y	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.24	0.043	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.24	0.058	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0031	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0040	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.059	0.0036	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0042	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.048	0.0024	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0040	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.048	0.0076	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.048	0.0029	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.036	0.0036	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.24	0.055	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.048	0.0065	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.048	0.0031	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	96 %	22 - 167

Percent moisture is 15.8%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB11-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0005-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 29 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.22	0.039	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.22	0.053	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0073	JM	0.016	0.0024	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0069	JM	0.013	0.0027	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.0047	JM	0.054	0.0032	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0038	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.043	0.0022	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.043	0.0069	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.043	0.0026	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.032	0.0032	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.22	0.050	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.043	0.0059	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.043	0.0028	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	20	%	22 - 167		

Percent moisture is 7.3%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.
 M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Confirmation)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB11-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0005-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y
 Sampled: 29 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.22	0.039	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.22	0.053	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0083	Jd	0.016	0.0024	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0097	Jd	0.013	0.0027	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.0068	Jd	0.054	0.0032	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0038	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.043	0.0022	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.043	0.0069	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.043	0.0026	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.032	0.0032	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.22	0.050	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.043	0.0059	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.043	0.0028	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	19 %	22 - 167

Percent moisture is 7.3%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB12-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0006-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 30 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.24	0.043	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.24	0.058	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0031	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0040	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.059	0.0036	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0041	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.047	0.0024	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0040	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.047	0.0076	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.047	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.036	0.0036	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.24	0.055	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.047	0.0065	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.047	0.0031	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	110	%	22 - 167

Percent moisture is 15.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-SB14-S7	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID: 059724-0007-SA		
Matrix: SOIL	Sampled: 30 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 06 APR 98	Analyzed: 23 APR 98
Instrument: HPLC-Y	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.23	0.042	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.23	0.057	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.017	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.058	0.0035	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0041	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.047	0.0023	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.047	0.0075	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.047	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.035	0.0035	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.23	0.054	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.047	0.0064	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.047	0.0030	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	100 %	22 - 167

Percent moisture is 14.2%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP02-S3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0011-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y
 Sampled: 26 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.22	0.039	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.22	0.054	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.016	0.0024	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0027	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.055	0.0033	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0038	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.044	0.0022	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.044	0.0070	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.044	0.0026	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.033	0.0033	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.22	0.050	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.044	0.0060	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.044	0.0028	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	110 %	22 - 167

Percent moisture is 8.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP02-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0012-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y
 Sampled: 26 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.23	0.042	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.23	0.057	mg/kg
Anthracene	0.0099	JM	0.023	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.15	d	0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.083	d	0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.082	M	0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.054	Jd	0.050	0.0035	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.019	M	0.013	0.0041	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.047	0.0023	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.047	0.0075	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	0.43	M	0.047	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.035	0.0035	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.23	0.054	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.047	0.0064	mg/kg
Pyrene	0.64	d	0.047	0.0030	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	110	%	22 - 167		

Percent moisture is 14.4%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

M = Preferred Result

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Confirmation)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP02-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0012-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 26 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.23	0.042	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.23	0.057	mg/kg
Anthracene	0.020	Jd	0.023	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.14	M	0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.082	M	0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.10	d	0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.049	JM	0.058	0.0035	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.041	d	0.013	0.0041	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.047	0.0023	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.047	0.0075	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	0.47	d	0.047	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.035	0.0035	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.23	0.054	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.047	0.0064	mg/kg
Pyrene	0.30	M	0.047	0.0030	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	98	% 22 - 167

Percent moisture is 14.4%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

M = Preferred Result

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VMP2-S3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0013-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.22	0.040	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.22	0.055	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0038	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.017	0.0025	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.056	0.0034	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0039	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.045	0.0022	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0038	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.045	0.0072	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.045	0.0027	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.034	0.0034	mg/kg
Naphthalene	0.20	JM	0.22	0.051	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.045	0.0062	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.045	0.0029	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
Terphenyl-d14		100	%	22 - 167	

Percent moisture is 10.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

M = Preferred Result

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Confirmation)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VMP2-S3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0013-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.22	0.040	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.22	0.055	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0038	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.017	0.0025	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.056	0.0034	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0039	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.045	0.0022	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0038	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.045	0.0072	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.045	0.0027	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.034	0.0034	mg/kg
Naphthalene	0.22	Jd	0.22	0.051	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.045	0.0062	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.045	0.0029	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	140	% 22 - 167

Percent moisture is 10.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VMP2-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0014-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.23	0.042	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.23	0.057	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.059	0.0035	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0041	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.047	0.0023	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.047	0.0075	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.047	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.035	0.0035	mg/kg
Naphthalene	2.2	M	0.23	0.054	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.047	0.0064	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.047	0.0030	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl -d14	95	%	22 - 167		

Percent moisture is 14.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

M = Preferred Result
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Confirmation)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VMP2-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0014-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.23	0.042	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.23	0.057	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.059	0.0035	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0041	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.047	0.0023	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.047	0.0075	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.047	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.035	0.0035	mg/kg
Naphthalene	2.3	d	0.23	0.054	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.047	0.0064	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.047	0.0030	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
Terphenyl-d14		120	%	22 - 167	

Percent moisture is 14.6%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VMP2-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0015-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.23	0.042	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.23	0.057	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.059	0.0035	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0041	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.047	0.0023	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0040	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.047	0.0075	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.047	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.035	0.0035	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.23	0.054	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.047	0.0064	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.047	0.0030	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
Terphenyl-d14		100	%	22 - 167	

Percent moisture is 14.7%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VEW1-S3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0016-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.22	0.039	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.22	0.054	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.016	0.0024	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0027	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.055	0.0033	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0038	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.044	0.0022	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.044	0.0070	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.044	0.0026	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.033	0.0033	mg/kg
Naphthalene	0.30	d	0.22	0.050	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.044	0.0060	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.044	0.0028	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
Terphenyl-d14		110	%	22 - 167	

Percent moisture is 8.5%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column
 ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Confirmation)
 Method 8310

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-VEW1-S3	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0016-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 06 APR 98	Analyzed: 23 APR 98
Instrument:	HPLC-Y	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.22	0.039	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.22	0.054	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0028	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.016	0.0024	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0027	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.055	0.0033	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.012	0.0038	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.044	0.0022	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.022	0.0037	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.044	0.0070	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.044	0.0026	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.033	0.0033	mg/kg
Naphthalene	0.19	JM	0.22	0.050	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.044	0.0060	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.044	0.0028	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	89	% 22 - 167

Percent moisture is 8.5%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

M = Preferred Result

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VEW1-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0017-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.24	0.043	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.24	0.058	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0031	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0041	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.060	0.0036	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0042	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.048	0.0024	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0041	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.048	0.0076	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.048	0.0029	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.036	0.0036	mg/kg
Naphthalene	0.19	Jd	0.24	0.055	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.048	0.0066	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.048	0.0031	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
Terphenyl-d14		98	%	22 - 167	

Percent moisture is 16.1%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

d = See Preferred Result on Other Column

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC (Confirmation)
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VEW1-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0017-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y
 Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0
 Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.24	0.043	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.24	0.058	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0031	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0041	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.018	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.060	0.0036	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0042	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.048	0.0024	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.024	0.0041	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.048	0.0076	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.048	0.0029	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.036	0.0036	mg/kg
Naphthalene	0.10	JM	0.24	0.055	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.048	0.0066	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.048	0.0031	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
Terphenyl-d14	94	%	22 - 167		

Percent moisture is 16.1%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

M = Preferred Result

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VEW1-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0018-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.23	0.041	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.23	0.056	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0039	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.017	0.0025	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.057	0.0034	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0040	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.046	0.0023	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0039	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.046	0.0074	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.046	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.034	0.0034	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.23	0.053	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.046	0.0063	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.046	0.0030	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	99	%	22 - 167

Percent moisture is 13.0%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

AFCEE
 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, HPLC
 Method 8310

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BXVEW2S5.5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0019-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: HPLC-Y

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 06 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 23 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
Acenaphthene	ND		0.23	0.042	mg/kg
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.23	0.057	mg/kg
Anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0030	mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0039	mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND		0.017	0.0026	mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND		0.014	0.0029	mg/kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ND		0.058	0.0035	mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND		0.013	0.0041	mg/kg
Chrysene	ND		0.046	0.0023	mg/kg
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ND		0.023	0.0039	mg/kg
Fluorene	ND		0.046	0.0074	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	ND		0.046	0.0028	mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND		0.035	0.0035	mg/kg
Naphthalene	ND		0.23	0.053	mg/kg
Phenanthrene	ND		0.046	0.0064	mg/kg
Pyrene	ND		0.046	0.0030	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
Terphenyl-d14	97	%	22 - 167

Percent moisture is 13.8%. All results and limits are reported on a dry weight basis.

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Blake Besser

Approved By: Audrey Cornell

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-SB06-S3	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0020-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 08 APR 98	Analyzed: 14 APR 98
Instrument:	GCFID-I	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	17		12	11	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range
o-Terphenyl	96	%	22 - 166
Nonatriacontane	81	%	10 - 192

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-SB06-S4	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0021-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 08 APR 98	Analyzed: 15 APR 98
Instrument:	GCFID-I	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	34		11	9.9	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		91	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		74	%	10 - 192	

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB06-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0022-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 08 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 15 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	7.5	J	12	11	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
o-Terphenyl	99	%	22 - 166		
Nonatriacontane	61	%	10 - 192		

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BXS07S4.5 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059724-0001-SA
Matrix: SOIL
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
Prepared: 07 APR 98
Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	75		12	11	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		124	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		109	%	10 - 192	

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB07-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0002-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	5.1	J	12	11	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		112	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		44	%	10 - 192	

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-SB08-S5	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID: 059724-0003-SA		
Matrix: SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 07 APR 98	Analyzed: 14 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-I	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	11		11	9.9	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
o-Terphenyl	133	% 22 - 166
Nonatriacontane	38	% 10 - 192

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB09-S8 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0004-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 29 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	29		12	11	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		150	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		55	%	10 - 192	

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB11-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0005-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 29 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	25		12	11	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		111	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		109	%	10 - 192	

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB12-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0006-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 30 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	5.5	J	12	11	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		96	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		60	%	10 - 192	

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB14-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0007-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 30 MAR 98
 Prepared: 07 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	18		12	11	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		113	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		48	%	10 - 192	

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-MP02-S3 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0011-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 26 MAR 98
 Prepared: 08 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	4.8	J	12	11	mg/kg
Surrogate	Recovery		Acceptable Range		
o-Terphenyl	95	%		22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane	68	%		10 - 192	

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID: BX-MP02-S5		(0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059724-0012-SA		
Matrix: SOIL	Sampled: 26 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized: 02 APR 98	Prepared: 08 APR 98	Analyzed: 15 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-I	Dilution: 5.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	1300		57	51	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		NC	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		NC	%	10 - 192	

NC = Not Calculated, calculation not applicable.

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-VMP2-S3	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0013-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 08 APR 98	Analyzed: 14 APR 98
Instrument:	GCFID-I	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	49		13	12	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		97	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		60	%	10 - 192	

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-VMP2-S5	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0014-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 08 APR 98	Analyzed: 14 APR 98
Instrument:	GCFID-I	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	490		12	11	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		96	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		96	%	10 - 192	

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VMP2-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0015-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 08 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	5.0	J	12	11	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		97	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		66	%	10 - 192	

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-VEW1-S3	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0016-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: 08 APR 98	Analyzed: 14 APR 98
Instrument:	GCFID-I	Dilution: 1.0	

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	31		13	12	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		97	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		59	%	10 - 192	

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-VEW1-S5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0017-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 08 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	7.6	J	11	9.9	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		102	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		78	%	10 - 192	

J = Result is detected below the reporting limit or is an estimated concentration.

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
Client ID: BX-VEW1-S7 (0.00,0.00)
LAB ID: 059724-0018-SA
Matrix: SOIL
Authorized: 02 APR 98
Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
Prepared: 08 APR 98
Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	28		11	9.9	mg/kg

Surrogate	Recovery	Acceptable Range
-----------	----------	------------------

o-Terphenyl	97	%	22 - 166
Nonatriacontane	61	%	10 - 192

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

Method FL-PRO - TPH (C8-C40)
 Method FL-PRO

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BXVEW2S5.5 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0019-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98
 Instrument: GCFID-I

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: 08 APR 98
 Dilution: 1.0

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: 14 APR 98

Parameter	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Units
TPH (C8-C40)	11		11	9.9	mg/kg
Surrogate		Recovery		Acceptable Range	
o-Terphenyl		95	%	22 - 166	
Nonatriacontane		90	%	10 - 192	

Reported By: Quanterra-Tampa

Approved By: Cynthia Prentice

General Inorganics

Client Name: Parsons Engineering Science
 Client ID: BX-SB01-S7 (0.00,0.00)
 LAB ID: 059724-0023-SA
 Matrix: SOIL
 Authorized: 02 APR 98

Sampled: 28 MAR 98
 Prepared: See Below

Received: 02 APR 98
 Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep	Lim	Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Total Organic Carbon	ND		1.0	550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98
Total Organic Carbon	ND		1.0	550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98
Total Organic Carbon	ND		1.0	550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98
Total Organic Carbon	ND		1.0	550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Patty Jungk

Approved By: Jan Ecos

General Inorganics

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-SB02-S7	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0024-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: See Below	Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep	Lim	Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Total Organic Carbon	ND		1.0	550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98
Total Organic Carbon	ND		1.0	550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98
Total Organic Carbon	ND		1.0	550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98
Total Organic Carbon	ND		1.0	550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Patty Jungk

Approved By: Jan Ecos

General Inorganics

Client Name:	Parsons Engineering Science		
Client ID:	BX-SB03-S7	(0.00,0.00)	
LAB ID:	059724-0025-SA		
Matrix:	SOIL	Sampled: 28 MAR 98	Received: 02 APR 98
Authorized:	02 APR 98	Prepared: See Below	Analyzed: See Below

Parameter	Result	Qual	Dil	MDL	Rep	Lim	Units	Method	Prepared Date	Analyzed Date
Total Organic Carbon	ND	1.0		550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98
Total Organic Carbon	ND	1.0		550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98
Total Organic Carbon	ND	1.0		550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98
Total Organic Carbon	ND	1.0		550	2000		mg/kg	9060	09 APR 98	13 APR 98

ND = Not Detected

Reported By: Patty Jungk

Approved By: Jan Ecos

Chain of Custody Record



QUA-4124 0797

Client	Parsons Engineering Science	Project Manager	John Hicks	Date	3/25/98	Chain of Custody Number	02311
Address	1700 Broadway Suite 900	Telephone Number (Area Code)/Fax Number	303 831 8100	Lab Number		Page	1 of 1
City	Denver	State	CO	Zip Code	80290		

Project Name	Eglin AFB	Contract/Purchase Order/Quote No.	
City	Denver	State	CO
Zip Code	80290		
Lab Contact	Cindy Nagel	Lab Contact	
Carrier/Waybill Number	FedEx		

Contract/Purchase Order/Quote No.	Sample I.D. No. and Description (Containers for each sample may be combined on one line)	Date	Time	Matrix			Containers & Preservatives						Containers or Receipt						
				Aqueous	Sed.	Soil	Unpres.	H2SO4	HNO3	HCl	NaOH	ZnAc/NaOH							
	BX - GWRN-6	3/25/98	0730	✓								✓	SW8020	SW8310	SW6010	E300.0	EL-PR	RSK50P	
	BX - MW-4	3/25/98	0900	✓								✓	SW8020	SW8310	SW6010	E300.0	EL-PR	RSK50P	
	BX - GWRN-4	3/25/98	0800	✓								✓	SW8020	SW8310	SW6010	E300.0	EL-PR	RSK50P	
	BX - MW-2	3/25/98	1200	✓								✓	SW8020	SW8310	SW6010	E300.0	EL-PR	RSK50P	
	BX - MW-20	3/25/98	1800	✓								✓	SW8020	SW8310	SW6010	E300.0	EL-PR	RSK50P	
	BX - MW-1	3/25/98	1330	✓								✓	SW8020	SW8310	SW6010	E300.0	EL-PR	RSK50P	
	BX MW-1/MS	3/25/98	1345	✓								✓	SW8020	SW8310	SW6010	E300.0	EL-PR	RSK50P	
	BX MW-1/MSD	3/25/98	1400	✓								✓	SW8020	SW8310	SW6010	E300.0	EL-PR	RSK50P	
	Trip Blank																		

Possible Hazard Identification	Non-Hazard	Flammable	Skin Irritant	Poison B	Unknown	Return To Client	Sample Disposal
Turn Around Time Required	24 Hours	48 Hours	7 Days	14 Days	21 Days	Other	Disposal By Lab
1. Relinquished By	Cindy Nagel	Date	3/25/98	Time	1600		Archive For
2. Relinquished By		Date		Time			Months
3. Relinquished By		Date		Time			Longer than 3 months

Comments	
DISTRIBUTION: WHITE - Stays with the Sample; CANARY - Returned to Client with Report; PINK - Field Copy	

Quanterr

Client

Project Manager
John Hicks

Date 3/27/98

Chain of Custody Number **02305**

Telephone Number (Area Code)/Fax Number
303 831 8100

Site Contact	Cindy Nagel
Lab Contact	Ellen

Carrier/Waybill Number

Contract/Purchase Order/Quote No.

[illegible]

Possible Hazard Identification

☐ Non-Hazard ☐ Flammable ☐ Skin Irritant ☐ Poison B ☐ Unknown
☐ Return To Client ☐ Disposal By Lab ☐ Archive For _____ Months
 (A fee may be assessed if samples are retained longer than 3 months)

Turn Around Time Required

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ 24 Hours

1. Relinquished By Indy-Naeel Date 3/27/08 Time 1400

2. Relinquished By

3. Relinquished By

Comments

DISTRIBUTION [REDACTED] **NOTE** - Stays with the Sample; **CANARY** - Returned to Client with Report; **PINK** - Field Copy

Sheet1

Analyze the following samples--they will not be recollected						
Please hold the remaining samples until the replacement samples are received.						
	BTEX	PAHs	EDB	Methane	TRPH	
3/25/1998 COC#1						
BX-GWRW-6	x	x	x			
BX-MW-4	x	x				
BX-GWRW-4						
BX-MW-2						
BX-MW-20						
Trip Blank	x		x			
3/25/98 COC#2						
BX-MW1						
BX-MW1/MS						
BX-MW1/MSD						
Trip Blank						
BX-MW-C						
3/26/96 COC						
BX-MW-C	x			x		
BX-MW-07	x			x		
BX-MW-D						
BX-MP-1						
BX-MP-2						
Mil-EA-04						
Mil-EA-40						
Trip Blank	x					
Note: analyze all total and dissolved lead samples received and all nitrate samples received.						

Cindy - here's what I sent the lab -
 all samples not "x"ed should be
 recollected - total 7 wells - I'm
 sorry about this but seems to be
 best plan in the long run. Please also
 add PAHs to GWRW-4. Lab shipping
 more bottles for Sat. delivery. Let's talk this weekend.

JBHN

P.S. I suppose trip blanks also
 should be analyzed for

EOB as it is
 volatile.

7354.0202. 2000

Post-It Fax Note	7671	Date	3/27	# of pages	1
To	Cindy Nagel (Guest)	From	J-L-Hick		
Co./Dept.	Comfort Inn	Co.	Parsons		
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #	850-729-1254	Fax #			

Chain of Custody Record



59724

QUA-1124 0797

Client Parsons		Project Manager John Hicks		Date 3/31/98		Chain of Custody Number 02307	
Address 1700 Broadway Ste 900		Telephone Number (Area Code)/Fax Number (303) 831-8100		Lab Number		Page 2 of 3	
City Denver		State CO		Zip Code 80290		Analysis (Attach list if more space is needed)	
Project Name Eglin AFB		Site Contact Cindy Nagel		Lab Contact Ellen LaRiviere		Special Instructions/ Conditions of Receipt	
Contract/Purchase Order/Quote No.		Carrier/Waybill Number					

Sample I.D. No. and Description (Containers for each sample may be combined on one line)	Date	Time	Matrix					Containers & Preservatives					Sample Disposal	
			Aqueous	Sol	Soil	Unpres	H2SO4	HNO3	HCl	NaOH	ZnAc	HNO3		
01 BX-SB07-S4.5	3/28/98	1600		X										
02 BX-SB07-S7	3/28/98	1600		X										
03 BX-SB08-S5	3/28/98	1630		X										
04 BX-SB09-S8	3/29/98	0745		X										
05 BX-SB11-S5	3/29/98			X										
06 BX-SB12-S7	3/30/98			X										
07 BX-SB14-S7	3/30/98			X										
08 Mil-B-S25	3/29/98			X										
09 Mil-K-S15	3/30/98			X										
10 Mil-V-S26	3/29/98			X										
10ms Mil-V-S26/MS	3/29/98			X										
10sd Mil-V-S26/MSD	3/29/98			X										

☐ Non-Hazard ☐ Flammable ☐ Skin Irritant ☐ Polson B ☐ Unknown ☐ Return To Client ☐ Disposal By Lab ☐ Archive For _____ Months (A fee may be assessed if samples are retained longer than 3 months)

☐ Turn Around Time Required ☐ 24 Hours ☐ 48 Hours ☐ 7 Days ☐ 14 Days ☐ 21 Days ☐ Other _____

1. Relinquished By **Cindy Nagel** Date **4/1/98** Time **1530**

2. Relinquished By _____ Date _____ Time _____

3. Relinquished By _____ Date _____ Time _____

1. Received By **Kurt Baily** Date **4-2-98** Time **0830**

2. Received By _____ Date _____ Time _____

3. Received By _____ Date _____ Time _____

Comments

Chain of Custody Record



59724

QUA-1124 0797

Client Pursons		Project Manager John Hicks		Date 3/31/98	Chain of Custody Number 02303
Address 1700 Broadway Suite 900		Telephone Number (Area Code)/Fax Number (303) 831-8100		Lab Number	Page 3 of 3
City Denver	State CO	Zip Code 80290	Lab Contact Andy Nagel	Analysis (Attach list if more space is needed)	
Project Name Eglin AFB			Lab Contact Blanca Riviore	Special Instructions/ Conditions of Receipt	
Contract/Purchase Order/Quote No.			Carrier/Waybill Number		

Sample I.D. No. and Description (Containers for each sample may be combined on one line)	Date	Time	Matrix					Containers & Preservatives					Analysis (Attach list if more space is needed)
			Aqueous	Sed	Soil	Unpres.	H2SO4	HNO3	HCl	NaOH	ZnAc	NaOH	
23 BX-SB01-S7	3/28/98	0750			X								TOC
24 BX-SB02-S7	3/28/98	1040			X								TRPH
25 BX-SB03-S7	3/28/98	1120			X								PAK
26 Mil-K-S8	3/30/98				X								BTX+MRE
27 Mil-V-S8	3/29/98				X								
28 Trip Blank	3/31/98		X						X				
29 Rikmate	3/31/98		X										

Possible Hazard Identification		Sample Disposal		(A fee may be assessed if samples are retained longer than 3 months)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Hazard	<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable	<input type="checkbox"/> Skin Irritant	<input type="checkbox"/> Polson B	<input type="checkbox"/> Return To Client	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal By Lab
Turn Around Time Required		QC Requirements (Specify)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 24 Hours	<input type="checkbox"/> 48 Hours	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Days	<input type="checkbox"/> 14 Days	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 Days	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
1. Relinquished By Andy Nagel		Date 4/1/98		Time 1530	
2. Relinquished By		Date		Time	
3. Relinquished By		Date		Time	
1. Received By Kurt Bixby		Date 4/2/98		Time 0830	
2. Received By		Date		Time	
3. Received By		Date		Time	
Comments					

AIR TOXICS LTD.

SAMPLE NAME : BX SG1

ID#: 9804028-01A

EPA Method TO-3 GC/PID/FID

File Name:	6041512	Date of Collection:	4/ 1/98
Dil. Factor:	20.2	Date of Analysis:	4/15/98

Compound	Rpt. Limit (ppmv)	Rpt. Limit (uG/L)	Amount (ppmv)	Amount (uG/L)
Benzene	0.020	0.066	Not Detected	Not Detected
Toluene	0.020	0.077	0.059	0.22
Ethyl Benzene	0.020	0.089	0.048	0.21
Total Xylenes	0.020	0.089	0.19	0.84
TPH (C5+ Hydrocarbons) ref. to Gasoline	0.20	0.84	5.9	24
C2-C4 Hydrocarbons ref. to Gasoline	0.20	0.37	Not Detected	Not Detected

Container Type: 1 Liter Summa Canister

Surrogates	% Recovery	Method Limits
Fluorobenzene (PID)	112	50-150
Fluorobenzene (FID)	125	50-150

AIR TOXICS LTD.

SAMPLE NAME : BX SG2

ID#: 9804028-02A

EPA Method TO-3 GC/PID/FID

File Name:	6041510	Date of Collection: 4/ 1/98
Dil. Factor:	4.92	Date of Analysis: 4/15/98

Compound	Rpt. Limit (ppmv)	Rpt. Limit (uG/L)	Amount (ppmv)	Amount (uG/L)
Benzene	0.0049	0.016	0.023	0.074
Toluene	0.0049	0.019	0.092	0.35
Ethyl Benzene	0.0049	0.022	0.53	2.3
Total Xylenes	0.0049	0.022	0.41	1.8
TPH (C5+ Hydrocarbons) ref. to Gasoline	0.049	0.20	22	92
C2-C4 Hydrocarbons ref. to Gasoline	0.049	0.090	0.076	0.14

Container Type: 1 Liter Summa Canister

Surrogates	% Recovery	Method Limits
Fluorobenzene (PID)	109	50-150
Fluorobenzene (FID)	126	50-150

AIR TOXICS LTD.

SAMPLE NAME : BX SG3

ID#: 9804028-03A

EPA Method TO-3 GC/PID/FID

File Name:	6041513	Date of Collection:	4/ 1/98
Dil. Factor:	19.9	Date of Analysis:	4/15/98

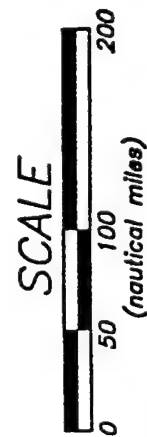
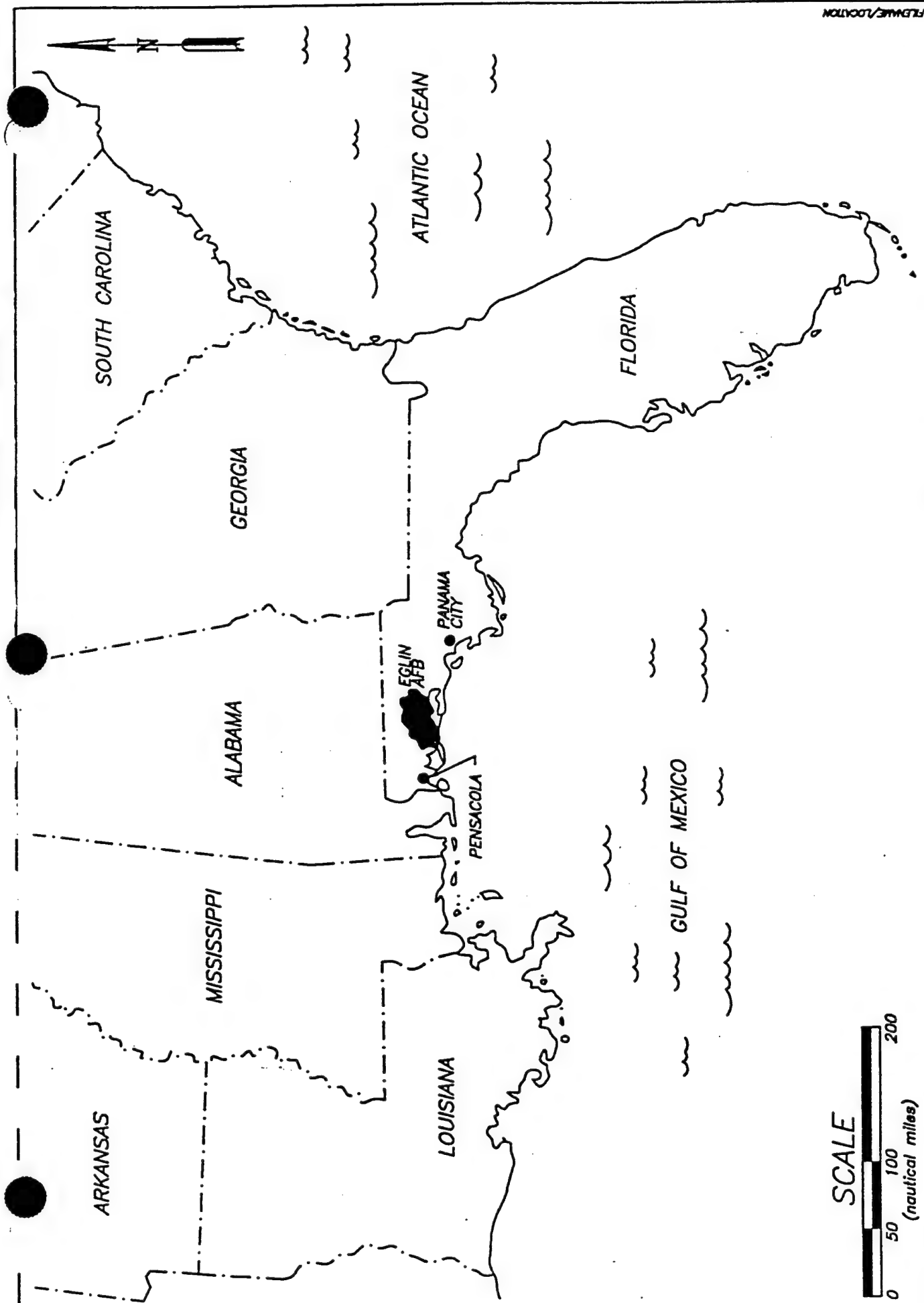
Compound	Rpt. Limit (ppmv)	Rpt. Limit (uG/L)	Amount (ppmv)	Amount (uG/L)
Benzene	0.020	0.065	Not Detected	Not Detected
Toluene	0.020	0.076	0.047	0.18
Ethyl Benzene	0.020	0.088	0.032	0.14
Total Xylenes	0.020	0.088	0.12	0.51
TPH (C5+ Hydrocarbons) ref. to Gasoline	0.20	0.83	0.79	3.3
C2-C4 Hydrocarbons ref. to Gasoline	0.20	0.36	Not Detected	Not Detected


Container Type: 1 Liter Summa Canister

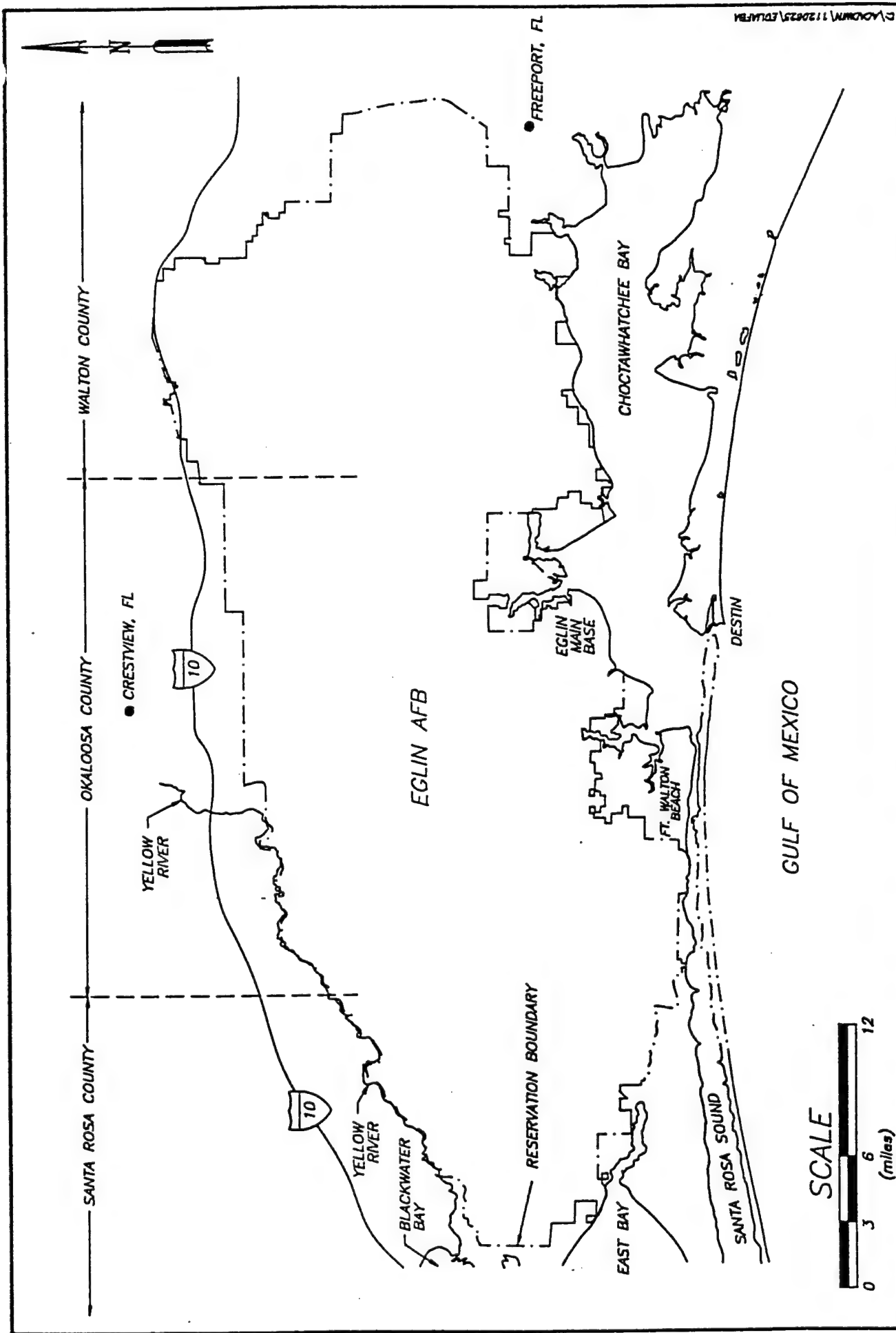
Surrogates	% Recovery	Method Limits
Fluorobenzene (PID)	107	50-150
Fluorobenzene (FID)	107	50-150

APPENDIX B


DATA FROM PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS



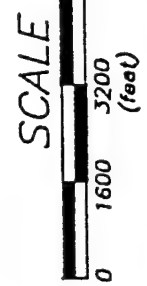
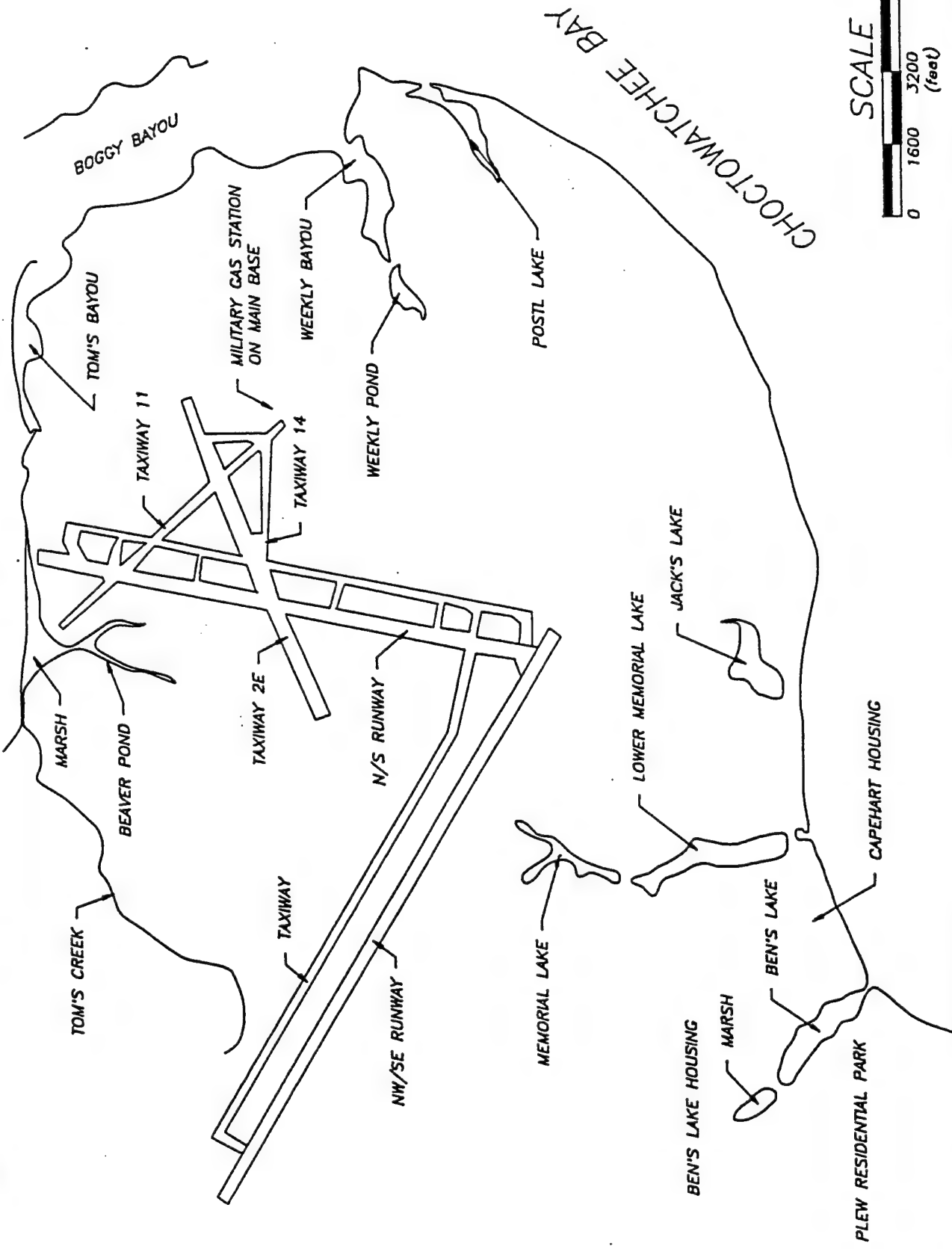
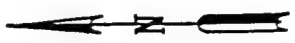
 EA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, INC.	EGLIN AFB OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA	REGIONAL LOCATION MAP	DESIGNED BY J. HUTTON	DRAWN BY J. ANGELO	DATE 6/15/94	PROJECT NO. 11206.25
			CHECKED BY	PROJECT MGR, R. OWENS	SCALE 1" = 100nm	FIGURE 1



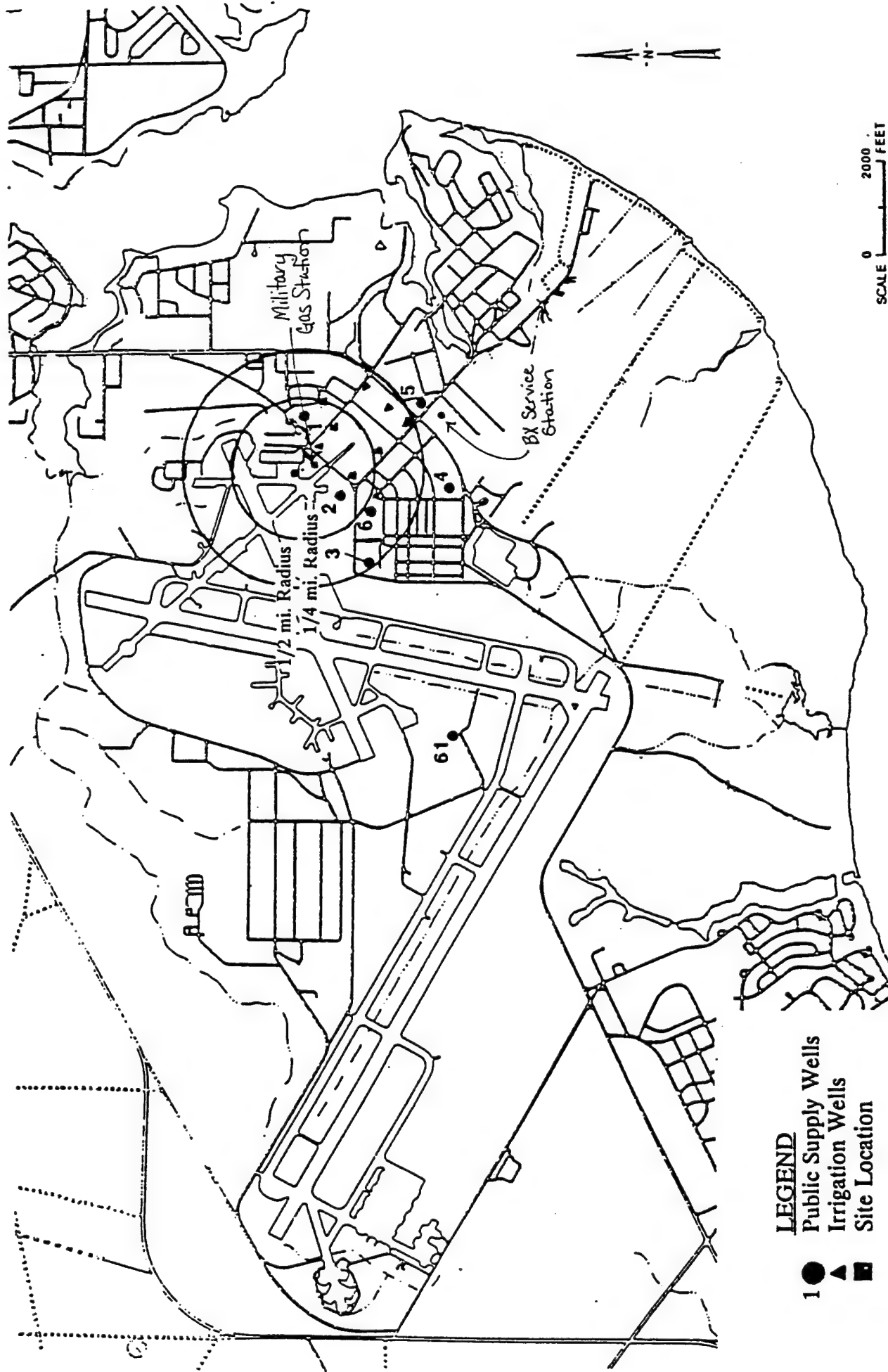
FLA/AFB 1120625/1120625

 EA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, INC.	EGLIN AFB OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA	RESERVATION MAP	DESIGNED BY J. ANGELO	DRAWN BY J. ANGELO	DATE 6/30/94	PROJECT NO. 11206.25
			CHECKED BY R. OWENS	PROJECT MGR. R. OWENS	SCALE 1" = 6mi	FIGURE 2

F:\PWA\1120625\A00\EDWG



EA EA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, INC.	EGLIN AFB, OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA	MAIN BASE VICINITY MAP	DESIGNED BY J. ANGELO	DRAWN BY J. ANGELO	DATE 10/18/94	PROJECT NO. 11206.25
			CHECKED BY	PROJECT MGR. R. OWENS	SCALE 1" = 3200'	FIGURE 3



EA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, INC.	EGLIN AFB OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA	Public Water Supply Wells and Irrigation Wells near the Military Gas Station		DESIGNED BY J. HUTTON	DRAWN BY EJR	DATE 10/14/94	PROJECT NO. 11206.25
				CHECKED BY	PROJECT MGR. R. OWENS	SCALE AS SHOWN	FIGURE 6

Table 1
WELL-INSTALLATION, WATER-LEVEL AND
FUEL-THICKNESS INFORMATION
7th Street Station
Eglin AFB

Well Number	Screen Interval (Feet below Land Surface)	Well Elevation, Top of Casing (ft msl)	Water Table Elevation (ft msl)	DTW		Fuel Thickness (in)
X 1	5-10	20.7	14.0	6.7		1.0
1D	45-50	22.6				
2	5-10	21.3	13.8	7.5		ND
3	5-10	21.2	13.6	7.6		ND
4	5-10	21.1	13.2			ND
5	5-10	20.4	14.1			ND
6	5-10	20.5	12.9			ND
6D	45-50	22.2				
7	5-10	19.4	14.5			ND
8	5-10	19.2	14.3			0.5
9	5-10	19.2	14.4			1.5
10	5-10	18.9	14.3			0.5
A	5-10(?)					NM
B	5-10(?)					NM
C	5-10(?)					NM
D	5-10(?)					NM
E	5-10(?)					ND
P-1	0- 5					ND
P-2	0- 5					ND

Water-level and fuel thickness measured 7/31/85. Well information on wells A-E installed by USAF not verified.

ND = not detected when measured.

NM = not measured - measurement not attempted.

TABLE 2.1
WELL SURVEY DATA (25 JULY 1991)
7TH STREET BX SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB

Well	Horizontal North	Horizontal East	Marked Top of Casing ⁽¹⁾	Ground Elevation	Water Level Elevation (ft. MSL)		
					Baseline DTW	8/16/91	8/23/91
MW1	543747.7438	1370712.7400	20.74	20.60	14.60	15.16	13.74
MW1-DP	543749.3897	1370716.0000	22.67	20.54	14.33	13.97	13.67
MW2	543774.4214	1370818.0201	21.25	21.00	(13.8) -- (7.2)	--	--
MW3	543741.6962	1370897.8900	21.25	20.97	14.22	13.50	12.64
MW4	543652.2800	1370986.1097	21.30	20.89	(13.2) -- (7.6)	--	--
MW5	543481.4580	1370217.1793	21.02	19.27	14.57	16.11	15.82
MW6	543590.9498	1371047.6795	20.40	20.25	13.55	12.78	11.96
MW6-DP	543590.9498	1371047.6795	22.05	20.21	13.20	12.70	12.06
MW7	543858.2691	1370581.9703	19.40	19.74	14.94	14.55	14.03
MW8	543798.3970	1370613.3501	19.78	19.99	(14.3) -- 5.69	--	--
MW9	543831.1550	1370630.7802	19.25	19.70	(14.4) -- 5.3	--	--
MW10	543849.8109	1370673.8303	18.91	19.15	14.81	14.46	14.03
MWE	543811.1770	1370966.2202	21.39	20.34	14.58	13.58	12.90

(1) Top of 2 inch PVC casing (well riser)

ENGINEERING - SCIENCE

SOIL BORING LOG AND WELL CONSTRUCTION RECORD

Page 1 of 1

Client Eglin AFB
 Site 7th Street
 Boring I.D. VEW-1
 Geologist/Engineer Staas
 Drilling Method HSA
 Sampling Method Split Spoon
 Date Started 5/12/92
 Date Completed 5/12/92
 Driller Griner Drilling Co.
 Borehole Diameter (in) 6 5/8
 Depth Drilled (ft) 8
 Ground Elevation (ft) _____
 Depth to Water (ft) 6
 Date Measured 5/12/92

Project I.D. AT510
 Well I.D. VEW-1
 Date Installed 5/12/92
 Date Grouted 5/12/92
 Casing Material PVC Sch. 40
 Screen Material same, 0.020 slot
 Casing Interval (ft) 0-3
 Screened Interval (ft) 3-8
 Sump Installed? No
 Well Depth (ft) 8
 TOC Elevation (ft) _____
 Water Level (ft) _____
 Date Measured _____

DEPTH (feet)	SAMPLE	BLOWS/6 IN	% REC.	HMU/OVA (ppm)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	SOIL CLASS	GRAPHIC LOG	WELL DIAGRAM
0					ASPHALT. SAND, black, petroliferous, moderate odor, medium-grained, uniform.	SW		Vacuum Line to Blower Steel Well Box
11.11. 5.13				90				
2					As above, black to light tan, alternating layers, dark brown at 4'.			Cement
5.7. 11.12				50				Bentonite Seal
4					As above, light tan, moderate to strong petroleum odor, moist at 5.8'.			
4.6. 6.13				40				
6					As above, light tan, strong petroleum odor, saturated at 6'.			
5.8. 10.11				70				
8					Total Depth = 8'			Sand Pack Screened Interval
10								

eglin2

ENGINEERING - SCIENCE

SOIL BORING LOG AND WELL CONSTRUCTION RECORD

Client <u>Eglin AFB</u> Site <u>7th Street</u> Boring I.D. <u>VEW-2</u> Geologist/Engineer <u>Staas</u> Drilling Method <u>HSA</u> Sampling Method <u>Split Spoon</u> Date Started <u>5/12/92</u> Date Completed <u>5/12/92</u> Driller <u>Griner Drilling Co.</u> Borehole Diameter (in) <u>6 5/8</u> Depth Drilled (ft) <u>8.58</u> Ground Elevation (ft) _____ Depth to Water (ft) <u>6.08</u> Date Measured <u>5/12/92</u>	<div style="text-align: right;">Page 1 of 1</div> Project I.D. <u>AT510</u> Well I.D. <u>VEW-2</u> Date Installed <u>5/12/92</u> Date Grouted <u>5/12/92</u> Casing Material <u>PVC Sch. 40</u> Screen Material <u>same, 0.020 slot</u> Casing Interval (ft) <u>0-2</u> Screened Interval (ft) <u>2-7</u> Sump Installed? <u>No</u> Well Depth (ft) <u>7</u> TOC Elevation (ft) _____ Water Level (ft) _____ Date Measured _____
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

DEPTH (feet)	SAMPLE	BLOWS/6 IN	% REC.	HNU/OVA (ppm)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	SOIL CLASS	GRAPHIC LOG	WELL DIAGRAM
0					ASPHALT.	SW		
1		7.6, 8.7		35	SAND, black to light tan, medium-grained, uniform, moderate petroleum odor.			
2								
3		3.3, 3.3		55				
4								
5		1.1, 2.6		30	As above, strong petroleum odor, moist, light tan.			
6								
7		1.5, 9.11		45	As above, some black layers, strong petroleum odor, saturated at 6.17'.			
8								
9								
10								
					Total Depth = 8.58'			

ENGINEERING - SCIENCE

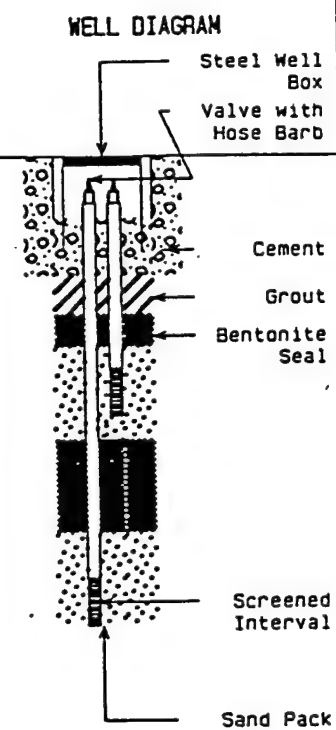
SOIL BORING LOG AND WELL CONSTRUCTION RECORD

Page 1 of 1

Client Eglin AFB
 Site 7th Street
 Boring I.D. VMP-2
 Geologist/Engineer Staas
 Drilling Method HSA
 Sampling Method Split Spoon
 Date Started 5/13/92
 Date Completed 5/13/92
 Driller Griner Drilling Co.
 Borehole Diameter (in) 6 5/8
 Depth Drilled (ft) 5
 Ground Elevation (ft)
 Depth to Water (ft) NA
 Date Measured NA

Project I.D. AT510
 Well I.D. VMP-2
 Date Installed 5/13/92
 Date Grouted 5/13/92
 Casing Material .25" Polyethylene
 Screen Material 1" PVC, 0.010 slot
 Casing Interval (ft) 0-2.25/0-4.5
 Screened Interval (ft) 6"
 Sump Installed? No
 Well Depth (ft) 5
 TOC Elevation (ft)
 Water Level (ft)
 Date Measured

DEPTH (feet)	SAMPLE	BLOWS/6 IN	% REC.	HMW/OVA (ppm)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	SOIL CLASS	GRAPHIC LOG	WELL DIAGRAM
0					ASPHALT.			
1		5.8, 10.12		85	SAND, light tan to black, medium-grained, fairly uniform, some shells, tree stump at 2.5'.	SW		
2								
3		1.1, -.-		90	Black petroliferous SAND, spoon dropped two feet.			
4		1.1, 3.3		90	Black SAND with WOOD timber, all wood in spoon.			
5					Total Depth = 5'			
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								



ENGINEERING - SCIENCE

SOIL BORING LOG AND WELL CONSTRUCTION RECORD

Page 1 of 1

Client Eglin AFB
 Site 7th Street
 Boring I.D. VMP-1
 Geologist/Engineer Staas
 Drilling Method HSA
 Sampling Method Split Spoon
 Date Started 5/13/92
 Date Completed 5/13/92
 Driller Griner Drilling Co.
 Borehole Diameter (in) 6 5/8
 Depth Drilled (ft) 6
 Ground Elevation (ft)
 Depth to Water (ft) NA
 Date Measured NA

Project I.D. AT510
 Well I.D. VMP-1
 Date Installed 5/13/92
 Date Grouted 5/13/92
 Casing Material .25" Polyethylene
 Screen Material 1" PVC, 0.010 slot
 Casing Interval (ft) 0-2/0-3.25
 Screened Interval (ft) 6"
 Sump Installed? No
 Well Depth (ft) 5.17
 TOC Elevation (ft)
 Water Level (ft)
 Date Measured

DEPTH (feet)	SAMPLE	BLOWS/6 IN	% REC.	HMU/OVA (ppm)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	SOIL CLASS	GRAPHIC LOG	WELL DIAGRAM
0					ASPHALT.	SW		Steel Well Box
		12, 11, 11, 13		25	SAND, light tan to black, medium-grained, slightly moist, uniform.			Valve with Hose Barb
2								Cement Grout
		3, 4, 6, 5		80	As above, light tan to black to red-brown, moderate petroleum odor.			Bentonite Seal
4								
		5, 5, 5, 9		10	As above, light tan to light brown, minor petroleum odor.			Screened Interval
6					Total Depth = 6'			Sand Pack
8								
10								

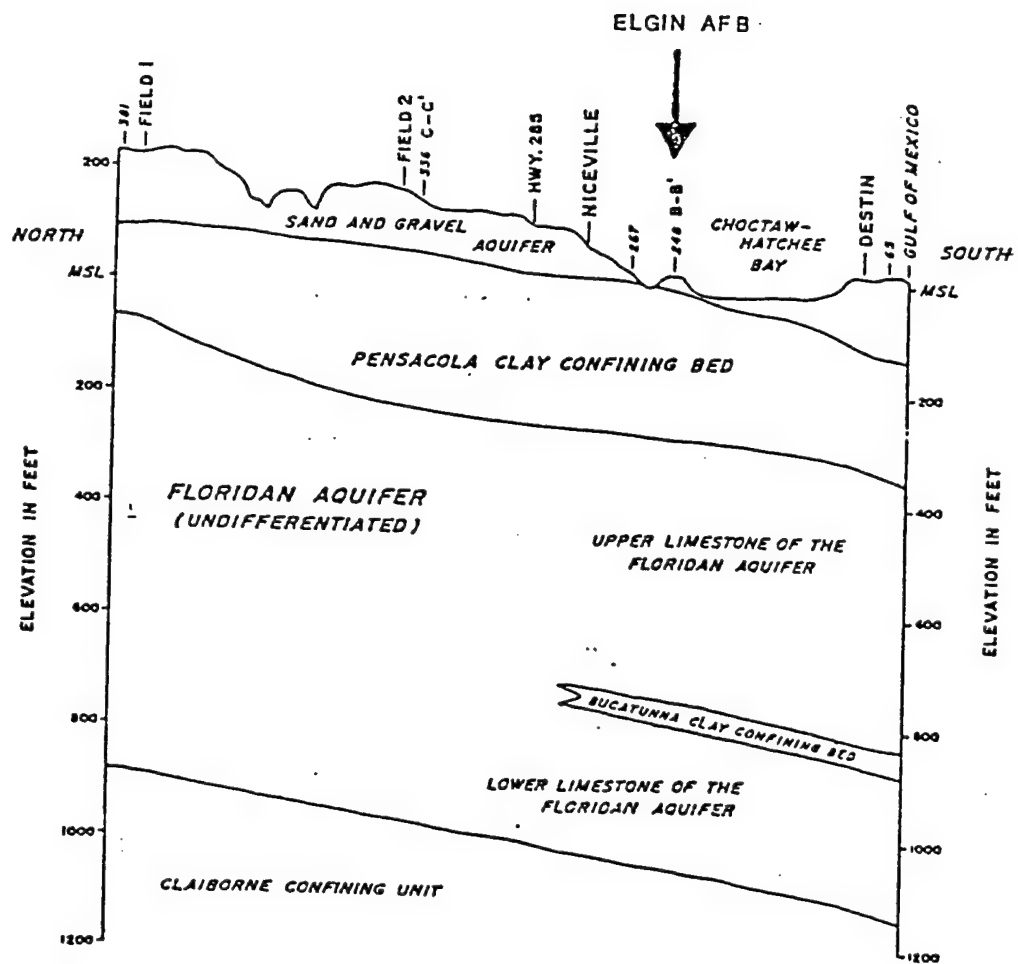


Figure B-1. Regional N-S Cross Section through Eglin AFB

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS OVER ONE YEAR OF BIOVENTING
7TH STREET BX SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB

Parameter	Units	VEW1				VEW2				EAST TRENCH B1				EAST TRENCH B2				VAPOR MONITORING POINTS			
		May-92		May-93		May-92		May-93		May-92		May-93		May-92		May-93		May-92		May-93	
		SS1	SS2	SS1	SS2	SS1	SS2	SS1	SS2	SB1	SB2	SB1	SB2	VMP1	VMP2	VMP1	VMP2	VMP1	VMP2	VMP1	VMP2
Benzene	ug/Kg	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	1190 J	NA	5500 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 U	26,500	1.0 U	26,500	1.5	5400 U		
Toluene	ug/Kg	NA	4,760	8,900	1,100	NA	7,620	NA	22,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 U	152,000	1.0 U	152,000	5.4 U	73,000		
Ethylbenzene	ug/Kg	NA	23,000	17,000	5,500	NA	6,430	NA	8,900	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 U	55,300	1.0 U	55,300	4.6	38,000		
Xylenes	ug/Kg	NA	56,700	92,000	18,000	NA	32,100	NA	150,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 U	274,000	1.0 U	274,000	7.6	340,000		
TPH/TRPH	mg/Kg	830	150	53	31	1,000	130	180	55	640	ND	12B	13B	ND	1,200	ND	1,200	15.0	190.0		

NOTE: May - 92 Data is for pre-bioventing conditions at the site. May - 93 Data is for site subsurface conditions after one year of bioventing.

NA Not Analyzed

ND - Not Detected

J - Estimated value

TRPH analysis was performed in May 1993.

TPH analysis was performed in May 1992.

U - Not Detected at the detection limit shown.

TABLE 2.2
RESULTS OF BASELINE SAMPLING of Groundwater
JULY 19, 1991
7TH STREET BX SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Parameter	Units	MCL		MW-1S	MW-1DP	MW-3	MW-5	MW-6S	MW-6DP	MW-8	MW-10	MW-E
		Federal(2)	Florida(3)									
Benzene	ug/L	5	1	7,140 **	ND	62.5 JN**	ND	ND	ND	1,190 **	4,650 **	ND
Toluene	ug/L	1,000	-	30,200 **	ND	45.6 JN	ND	ND	ND	10,500 **	4,590 **	ND
Ethylbenzene	ug/L	700	-	3,040 **	ND	7.5 JN	ND	ND	ND	6,730 **	563	ND
Xylenes	ug/L	10,000	-	18,910 **	ND	47.8 JN	ND	ND	ND	12,720 **	2,350	ND
Tric.Ft-Methane	ug/L	-	-	ND	ND	ND	20.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L	7	7	ND	0.5 JN	ND	0.6 JN	0.5 JN	ND	ND	ND	0.5 JN
Chloromethane	ug/L	5	-	ND	3.2 U	3.2 U	2.4 U	2.3 U	ND	177 JN**	55 JN	2.8 U
Chloroform	ug/L	100 (1)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.1 U	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	3	ND	5.9 **	ND	ND	ND	3.7 **	ND	ND	ND
T-1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/L	-	-	ND	ND	2.2 JN	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	600 (1)	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Lead	ug/L	15 *	50	9.3	ND	8.8	ND	6.5	ND	9.6	35.1 **	4.1
pH	-	NA	NA	6.01	6.71	6.58	5.35	5.75	5.56	6.44	6.78	6.97
Conductivity	umhos/cm	NA	NA	371	76	290	186	256	67	234	290	218

* - Action level
 ** - Concentration exceeding MCL
 N - Tentative identification. Presumptive evidence of presence of material
 U - Undetected at and above this level

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Detected

J - Estimated value

(1) - Compound listed for regulation

(2) - USEPA "Drinking Water Regulations and Health Advisories," November 1991.

(3) - FDER "Drinking Water Standards, Monitoring and Reporting," April 1990.

AT5109221153/T-2-XLS

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR GROUNDWATER SAMPLES COLLECTED AT THE 7TH STREET
BX SERVICE STATION, IRP SITE OT-35, EGLIN AFB, OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

Analyte	EPA Method Number	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ⁶⁰	MDL ⁶⁰	Units	Well Number and Sample Date						
					MW-1						
					12/14/94	4/5/95	7/6/95	11/15/95	2/12/96	6/12/96	1/15/97
Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)											
Benzene	602	1	1-100	µg/L	1300	110	210	40	39	52	20
Toluene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	5000	5300	2800	2000	1700	1500	1700
Ethylbenzene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	2100	1300	920	600	510	720	620
Xylenes, Total	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	14,800	18,400	6800	9400	5900	6100	8300
Total VOA	602	50	1-100	µg/L	23,200	25,110	10,730	12,040	8149	8372	10,640
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	50	1-100	µg/L	1400	--	18	<1	6.7	<5	<10
Chlorobenzene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<5	<5	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<5	<5	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<5	<5	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<5	<5	<10
Volatile Organic Halocarbons⁶⁰											
Trichloroethene	601	NA	1-5	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	NA	1-5	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	NA	1-5	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons											
Naphthalene	610	NA	1-20	µg/L	--	1100	630	750	480	380	410
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	NA	1-20	µg/L	--	400	270	320	220	180	180
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	NA	1-20	µg/L	--	300	170	140	140	94	110
Total Naphthalenes	610	100	1-20	µg/L	--	1800	1070	1210	840	654	700
Acenaphthylene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	1.9	2.2
Acenaphthene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	21	<10	<10	5.8	1.7	<1
Fluorene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	5.8	2.7	3
Anthracene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	2.1	2.8
Pyrene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	2.5	2.3
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	<1	<1
Chrysene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	4.5	<1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	<1	<1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	<1	<1
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	<1	<1
1)benzo(e,h)anthracene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	<1	<1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<20	<10	<10	<5	<1	<1
Semivolatile Organics	625	NA	1-10	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	5	1	mg/L	9.7	9.4	2.7	6.2	4.3	4.8	2.5
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	50	1	µg/L	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	EPA Method Number	MDL ⁽¹⁾	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ⁽²⁾	Units	Well Number and Sample Date	
					MW-ID	12/14/94
Volatiles Organic Aromatics (VOA)						
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L		<1
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L		<1
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L		<1
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L		1.1
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	µg/L		1.1
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/L		<1
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L		<1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L		<1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L		<1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L		<1
Volatiles Organic Halocarbons⁽³⁾						
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L		2.2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L		<1
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L		<1
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons						
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L		...
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L		...
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L		...
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L		...
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L		...
Semivolatiles Organics						
	625	1-10	NA	µg/L		...
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons						
	418.1	1	5	mg/L		<1
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/L		...

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analytic		I/P Method Number	MDL ^(a)	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ^(b)	Units	Well Number and Sample Date					
						MW-2					
						12/15/94	4/5/95	7/6/95	11/15/95	2/12/96	6/12/96
Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)											
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L	2400	2200	5100	2500	1800	2300	1100
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	10,000	9500	32,000	25,000	20,000	23,000	18,000
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	1100	1100	2800	2100	1900	2100	1800
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	8200	9900	21,200	18,300	15,400	16,200	13,700
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	µg/L	21,700	22,700	61,100	47,900	39,100	43,600	34,600
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<5	---	<1	<1	<100	<50	<50
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<5	<1	<1	<1	<100	<50	<50
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<5	<1	<1	<1	<100	<50	<50
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<5	<1	<1	<1	<100	<50	<50
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<5	<1	<1	<1	<100	<50	<50
Volatile Organic Hydrocarbons^(c)											
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons											
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	---	670	700	540	770	700	500
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	---	230	210	200	340	240	190
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	---	120	130	88	200	140	94
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L	---	1020	1040	828	1310	1080	784
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	21	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Semivolatile Organics	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/L	16.9	6.3	7.8	6.8	13.8	11.8	3.9
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/L	---	3.3	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	EPA Method Number	MDL ^(a)	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ^(b)	Units	Well Number and Sample Date						
					MW-3						
					12/15/94	4/12/95	7/6/95	11/15/95	2/12/96	6/12/96	1/16/97
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)											
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L	980	390	240	<1	<1	<1	<1
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	2100	5.6	5.6	<1	<1	<1	<1
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	210	190	130	<1	<1	260	<1
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	1850	211	276	<1	3.3	65	<1
Total VOCs	602	1-100	50	µg/L	5140	796.6	651.6	<1	3.3	325	<1
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<1	<5	1.6	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<5	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<5	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<5	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<5	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Volatile Organic Halocarbons^(c)											
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons											
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	210	1	<1	3.8	32	<1
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	69	<1	<1	2.8	1.1	<1
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	55	1.1	<1	1.7	1.6	<1
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L	--	334	2.1	<1	8.3	34.7	<1
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	1.4	<1	<1
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Semivolatile Organics	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/L	4.9	1.3	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/L	--	<1	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analytic	EPA Method Number	MDL ^(a)	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ^(b)	Units	Well Number and Sample Date					
					MW-4					
					12/15/94	4/12/95	7/6/95	11/15/95	2/13/96	1/16/97
<u>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)</u>										
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L	200	43	<1	<1	<1	<1
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	850	250	3.3	2.7	<1	<1
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	110	61	1.3	<1	<1	<1
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	620	540	7.7	13.0	<1	<1
Total VOCs	602	1-100	50	µg/L	1780	894	12.3	15.7	<1	<1
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/L	35	<1	1.4	<1	<1	<1
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	1.8	<1	<1
<u>Volatile Organic Halocarbons^(c)</u>										
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons</u>										
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	5.7	<1	<1	<1	<1
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	5.4	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L	--	12.1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	1.2	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	2.1	<1	<1	<1
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	1.8	<1	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Semivolatile Organics	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/L	1.5	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/L	--	<1	--	--	--	--

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	EPA Method Number	MDL ⁽¹⁾	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ⁽²⁾	Units	Well Number and Sample Date	
					MW-5	
					12/14/94	4/5/95
Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)						
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L	<1	<1
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	2.4
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	13	<1
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	33	2.8
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	µg/L	46	5.2
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<1	--
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1
Volatile Organic Halocarbons⁽³⁾						
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons						
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	<1
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	<1
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	<1
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L	--	<1
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Benz(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	<1
Semivolatile Organics⁽⁴⁾						
2,4-Dimethylphenol	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	--	--
Naphthalene	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	--	--
Diis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/L	1.8	<1
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/L	--	<1

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	EPA Method Number	MDL ⁽¹⁾	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ⁽²⁾	Units	Well Number and Sample Date						
					MW-6						
					12/16/94	4/5/95	7/6/95	11/15/95	2/13/96	6/13/96	1/16/97
Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)											
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L	<1	50	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	22	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	69	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	10.5	2.9	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<1	131.7	5	<1	<1	<1	<1
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<1	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Volatile Organic Halocarbons⁽³⁾											
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons											
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benz(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Semivolatile Organics⁽⁴⁾											
2,4-Dimethylphenol	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Naphthalene	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analytic	EPA Method Number	MDL ^(a)	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ^(b)	Units	Well Number and Sample Date				
					MW-6D	MW-8			
						12/16/94	12/14/94	11/15/95	2/12/96
Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)									
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L	<1	12	<1	<10	<5
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	1.1	79	17	<10	5.4
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	4500	1800	1600	1700
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	1	11,300	4900	3300	4400
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	µg/L	2.1	15,891	6717	5900	6105.4
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<10	<5
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<10	<5
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<10	<5
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<10	<5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<10	<5
Volatile Organic Halocarbons^(c)									
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	4.9	<1	--	--	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	11	<1	--	--	--
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	--	--	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons									
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	<1.8	--	79	45	23
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	<1.8	--	36	18	20
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	<1.8	--	25	12	16
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L	<1.8	--	140	75	59
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<2.3	--	1.1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<1.8	--	1.7	<1	<1
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.21	--	<1	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.64	--	<1	<1	<1
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.66	--	<1	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.21	--	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.27	--	<1	<1	<1
Benz(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.014	--	<1	<1	<1
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.15	--	<1	<1	<1
Benz(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.018	--	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.019	--	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.024	--	<1	<1	<1
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.030	--	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.076	--	<1	<1	<1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.043	--	<1	<1	<1
Semi-volatile Organics^(d)									
2,4-Dimethylphenol	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	<10	--	--	--	--
Naphthalene	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	<10	--	--	--	--
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	15	--	--	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/L	<1	22	2.2	<1	1.6
End, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	EPA Method Number	MDL ²	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ³	Units	Well Number and Sample Date				
					MW-9				
					12/14/94	11/15/95	2/12/96	6/12/96	
Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)									
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L	15	<10	<1	<2	
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	790	110	14	11	
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	1900	1500	540	510	
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	8200	6900	2010	2250	
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	µg/L	10,905	8510	2364	2771	
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<2	
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<2	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	74	<2	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	12	<2	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<2	
Volatile Organic Halocarbons⁴									
Trichloromethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons									
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	140	92	81	49	
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	41	59	55	31	
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	82	32	16	17	
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L	263	183	152	97	
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	21	<1	1.1	<1	
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<1.8	<1	<1	<1	
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	0.63	<1	<1	<1	
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	0.79	<1	<1	<1	
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.66	<1	<1	<1	
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	0.30	<1	<1	<1	
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.27	<1	1.7	<1	
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	0.028	<1	<1	<1	
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.15	<1	<1	<1	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	0.019	<1	<1	<1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.019	<1	<1	<1	
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	0.065	<1	1.4	<1	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.030	<1	<1	<1	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.076	<1	1.1	<1	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	<0.043	<1	<1	<1	
Semivolatile Organics⁵									
2,4-Dimethylphenol	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	130	--	--	--	
Naphthalene	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	130	--	--	--	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	<10	--	--	--	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/L	4.6	2.1	3.6	1.4	
Lead, Dissol ⁶	239.2	1	50	µg/L	--	--	--	--	

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	EPA Method Number	MTH ¹⁰⁰	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ¹⁰⁰	Units	Well Number and Sample Date						
					MW-10						
					12/15/94	4/12/95	7/6/95	11/15/95	2/12/96	6/12/96	1/16/97
Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)											
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/l.	980	390	240	80	52	70	49
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/l.	2100	5.6	5.6	2000	2500	2500	970
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/l.	210	190	130	700	1000	1300	940
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/l.	1850	211	276	2040	2330	2900	2700
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	µg/l.	5140	796.6	651.6	4820	5882	6770	4659
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/l.	<1	<5	1.6	<1	<10	<5	<5
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/l.	<1	<5	<1	<1	<10	<5	<5
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/l.	<1	<5	<1	<1	<10	<5	<5
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/l.	<1	<5	<1	<1	<10	<5	<5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/l.	<1	<5	<1	<1	<10	<5	<5
Volatile Organic Halocarbons¹⁰⁰											
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/l.	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,1,1-Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/l.	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/l.	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons											
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/l.	---	210	1	100	190	140	180
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/l.	---	69	<1	40	61	36	50
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/l.	---	55	1.1	15	35	19	27
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/l.	---	334	2.1	155	286	195	257
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/l.	---	<10	<1	<1	<5	<1	<1
Semivolatile Organics	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/l.	49	1.3	<1	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.9
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/l.	---	<1	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	EPA Method Number	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ¹⁰⁰	MDL ¹⁰⁰	Units	Well Number and Sample Date						
					MW-C						
					12/14/94	4/5/95	7/6/95	11/15/95	2/13/96	6/12/96	1/15/97
Volatiles Organic Aromatics (VOA)											
Benzene	602	1	1-100	µg/L	4.5	4.8	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Toluene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	12	15	1.4	<1	<1	<1	<1
Ethylbenzene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	9.9	9.1	<1	<1	<1	<1	3.3
Xylenes, Total	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	170	97	14.1	2.8	1.7	1.2	3.6
Total VOA	602	50	1-100	µg/L	196.4	125.9	15.5	2.8	1.7	1.2	6.9
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	50	1-100	µg/L	<1	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chlorobenzene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	NA	1-100	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Volatiles Organic Halocarbons¹⁰⁰											
Trichloroethene	601	NA	1-5	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	NA	1-5	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	NA	1-5	µg/L	<1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons											
Naphthalene	610	NA	1-20	µg/L	--	12	1.9	<1	1	<1	<1
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	NA	1-20	µg/L	--	13	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	NA	1-20	µg/L	--	14	<1	1.4	<1	<1	<1
Total Naphthalenes	610	100	1-20	µg/L	--	39	1.9	1.4	1	<1	<1
Acenaphthylene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	1.2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	3.5	2.1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluorene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	2.5	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Anthracene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chrysene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	MDL	1-20	µg/L	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Semivolatile Organics	625	NA	1-10	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	5	1	mg/L	2.7	2.2	<1	<1	<1*	<1	<1
Resd. Dissolved	239.2	50	1	µg/L	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte		EPA Method Number	MDL ⁽¹⁾	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ⁽²⁾	Units	Well Number and Sample Date	
						MW-D	
						12/15/94	
Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)							
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L	<1		
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1		
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1		
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1		
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<1		
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1		
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1		
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1		
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1		
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1		
Volatile Organic Halocarbons⁽¹⁾							
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1		
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1		
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons							
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--		
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--		
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--		
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L	--		
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--		
Semivolatile Organics	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	--		
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/L	<1		
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/L	--		

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	EPA Method Number	MDL ^(a)	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ^(a)	Units	Well Number and Sample Date				
					MW-E	GWRW-1		GWRW-2	
						12/15/94	12/15/94	4/12/95	12/15/94
Volatiles Organic Aromatics (VOA)									
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L	<1	87	57	1400	360
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	830	230	5800	3500
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	150	33	830	310
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	1370	300	6700	2140
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<1	2437	620	14,730	6310
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	52	<10
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<2	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<2	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<2	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<2	<10
Volatiles Organic Halocarbons^(a)									
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	--	<2	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	--	<2	--
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	--	<2	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons									
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Semivolatile Organics	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/L	<1	2.2	<1	15.2	1.6
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	EPA Method Number	MIDL (u)	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration (u)	Units	Well Number and Sample Date					
					GWRW-3		GWRW-4		GWRW-5	
					12/15/94	4/12/95	12/16/94	4/12/95	12/16/94	4/12/95
Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)										
Benzene	602	1-100	1	ug/L	310	2200	1800	1300	660	110
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	ug/L	5600	650	5900	90	1100	7.7
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	ug/L	680	1400	570	790	270	66
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	ug/L	5900	5900	4100	2000	1350	172
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	ug/L	12,490	10,150	12,370	4180	3380	355.7
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	ug/L	<2	<20	15	<5	25	<1
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	ug/L	<2	<20	<2	<5	<1	<1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	ug/L	<2	<20	<2	<5	<1	<1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	ug/L	<2	<20	<2	<5	<1	<1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	ug/L	<2	<20	<2	<5	<1	<1
Volatile Organic Halocarbons (VOH)										
Trichloromethane	601	1-5	NA	ug/L	<2	--	<2	--	<1	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	ug/L	<2	--	<2	--	<1	--
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	ug/L	<2	--	<2	--	<1	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons										
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semivolatile Organics										
625	625	1-10	NA	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons										
418.1	418.1	1	5	mg/L	10.1	2.5	2.3	<1	1.8	<1
Lead, Dissolved										
239.2	239.2	1	50	ug/L	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	EPA Method Number	MDL ^(a)	Florida Target Cleanup Concentration ^(b)	Units	Well Number and Sample Date				
					GWRW-6	FPRW-1		FPRW-2R	
					12/16/94	12/14/94	4/12/95	4/12/95	
Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)									
Benzene	602	1-100	1	µg/L	<1	---	5	370	
Toluene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	---	45	2800	
Ethylbenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	---	88	1200	
Xylenes, Total	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	---	289	2220	
Total VOA	602	1-100	50	µg/L	<1	---	427	6590	
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1-100	50	µg/L	3.2	---	3.3	140	
Chlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	---	<1	<10	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	---	<1	<10	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	---	<1	<10	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1-100	NA	µg/L	<1	---	<1	<10	
Volatile Organic Halocarbons^(a)									
Trichloroethene	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	---	<1	<5	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	---	<1	<5	
Trichlorofluoromethane	601	1-5	NA	µg/L	<1	---	<1	<5	
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons									
Naphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	---	---	16	80	
1-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	---	---	6.1	21	
2-Methylnaphthalene	610	1-20	NA	µg/L	---	---	3.6	11	
Total Naphthalenes	610	1-20	100	µg/L	---	---	25.7	112	
Acenaphthylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	4.4	
Acenaphthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	2.8	
Fluorene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	1.1	1.3	
Phenanthrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	1.4	2.5	
Anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Benzo(a)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Chrysene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Benzo(a)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	610	1-20	MDL	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	
Semivolatile Organics	625	1-10	NA	µg/L	---	---	---	---	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	418.1	1	5	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	1.1	
Lead, Dissolved	239.2	1	50	µg/L	---	---	<1	<1	

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Well Identification and Sample Date									
Analytic	EPA Method Number	MDL TM	FID/FT Target Cleanup Concentration ⁶⁾	Units	OT35BWEA1		OT35BWEA2		
					10/24/95	1/15/97	10/24/95	1/15/97	
<u>Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)TM</u>									
Benzene	602	1.0	1	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Toluene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Ethylbenzene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Total Xylenes	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	1.4	
Total VOA	602	1.0	50	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	1.4	
Chlorobenzene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1.0	50	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
<u>Volatile Organic Halocarbons (VOH)TM</u>									
Tetrachloroethane	601	1.0	NA	µg/L	1.1	--	<1	--	
Chloroform	601	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	--	<1	--	
<u>Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)</u>									
Naphthalene	8100	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
1-Methylnaphthalene	8100	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
2-Methylnaphthalene	8100	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Total Naphthalenes	8100	1.0	100	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Acenaphthene	8100	1.0	MDL	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	418.1	0.60-1.0	5	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	
<u>Metals</u>									
Lead, Total	239.2	1.0	50	µg/L	3.9	---	6.0	--	

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Analyte	I/PV Method Number	MDL ⁽¹⁾	FID/EL Target Cleanup Concentration ⁽²⁾	Units	Well Number and Sample Date						
					OT35WEA3			OT35WEA9			
					10/24/95	6/26/96	1/15/97	1/17/96	6/26/96	1/15/97	
<u>Volatile Organic Aromatics (VOA)⁽³⁾</u>											
Benzene	602	1.0	1	µg/L	1.9	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Toluene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Ethylbenzene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	16	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total Xylenes	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	8.5	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total VOA	602	1.0	50	µg/L	26.4	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chlorobenzene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	602	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	602	1.0	50	µg/L	11	<1	3.8	49	45	17	
<u>Volatile Organic Halocarbons (VOH)⁽⁴⁾</u>											
Tetrachloroethane	601	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	---	<1	<1	---	
Chloroform	601	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	---	<1	<1	---	
<u>Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)</u>											
Naphthalene	8100	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1-Methylnaphthalene	8100	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
2-Methylnaphthalene	8100	1.0	NA	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total Naphthalenes	8100	1.0	100	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	8100	1.0	MDL	µg/L	1.6	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	418.1	0.60-1.0	5	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<u>Metals</u>											
Lead, Total	239.2	1.0	50	µg/L	3.5	4.5	---	14.4	4.4	---	

DRAFT
DRAFT

TABLE 5
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
7TH STREET AND A-20 SITES
EGLIN AFB

Date	Event
20 October 1983	FDER receives information regarding estimated 3,600-gallon leak of unleaded gasoline at 7th Street BX station. Issues warning notice on 8 November 1983; recommends remedial actions.
May 1984	Eglin identifies diesel fuel spill at A-20 site, as indicated by product leaking into sewage lift station located near NW corner of radar building.
26 June 1984	Monitoring program for JP-4 fuel spills initialized in cooperation with FDER.
9 July 1984 -	Eglin issues work order for installation of 5 monitoring wells at 7th Street. To include 5 feet of screen across water table.
September 1984	Five (5) monitoring wells--designated A, B, C, D, E--installed at 7th Street.
22 February 1985	Eglin requests IRP Phase IV funds for 7th Street remediation. Describes leaks having occurred "since at least 1970" with estimated 4,500-gallon total fuel leaked.
19 March 1985	Analytical results submitted for 7th Street; indicate BTEX contamination in two wells.
Spring 1985	Eglin contracts Geraghty and Miller, Inc. (G&M) to provide remedial investigation and design for 7th Street, A-20, HERD sites. Contract through Corps of Engineers (COE Contract No. DACA41-85-C-0068) requires completion of Environmental Assessment (EA), Remedial Action Plan (RAP), and drawings and specifications for remedial design.
22 April 1985	FDER issues Notice of Violation (NOV) to Eglin for 7th Street site.
26 June 1985	Eglin meets with FDER, G&M to discuss NOV, remediation of 7th Street, A-20, and HERD sites. Agreed that G&M will install 10 monitoring wells at 7th Street.
August 1985	G&M submit draft EA and RAP for A-20, 7th Street sites. Include results of environmental investigations at both sites. Seven permanent wells installed at A-20 sites; 12 permanent wells installed at 7th Street site. Groundwater recovery and treatment recommended for both sites.

DRAFT
DRAFT

TABLE 5--Continued
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
7TH STREET AND A-20 SITES
EGLIN AFB

Date	Event
4 September 1985	FDER submits comments to draft EA and RAP for both sites. Notes inconsistency between compounds found at A-20 site and typical composition of diesel fuel. Speculates there may be unidentified source of BTEX, chlorinated compounds.
10 September 1985	Eglin submits design documents for recovery systems at both sites to FDER. Design prepared for G&M by Jones, Edmunds, and Assoc. Inc.
September 1985	G&M submits final EA, RAP for both sites.
Spring 1986	Eglin negotiates to move directly to Consent Order for A-20 site, avoiding issuance of NOV.
16 May 1986	FDER submits draft Consent Order for A-20 site. Cover letter states that "Eglin has already satisfied many of the requirements stated in the Orders for Corrective Action."
17 July 1986	FDER submits revised draft Consent Order for A-20 site. Cover letter states plans and reports which have been submitted for the site satisfy the Order's requirements for a contamination assessment plan and report and clean-up proposal (RAP). We do need the QA/QC Plan ... We will forward you our comments on the engineering details for the recovery system in the near future."
31 July 1986	Eglin signs Consent Order for A-20 site; signed and ordered by FDER 15 August 1986.
21 August 1986	FDER submits letter to Eglin stating: "The information you supplied in your August 5 letter adequately addresses our concerns on the RAP for the A-20 site. You may proceed to implement the RAP for this site as well as the 7th Street site." Note: ES could not locate a copy of the 5 August letter referenced here.
Summer 1986	COE prepares bid package and modifications for "Site A-20 and 7th Street Improvements". Drawings and specifications, prepared by Jones, Edmunds, and Assoc., Inc., under contract to G&M submitted July 1986. Bid opening on 17 September 1986.
April 1987	Groundwater recovery and treatment systems installation begins. Contract awarded to Phoenix Construction, Panama City. Subcontracts to Layne-Western for well drilling and T&A Utilities for mechanical installations.

DRAFT
DRAFT

TABLE 5--Continued
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
7TH STREET AND A-20 SITES
EGLIN AFB

Date	Event
28 May 1987	Consumptive Use Permits (CUPs) issued for both systems by Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD).
July 1987	Both facilities operated for 30-day period. Influent and effluent samples collected and analyzed; indicate treatment facilities operating correctly; all compounds analyzed by EPA 624 below detection limit in effluent samples.
5 October 1987	Eglin informs FDER of operating states at both sites, submits analytical data for start-up samples.
7 December 1987	Eglin accepts both facilities with exceptions for design omissions; these include lack of adequate pressure gauges, flow gauges, sampling ports. Indicates that Base Bioenvironmental office begins quarterly sampling.
16 December 1987	ORNL and CH2M Hill personnel meet at Eglin to discuss scope of services for CH2M Hill to operate and evaluate both systems for period of 1 year. Proposed CH2M Hill to prepare technical specifications for, and ORNL to negotiate contract with a subcontractor to operate and maintain system. Contractor to install flow meters, pressure gauges, and sampling ports as required. No contractor selected as of meeting. A-20 facility in operation; 7th Street facility not in operation due to broken air fan belt. A-20 system subsequently shut down by CH2M Hill personnel.
February 1988	CH2M Hill and HAZWRAP submit bid package for <i>Specifications for Eglin AFB Air Stripper Operation</i> , as described above.
11 April 1988	Eglin submits periodic report to FDER for both systems, explains ongoing resolution of design deficiencies; quarterly sampling by Base Bioenvironmental Office continuing. Sample analyses attached. Neither system operational.
5 May 1988	Eglin meets with HAZWRAP and CH2M Hill. Discusses: preparation of O&M manuals; instituting spare parts program; installation of sampling ports, flow and pressure gauges; limited ongoing operation; manpower requirements. Neither system operational.

DRAFT
DRAFT

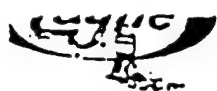
TABLE 5--Continued
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
7TH STREET AND A-20 SITES
EGLIN AFB

Date	Event
June 1988	CH2M Hill personnel inspected both facilities, made recommendations for prestart-up activities in 12 August 1988 letter report.
6 July 1988	Eglin submits periodic report to FDER. Problems at both sites unresolved. Neither system operational. Quarterly sampling ongoing. Analytical results attached.
August 1988	ORNL personnel refitted both systems to provide for bypass of oil/water separators; also installed flow meters at treatment facilities (not at individual recovery wells).
September 1988	CH2M Hill and ORNL personnel inspected both facilities. ORNL personnel start up 7th Street facility and perform operational tests of system.
5 October 1988	CH2M Hill submits technical memorandum describing current status of and modifications to 7th Street facility.
6 October 1988	CH2M Hill submits technical memorandum describing current status of and modifications to A-20 facility.
17 October 1988	CH2M Hill submits technical memorandum describing current operations of 7th Street facility.
10 November 1988	ORNL submits analytical data for 7th Street system operation (stripper influent/effluent samples).
2 December 1988	Eglin submits periodic report to FDER, includes analytical data for both sites.
January 1989	Eglin requests ORNL prepare operations and maintenance manuals for both facilities. ORNL begins negotiations to include in CH2M Hill contract. Contract ammended 6 April 1989.
11 January 1989	ORNL submits analytical data for 7th Street System operation (stripper influent/effluent samples).
20 April 1989	CH2M Hill submits technical memorandum discussing maintenance and repairs for A-20 facility.
26 June 1989	ORNL submits analytical data for 7th Street System operating (stripper influent/effluent samples).

DRAFT
DRAFT

TABLE 5--Continued
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
7TH STREET AND A-20 SITES
EGLIN AFB

Date	Event
30 November 1989	FDER requests that Eglin provide firm game plan for resolutions of problems at A-20 facility.
18 December 1989	ORNL submits analytical data for 7th Street stripper operation (stripper influent/effluent samples). Recommendations for system operations by CH2M Hill attached.
28 March 1990	Eglin responds to FDER request of 18 December 1989. States: (1) risk assessment being prepared as first step toward resolution of problems at A-20 site and; (2) Eglin has initiated additional funding for site.
Spring 1990 -	Idaho National Environmental Laboratory (INEL) performs field study in support of risk assessment for A-20 site, collects groundwater from existing monitoring wells and from 12 additional monitoring well points, submit draft <i>risk assessment</i> on 29 June 1990.
14 May 1990	ORNL submits draft report of systems operations tests conducted since September 1988; included recommendations for stripper maintenance.



Layne-Western Company, Inc.

Subject T^h31. 24 hr. Continuous Discharge TEST

Date 6-11-87
6-12-87

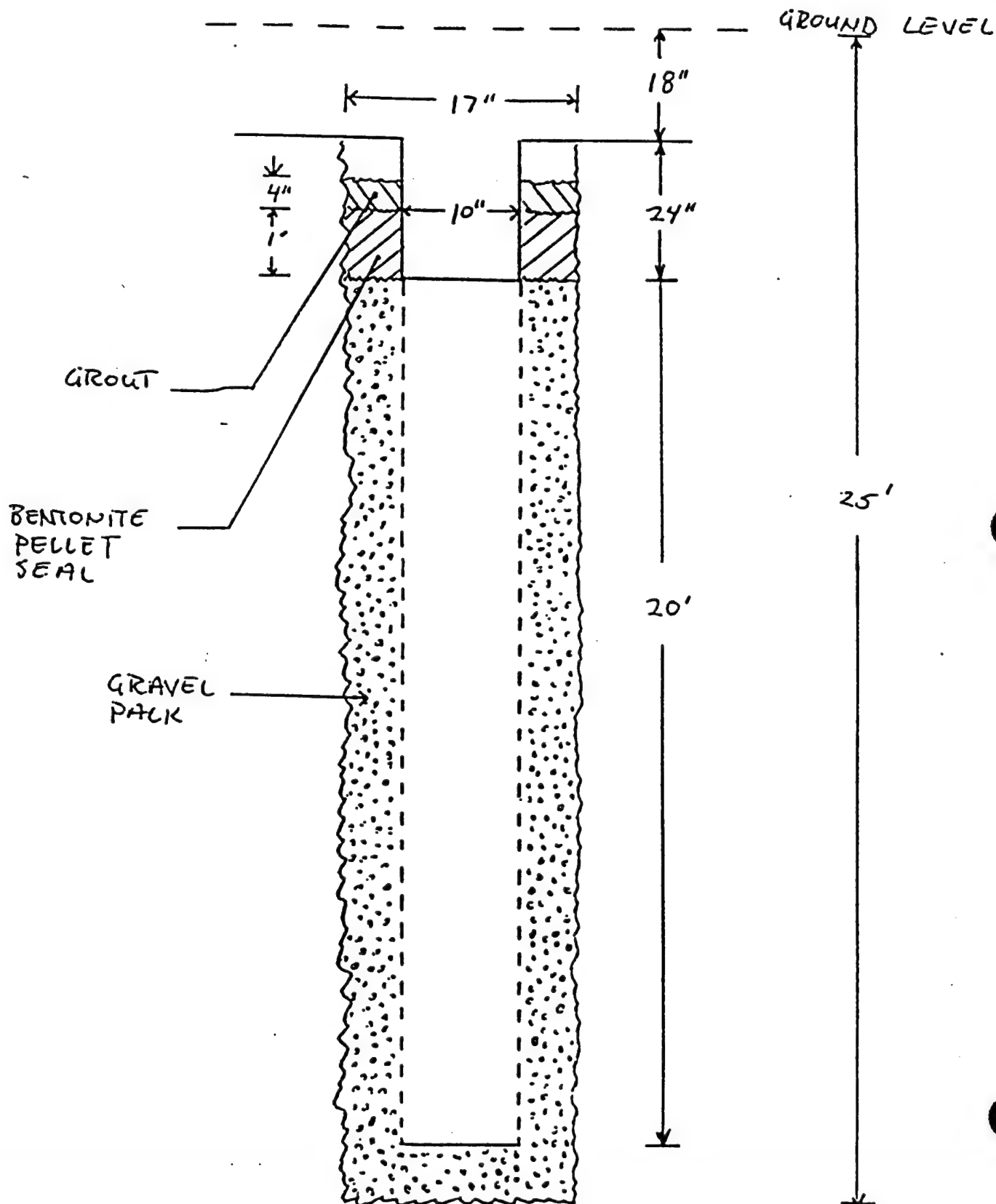
TEST FLOW RATE - 10 GPM AS CONFIRMED BY AL JENKS
Drawdown Values given in inches.

APPROX TIME IN MINUTES	PUMPED WELL FPEW#2	OBSERVATION WELLS					
		GWRW#1	GWRW#2	GWRW#3	GWRW#4	GWRW#5	GWRW
1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	10.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	13	.25	0	0	0	0	0
35	14	.25	0	0	0	0	0
40	15	.25	.25	0	0	0	0
45	16	.25	.25	0	0	0	0
50	17	.25	.25	0	0	0	0
60	17	.25	.25	0	0	0	0
70	17	.25	.25	0	0	0	0
80	17	.25	.25	0	0	0	0
90	17.5	.25	.25	0	0	0	0
100	17.5	.25	.25	0	0	0	0
150	17.5	1.25	.5	.5	0	0	0
200	18.5	1.25	.5	.5	.5	.5	0
250	20.5	1.5	.75	.5	.5	.5	0
300	22	1.75	1.25	.5	.5	.5	0
350	22	1.75	1.25	.5	.5	.5	0
400	22	1.75	1.75	.5	.5	.5	0
450	22.25	1.75	1	.5	.5	.5	0
500	22.25	1.75	1	.5	.5	.5	0
550	22.5	1.75	1	.5	.5	.5	0
600	22.5	1.75	1	.5	.5	.5	0
650	23	1.75	1	.5	.5	.5	0
700	23	1.75	1	.5	.5	.5	0
750	23.25	2.25	1	.5	.5	.5	0



Drilled and Completed on 4-11-87

well depth measured from top of box, which has an elevation of 20.18 ft.





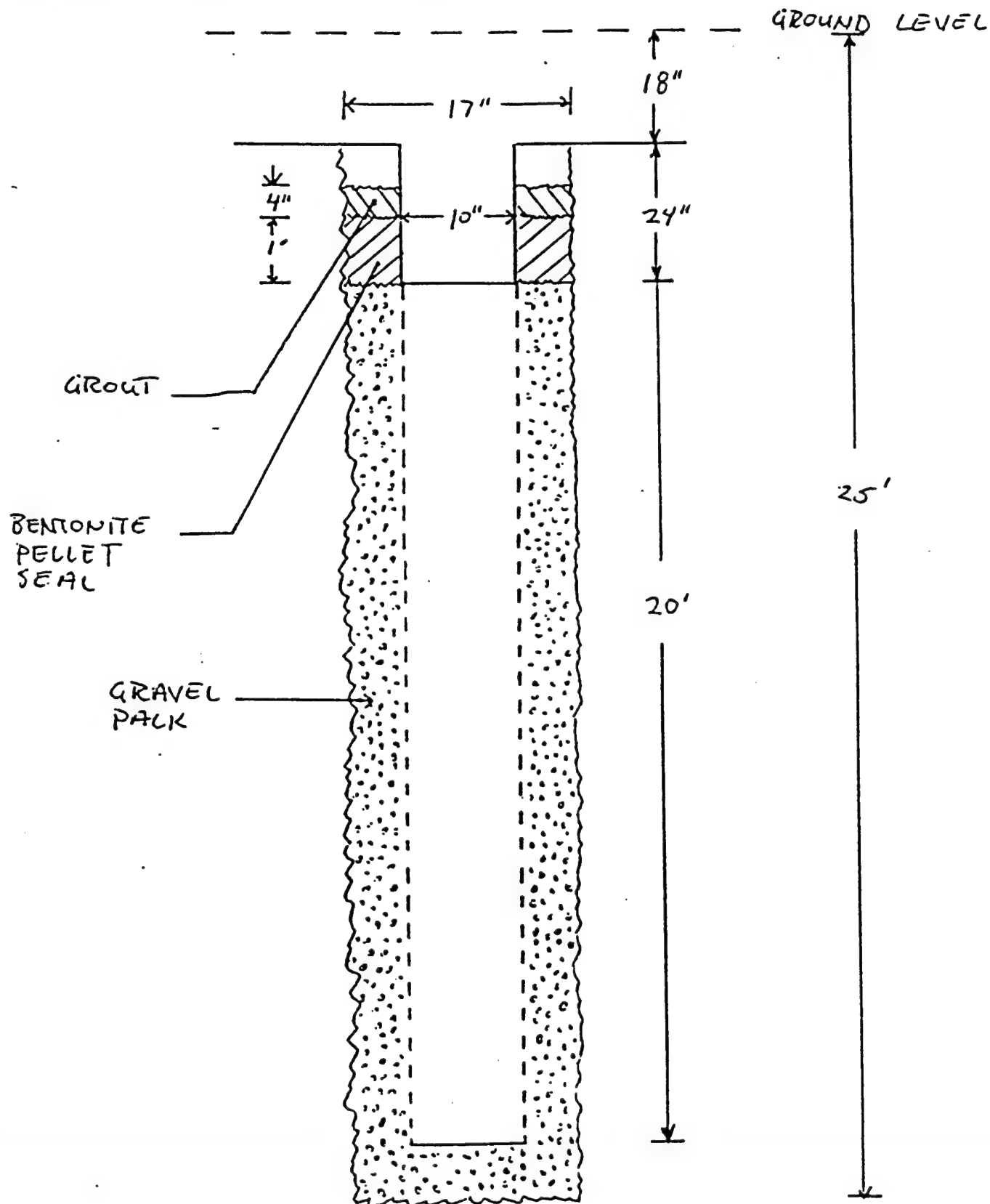
Layne-Western Company, Inc.

Subject FPRW#2 7th ST BX GAS STATION

Date 4-20-87

Drilled and Completed on 4-10-87

Well depth measured from top of box, which has an elevation of 20.01 ft.





Layne-Western Company, Inc.

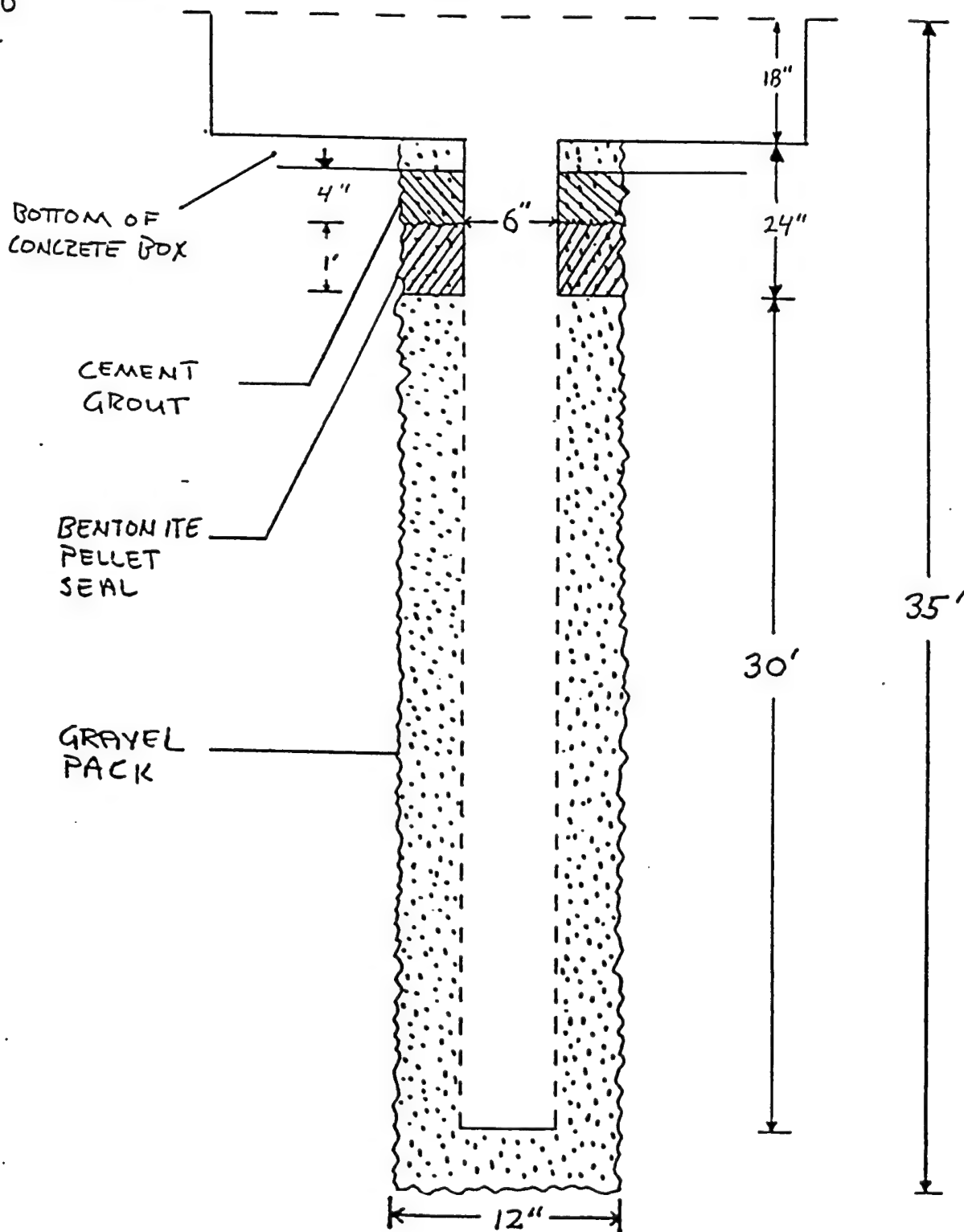
Subject GWRW #1 7th St. BX Gas Station

Date _____

Drilled & completed on 4-4-87

Well depth measured from top of box, which has an elevation of 19.93 Ft.

GROUND
LEVEL





Layne-Western Company, Inc.

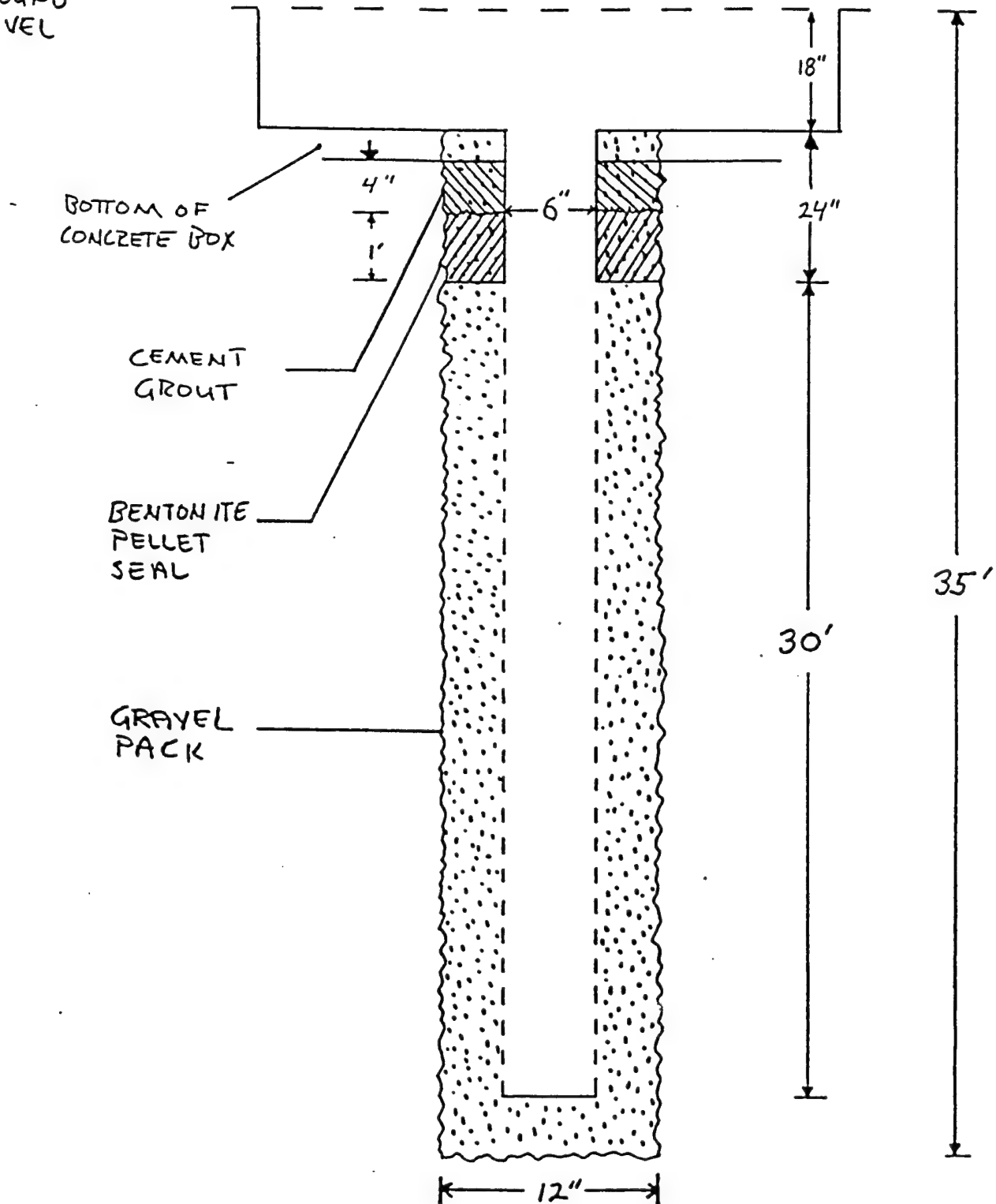
Subject GWRW #2 744 ST. BK GAS STATION

Date _____

Drilled & completed on 4-3-87

Well depth measured from top of box, which has an elevation of 20.93 ft.

GROUND
LEVEL





Layne-Western Company, Inc.

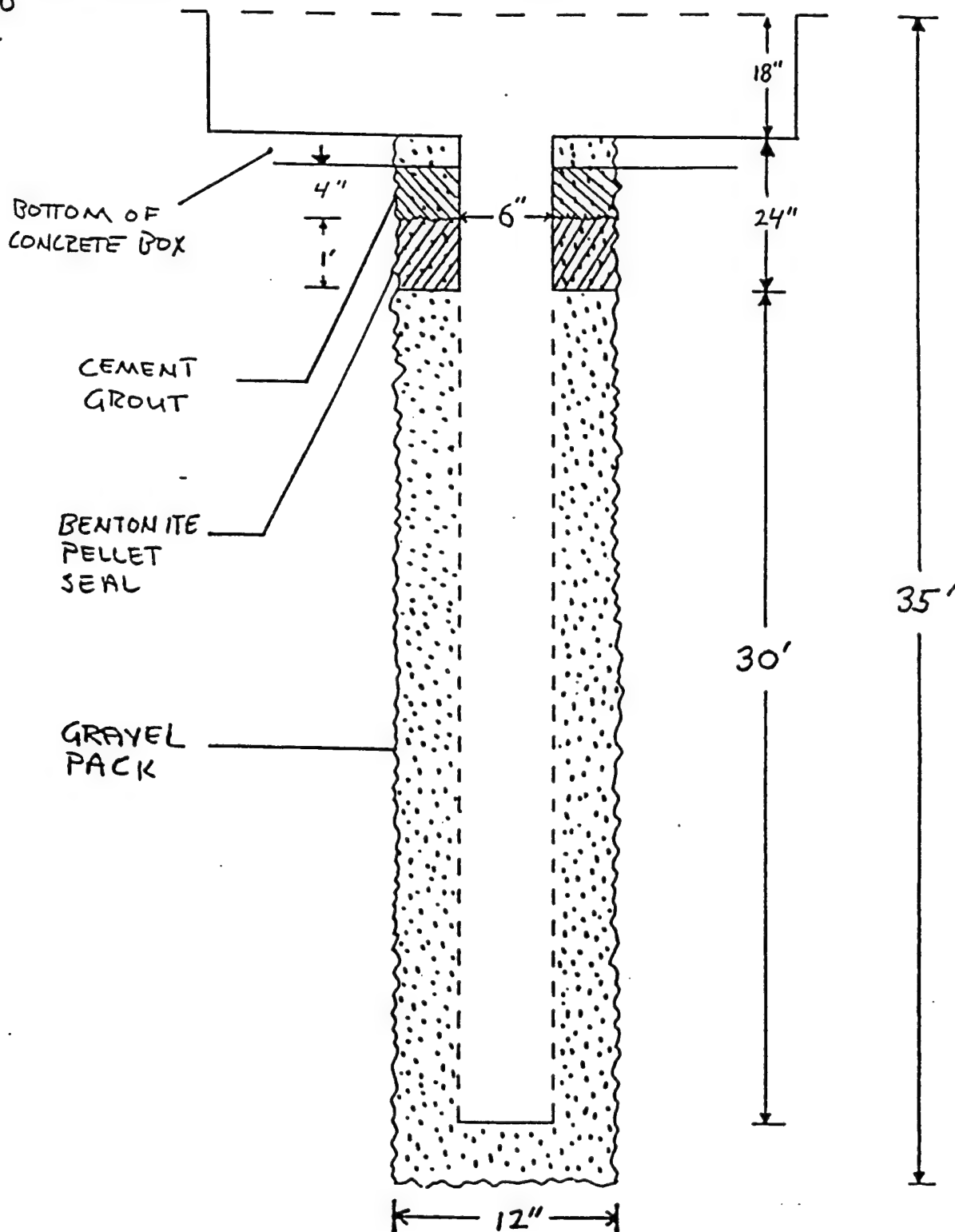
Subject GWRW #3 7th ST. BX GAS STATION

Date _____

Drilled and Completed on 4-3-87

Well depth measured from top of box, which has an elevation of 20.93 ft.

GROUND
LEVEL





Layne-Western Company, Inc.

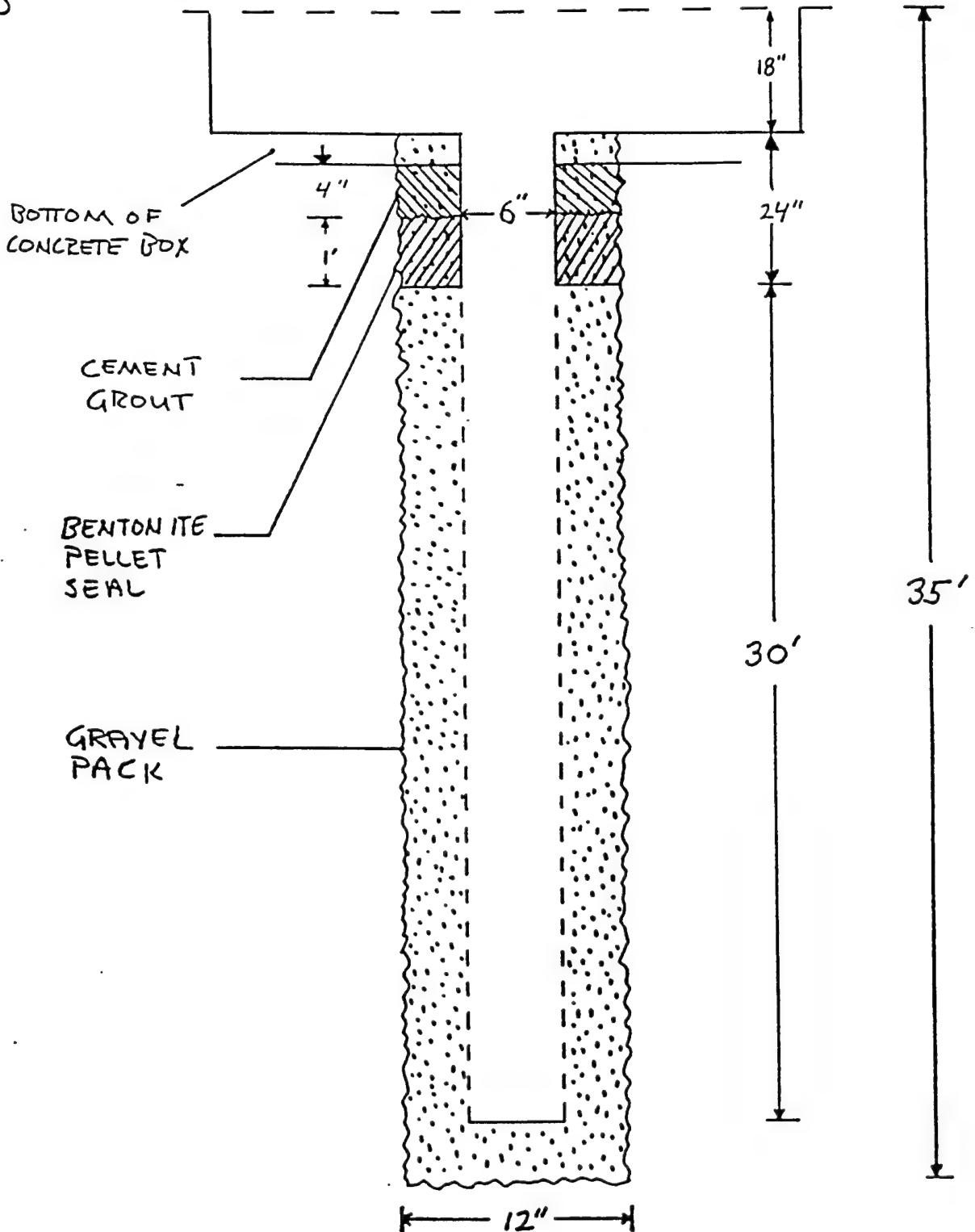
Subject GWRW # 4 7th St. BX GAS STATION.

Date _____

Drilled and Completed on 4-2-87

Well depth measured from top of box, which has an elevation of 21.434

GROUND
LEVEL



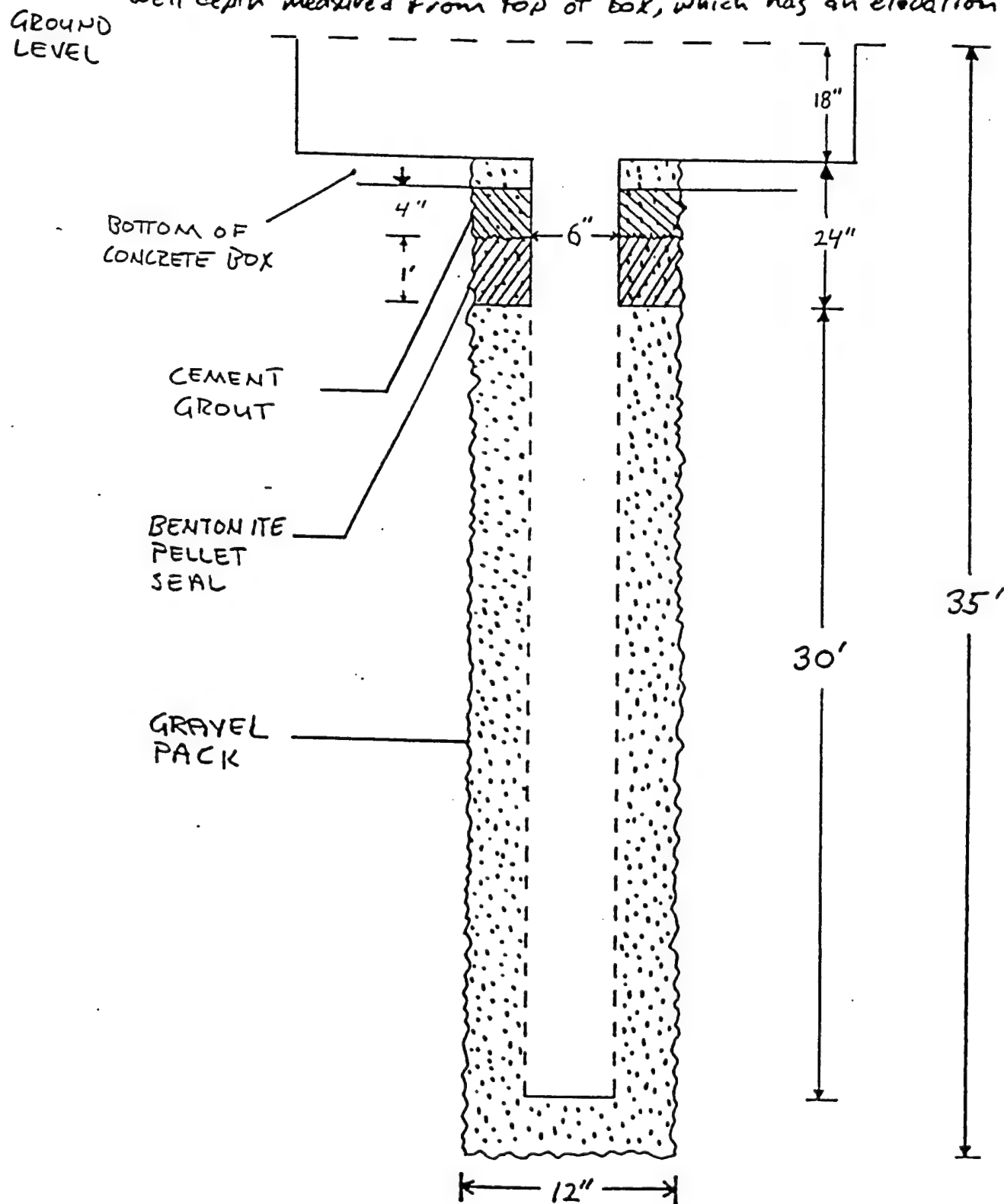
Layne-Western Company, Inc.

Subject GWRW #5 7th ST BX GAS STATION

Date _____

Drilled and Completed on 4-2-87

Well depth measured from top of box, which has an elevation of 21.01 ft





Layne-Western Company, Inc.

Subject

T & S for 7th st.

Date

6-18-82

GWRW # 1

$$T = \frac{264(0)}{\Delta S} - \frac{264(10)}{.708} = 12,692 \text{ gpd per ft}$$

$$S = \frac{0.3 T t_o}{r^2} = \frac{0.3(12,692)(.036)}{(30)^2} = 0.085$$

GWRW # 2

$$T = \frac{264(10)}{.096} = 27,500 \text{ gpd per ft.}$$

$$S = \frac{.3(27,500)(.04167)}{(140)^2} = 0.018$$

GWRW # 3 , GWRW # 4 & GWRW # 5

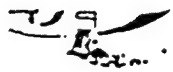
$$T = \frac{264(10)}{.0375} = 70,400 \text{ gpd per ft.}$$

$$S = \frac{0.3(70,400)(.0208)}{(160)^2} = .017$$

GWRW # 6

Since no drawdown occurred in GWRW # 6, Time-draw and Distance draw graphs cannot be constructed due to a lack of information.

No step-drawdown tests were performed due to H/C Jents' request



Subject _____

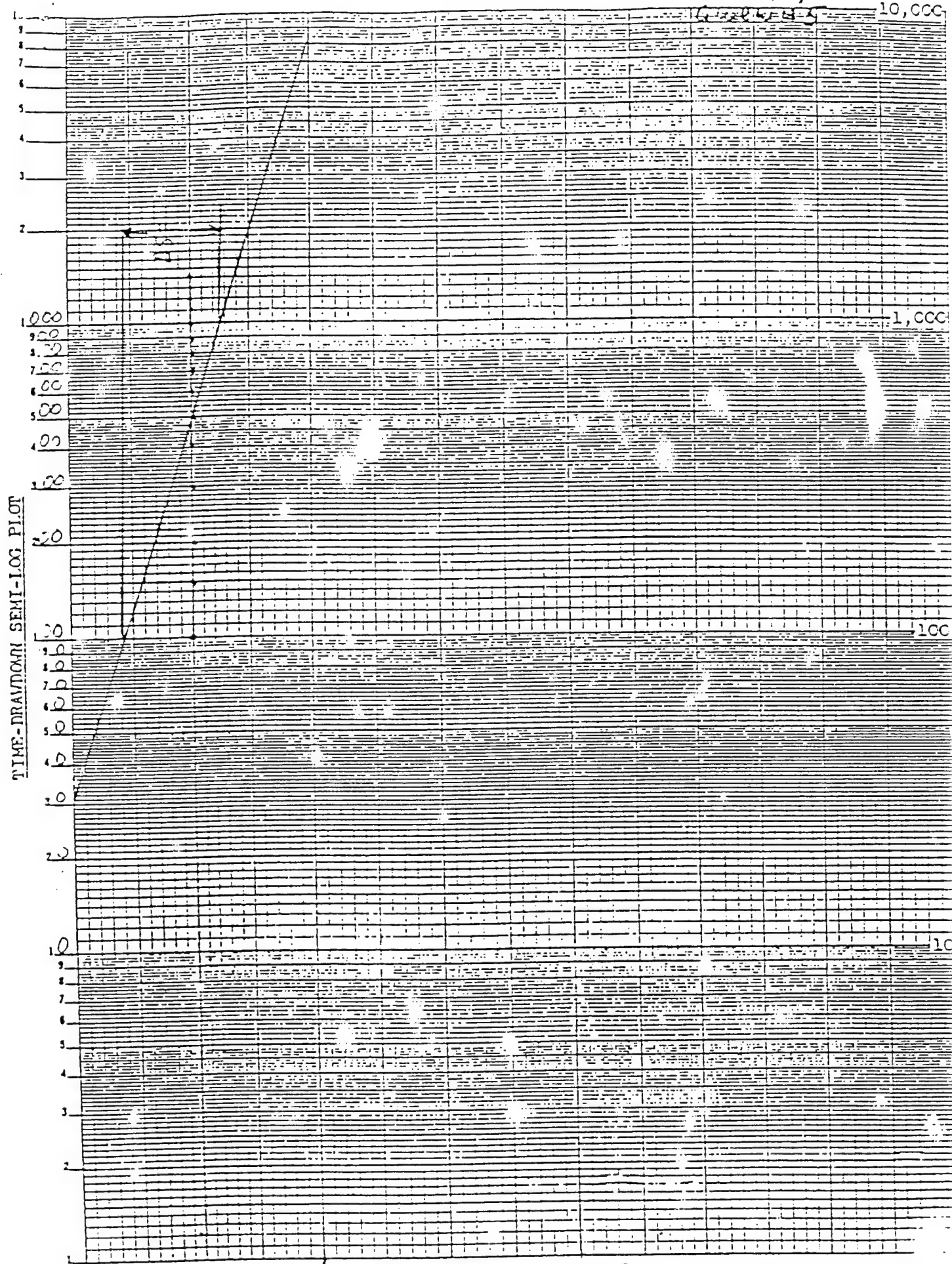
S. C. Company, Inc.

Date _____

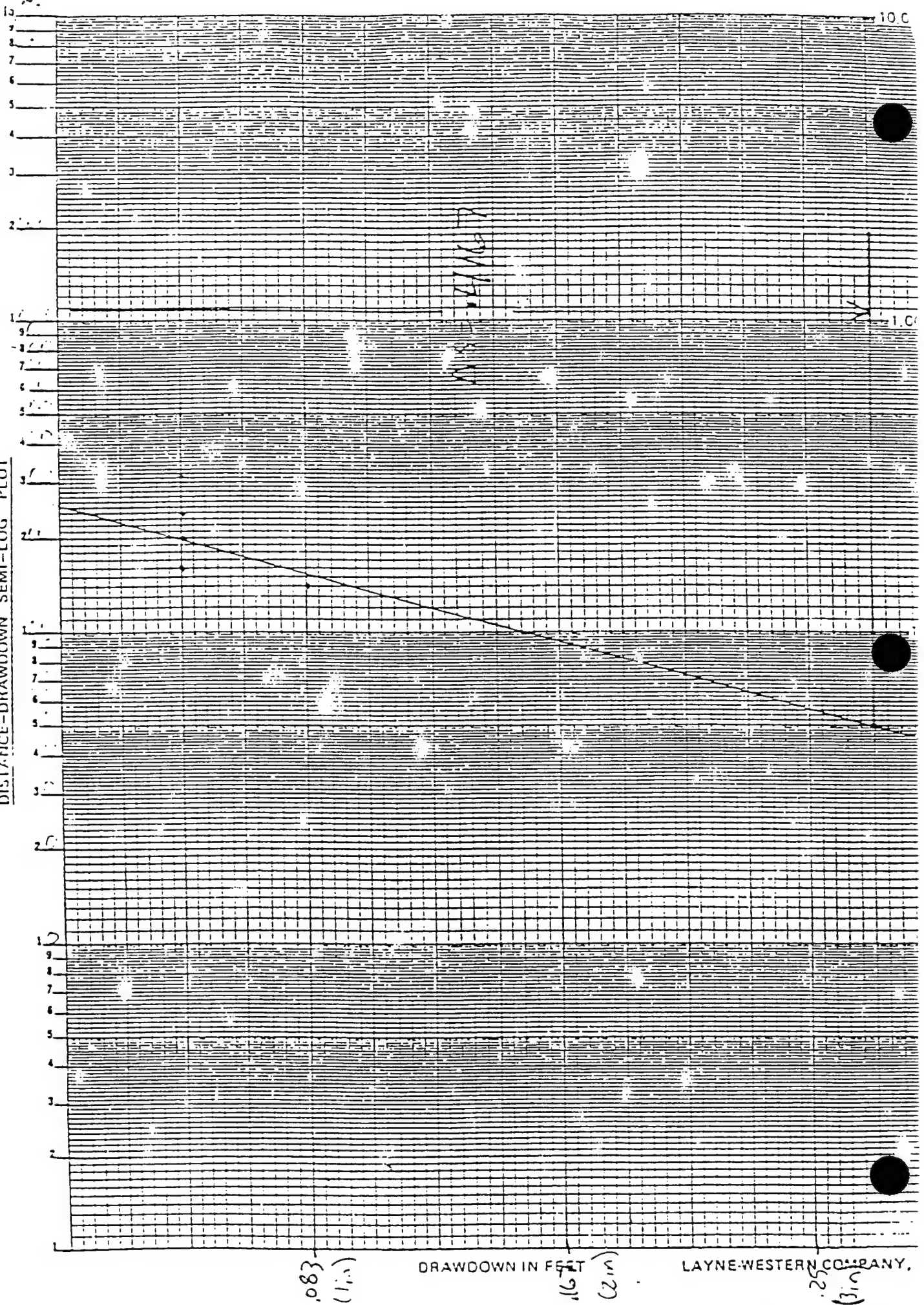
Coefficient of Transmissibility & Storage Coefficient
from the Distance - Drawdown Graph

$$T = \frac{528(10)}{.4167} = 12,671 \text{ gpd per ft.}$$

$$S = \frac{0.3(12,671)(1)}{(250)^2} = 0.0608$$



DISTANCE-DRAWDOWN SEMI-LOG PLOT



APPENDIX C

FIELD DATA FORMS

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-1 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/28/98 0730
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Eglin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/28/98 0750
 JOB NO.: 726876.43121 DRLG METHOD: Geoprobe ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Station BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 70-75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample	Sample	Penet	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)	Type				
				asphalt cover							
	1			dk brown silty f-med SAND				7			
				- organics				2			
				- minor staining 2-4'				2			
				streaks - could be asphalt?				1			
				no smell				2			
	5							10			
				65				322			
				lt. brown to buff clean				300			
				Qtz SAND m-coarse							
				wet							
	10										
				bottom of boring 8'							
	15										
	20			no sign of							
				Soil contamination							
	25										
	30										
	35										

background PID 1.8

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

▼ Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-2 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/28/98 1000
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Eglin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/28/98 1040
 JOB NO.: 726876 43121 DRLG METHOD: ELEVATION:
 LOCATION: Bx Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 70-75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: Sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS:

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro-file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Penet Res	PID (ppm)	TLV (ppm)	BTEX (ppm)	TOTAL (ppm)	TPH (ppm)
	1			dk brown silty f-med SAND					6				
	2.5			reddish-brown silty f-med SAND-moist					1				
	3.5			buff silty SAND-wet-med-coarse					6				
	4.5			reddish-brown silty f-med SAND-moist					4				
	5			buff reddish SAND-wet-med-coarse					9				
	5.5								137				
	8			bottom of boring 8'					265				
	10								190				
	15			no sign of soil contamination									
	20												
	25												
	30												
	35												

background PID 1.4

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-3 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/28/98 1100
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Edwin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/28/98 1120
 JOB NO.: 726876.43121 DRLG METHOD: ELEVATION:
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS:

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample		Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)					
	1			dk brown-red silty f-med SAND - moist				1			
								1			
				3 brown med-coarse SAND moist				2			
	5							1			
				6 buff med-coarse SAND-wet				570			
				bottom of hole 8'				230			
				no sign of soil contamination							
	10										
	15										
	20										
	25										
	30										
	35										

background PID 1.4

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-4 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/23/98 1130
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Eglin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/23/98 1150
 JOB NO.: 126870.43121 DRLG METHOD: Geoprobe ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: sunny breezy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
	-1-			dk brown silty f-med SAND					425			
			1.5	lt. brown silty f-med SAND					9			
									3			
									5			
									8			
	-5-		5.5	buff clean Qtz SAND med-coarse					530			
			8						398			
									222			
				bottom of boring 8'								
	-10-											
	-15-											
	-20-											
	-25-											
	-30-											
	-35-											

background PID 1.4

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB



Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-5 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/28/98 1400
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Edwin AFB DRIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/28/98 1430
 JOB NO.: 726876-4312 DRLG METHOD: ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample		Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)					
	1			dk brown, silty f-med SAND organic				0.0	0.0		
								0.0	0.0		
								0.0	0.0		
								0.0	0.0		
	5			4 dk brown silty f-med SAND				0.0	0.0		
								0.0	0.0		
				6 buff med-coarse Qtz SAND wet				0.0	0.0		
				bottom of hole 8'				0.0	0.0		
	10										
				no odor							
				no sign of contamination							
	15										
	20										
	25										
	30										
	35										

background PID 0.0

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

▼ Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-6 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/28/98 1445
 CLIENT: AFCEE/EdinAFB DRIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/28/98 1500
 JOB NO.: 720876.43121 DRLG METHOD: ELEVATION:
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: Sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS:

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample	Sample	Penet	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)	Type				
				grass cover							
	1			orange brown silty f-med sand				0			
				brown silty f-med SAND				1			
								900			
	5							1017			
								770			
				buff med-coarse SAND				689			
				clean Qtz - wet				275			
				bottom of boring 8'							
	10			no obvious staining							
				fuel odor							
	15										
	20										
	25										
	30										
	35										

background PID 0.0

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-7 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/28/98 1515
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Edin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/28/98 1600
 JOB NO.: 126876.43121 DRLG METHOD: _____ ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: OX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 70°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: Sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample		Penet Res	TOTAL				TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)		PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	BTEX(ppm)		
	1			dk brown to black silty f-med SAND w/ shell fragments				15				
	3.5			brown silty f-med SAND-moist				4				
	5							4				
	7.5			buff med-coarse SAND-wet bottom of boring 8'				4				
	10											
	15			no staining slight fuel odor at 5' could be due to GW								
	20											
	25											
	30											
	35											

background PID 4.2

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

▼ Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-8 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/28/98 1615
 CLIENT: AFCCE/Eglin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/28/98 1630
 JOB NO.: 126876 43121 DRLG METHOD: ELEVATION:
 LOCATION: DX Service Sta BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 70°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: breezy, sunny
 COMMENTS:

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample		Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)					
	-1-			dk silty SAND - organic				2			
				lt brown to brown silty				2			
				f-med SAND				2			
								2			
								2			
	-5-							2			
			S.S	buff med-coarse SAND				2			
								750			
								650			
				bottom of boring 8'							
	-10-										
	-15-										
	-20-										
	-25-										
	-30-										
	-35-										

background PID 18

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB



Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-9 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/21/98 0645
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Eglin AFB BRIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/29/98 0745
 JOB NO.: 726876 43121 DRLG METHOD: Geoprobe ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 60°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: foggy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro-file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Penet Res	PID (ppm)	TLV (ppm)	TOTAL BTEX (ppm)	TPH (ppm)
	-1			<u>Asphalt cover</u> dk brown silty SAND f-med organic					134			
				lt brown f-med SAND					17			
									2			
									4			
									1			
	-5		5.5	dk brown f-med SAND					6			
			6	buff clean Qtz SAND med-coarse					260			
				smear stain at 7.5-8'?					370			
				Smearing continues 8-10'.					980			
				Product in the clean					146			
	-10			Qtz - no strong odor - but					50			
				fuel fuel - leaves a					280			
				Sheen in decon water								
				bottom of boring 12'								
	-15											
	-20											
	-25											
	-30											
	-35											

background PID 000.0

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

☞ Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB10 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/29/98 0945
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Eglin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/29/98 1015
 JOB NO.: 7268 Re. 43121 DRLG METHOD: Geoprobe ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 70°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro-file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
	1		1	dk brown silty f-med SAND w/shell fragments					0			
				lt. brown f-med SAND					0			
									0			
									0			
	5		6	buff med-coarse SAND					0			
			8	bottom of boring 8'					0			
									2100			
	10											
				- no sign of soil contamination or product								
	15			- fuel odor below water table								
	20											
	25											
	30											
	35											

GASTECH Meter background

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

▼ Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-11 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/29/98 1030
 CLIENT: AFCE/Eglin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/29/98 1130
 JOB NO.: _____ DRLG METHOD: _____ ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: Sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample		Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)					
	1			orange-brown silty f. med				0			
			1.5	SAND - organic shell				0			
				grey med SAND				20			
			3.5	black med SAND				20			
			4.5	grey med SAND				0			
	5		5.5	brown med-coarse SAND				40			
			6.5	lt. tan to buff med to coarse SAND				40			
			8	bottom of boring 8'				60			
	10										
				no sign of soil contamination							
	15										
	20										
	25										
	30										
	35										

GASTECH

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

▼ Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-12 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/30/98
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Edin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/30/98
 JOB NO.: _____ DRLG METHOD: _____ ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 70°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: Windy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Penet Res	PD(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
	1			dk brown to gray f-med SAND					0			
	2.5			lt brown f-med SAND					20 (en)			
	5								20			
	6.5			buff med-coarse SAND					40			
	8			bottom of boring 8'								
	10											
	15											
	20											
	25											
	30											
	35											

no sign of
soil contamination
or product

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-13 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/30/98
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Eglin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/30/98
 JOB NO.: _____ DRLG METHOD: _____ ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 70°F
 GEOLOGIST: Lindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: partly cloudy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
	1			dk brown-gray f-med SAND								
				lt brown f-med SAND								
	5											
				buff med-coarse SAND								
				clean Qtz								
	10			bottom of boring 8'								
	15											
	20											
	25											
	30											
	35											

GASTECH

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

▼ Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: SB-14 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/30/98
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Eglin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/30/98
 JOB NO.: DRLG METHOD: Geoprobe ELEVATION:
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: Sunny, Windy
 COMMENTS:

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
	1			gray med SAND					20			
			25	H. brown f-med SAND					NM			
									40			
	5		6	buff med-coarse SAND-moist					NM			
				wet at 11 feet					60			
				product 7-11 feet					NM			
				no strong fuel odor					100			
	10								NM			
			12	bottom of boring 12'					100			
	15											
	20											
	25											
	30											
	35											

GASTECH background

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: MP-1 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/26/98 1030
 CLIENT: AFCEE RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/26/98 1100
 JOB NO.: 731854.02000 DRLG METHOD: ELEVATION:
 LOCATION: Eglin BX Service Station BORING DIA.: 2" diam. TEMP: 70-75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS:

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample		Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)					
	1			tan to lt. brown med. gr. Sand - well sorted (clean) no obvious fuel contamination				0.0			
								0.0			
								0.0			
								0.0			
								0.0			
	5										
	10			Total Depth 9'							
	15			no sign of soil contamination							
	20										
	25										
	30										
	35										

background PID 0.0

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

▼ Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: MP-2 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/26/98 0915
 CLIENT: AFCEE RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/26/98 1015
 JOB NO.: 731854.02000 DRLG METHOD: 2 in. ELEVATION:
 LOCATION: Eglin, BX Service Sta. BORING DIA.: 2 in. TEMP: 70°F - 75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: N/A WEATHER: Sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS:

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample		Penet Res	Recovery				TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)	Type	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)		
	1			light brown - organics 1-2' Qtz sand - med gr. rounded, clean 2-4' (no fines) fuel staining 3-4' dk color	1	1'-4'		34"	0.0				
	5			same lithology putt to tan color fuel staining 4-6' streak only fuel smell in wet sand	2	4-8'		36"	5.2				
	10			9' bottom of boring									
	15			1/2" diam. PVC monitoring point set									
	20			screened approx 4'-9' bgs									
	25			Water at approx. 6' bgs									
	30												
	35												

background PID 0.0

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: VMP-2 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/28/98 0645
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Edin HFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/28/98 0725
 JOB NO.: 726876, 43121 DRLG METHOD: Geoprobe ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Sta BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 70-75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: Sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample		Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)					
				asphalt cover							
	1			dk brown silty f.-med. SAND organics				41			
				gradation - no sharp contact				2			
				lt. brown f.-med. SAND - moist minor staining				5			
	5			" same - wet				840 - dirty soil			
								58			
								940			
				buff med.-coarse SAND - wet				200 - clean sand			
								220			
	10			bottom of boring 8'							
	15										
	20										
	25										
	30										
	35										

background PID 1.4

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: VEN-1 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/28/98 0800
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Eglin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/28/98 0815
 JOB NO.: 726876 43121 DRLG METHOD: Geoprobe ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Station BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 70°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Penet Res	PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	TOTAL BTEX(ppm)	TPH (ppm)
	1			dk brown f-med silty SAND					2			
				no obvious staining 0-2'					3			
				reddish tint to dk brown soil 2-3'					750			
									960			
	5								350			
									1027			
				buff med-coarse SAND - wet					1022			
				clean Qtz					360			
				bottom of boring								
	10			8'								
	15											
	20											
	25											
	30											
	35											

background PID 1.4

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB



Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

BORING NO.: VEW-2 CONTRACTOR: Parsons DATE SPUD: 3/28/98 0830
 CLIENT: AFCEE/Edin AFB RIG TYPE: Geoprobe DATE CMPL: 3/28/98 0930
 JOB NO.: 726876 43121 DRLG METHOD: Geoprobe ELEVATION: _____
 LOCATION: BX Service Station BORING DIA.: 2" TEMP: 70-75°F
 GEOLOGIST: Cindy Nagel DRLG FLUID: none WEATHER: sunny, breezy
 COMMENTS: _____

Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)	Pro- file	US CS	Geologic Description	Sample		Penet Res	TOTAL				TPH (ppm)
					No.	Depth (ft)		PID(ppm)	TLV(ppm)	BTEX(ppm)		
				asphalt cover								
	1			lt. brown silty f-med SAND				2				
				lt. brown clean Qtz.				2				
				med.-coarse SAND				2				
				moist at 3-4'				2				
	5							NR				
								2				
								10				
				buff clean Qtz med.-coarse				420				
				SAND - wet - sheen at 8'				750				
	10							85				
				bottom of hole								
				10'								
	15			no sign of soil								
				contamination								
	20											
	25											
	30											
	35											

NR = no recovery
background PID 1.8

NOTES

bgs - Below Ground Surface
 GS - Ground Surface
 TOC - Top of Casing
 NS - Not Sampled
 SAA - Same As Above
 U - Undetected

SAMPLE TYPE

D - DRIVE
 C - CORE
 G - GRAB

▼ Water level drilled

GEOLOGIC BORING LOG

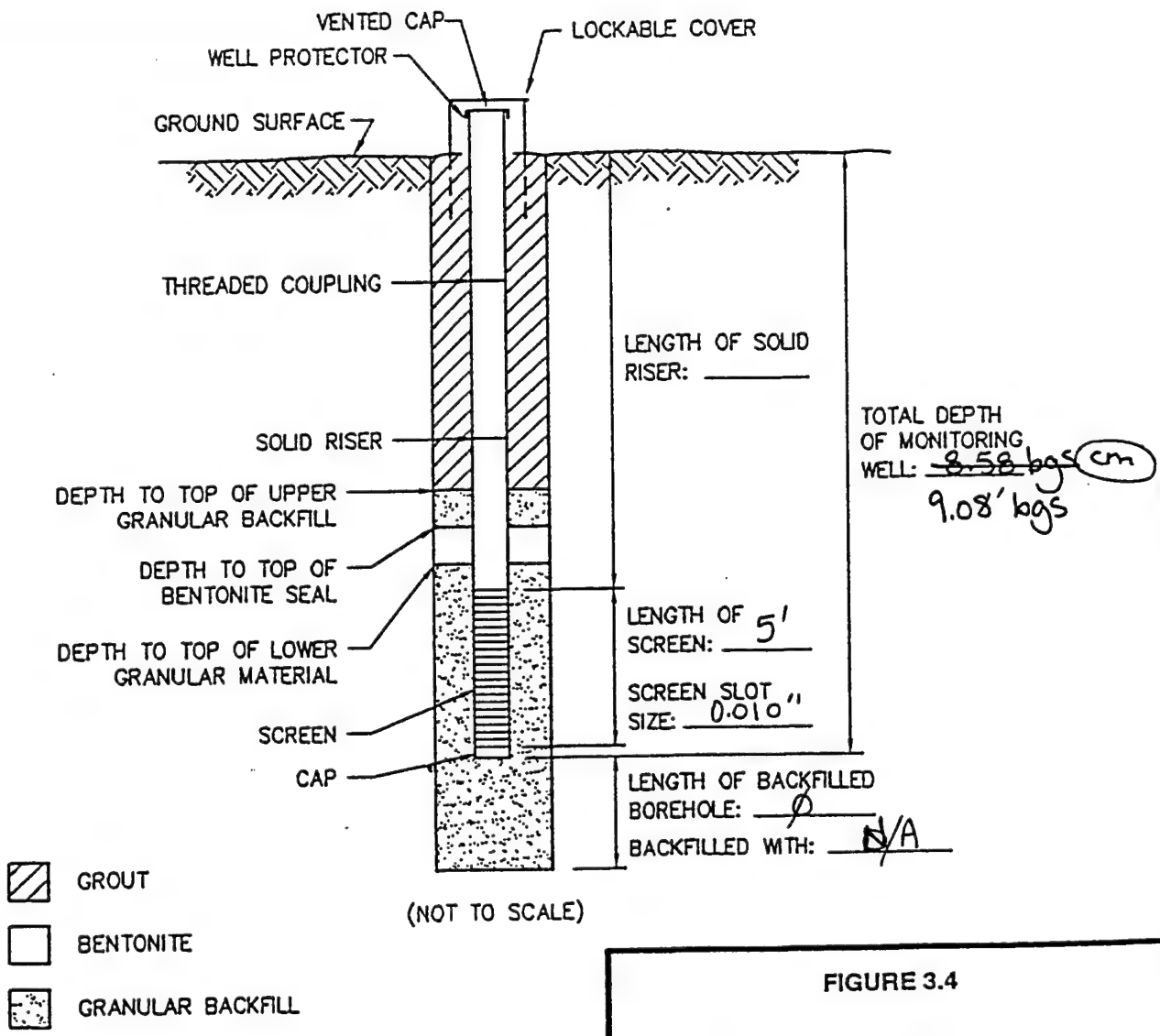
Risk-Based Approach to Remediation

**PARSONS
 ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

Ecfir **MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION RECORD**

JOB NAME ~~OFFUTT~~ AIR FORCE BASE WELL NUMBER MP-1
 JOB NUMBER ~~7723021~~ INSTALLATION DATE 3/26/98 LOCATION BX Service Station
 DATUM ELEVATION _____ GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION _____
 DATUM FOR WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT _____
 SCREEN DIAMETER & MATERIAL 1/2" SCH 40 PVC SLOT SIZE 0.01"
 RISER DIAMETER & MATERIAL 1/2" SCH 40 PVC BOREHOLE DIAMETER 2 3/8 INCHES
 GRANULAR BACKFILL MATERIAL silica sand ES REPRESENTATIVE Cindy Nagel
 DRILLING METHOD ~~HOLEPUNCH~~ Geoprobe DRILLING CONTRACTOR Parsons



STABILIZED WATER LEVEL 6.87 FEET bgs
 BELOW DATUM.
 MEASURED ON 3/26/98 11:25a

FIGURE 3.4

**MONITORING WELL
INSTALLATION RECORD**

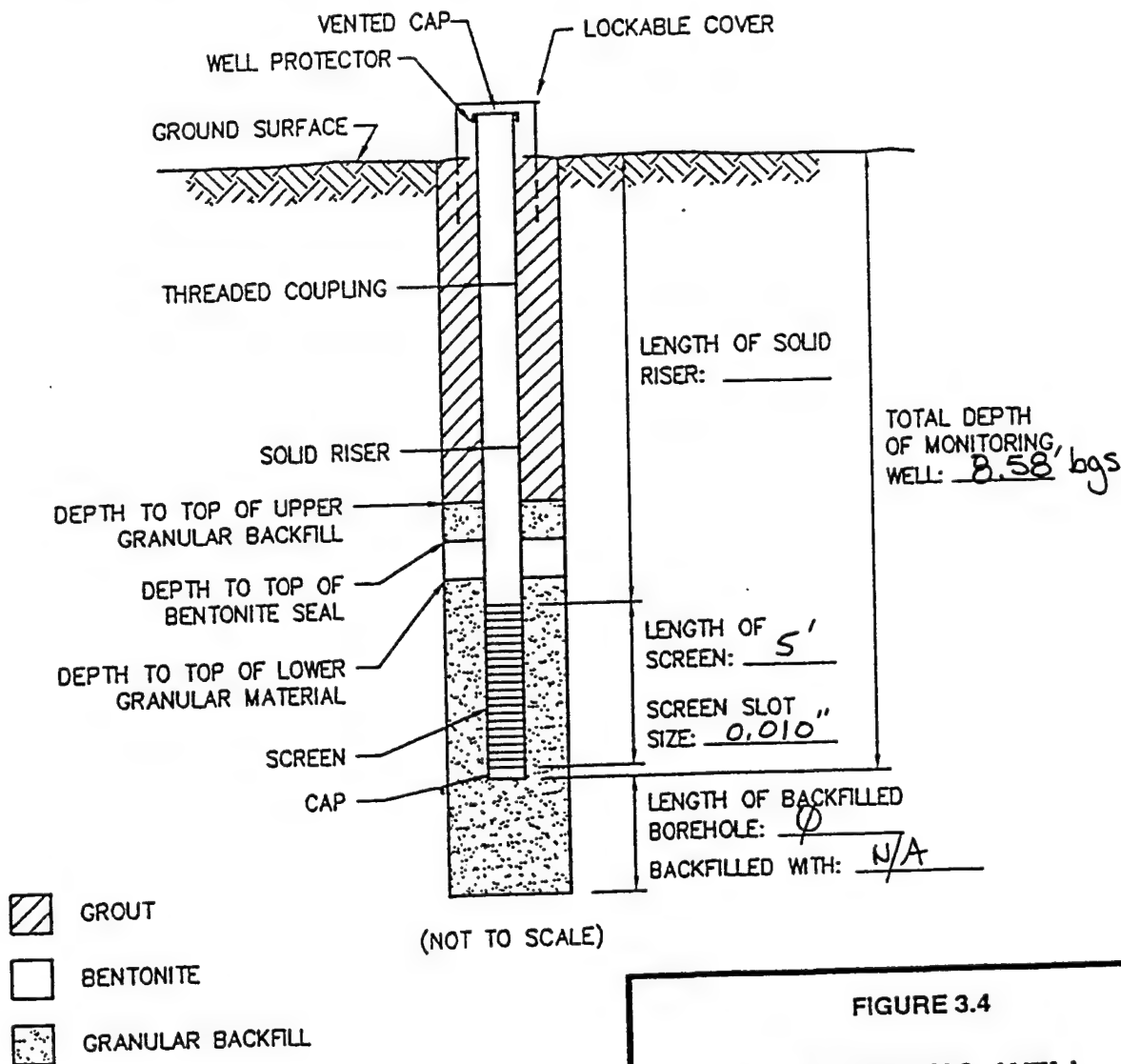
Building 301
 Intrinsic Remediation TS
 Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

**PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.**

Denver, Colorado

MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION RECORD

JOB NAME Eglin ~~OFFUTT~~ AIR FORCE BASE WELL NUMBER MP-2
 JOB NUMBER 720504A INSTALLATION DATE 3/26/98 LOCATION BX Service Sta.
 DATUM ELEVATION _____ GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION _____
 DATUM FOR WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT _____
 SCREEN DIAMETER & MATERIAL 2" SCH 40 PVC 1/2" Ø SLOT SIZE 0.01"
 RISER DIAMETER & MATERIAL 2" SCH 40 PVC 1/2" Ø BOREHOLE DIAMETER 2 1/8" INCHES
 GRANULAR BACKFILL MATERIAL silica sand ES REPRESENTATIVE Cindy Nagel
 DRILLING METHOD HOLLOW STEM AUGER Geoprobe DRILLING CONTRACTOR Parsons



STABILIZED WATER LEVEL 5.76 FEET bgs
 BELOW DATUM.
 MEASURED ON 3/26/98 11:18a

FIGURE 3.4

MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION RECORD

Building 301
 Intrinsic Remediation TS
 Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

PARSONS
ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.
 Denver, Colorado

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Sampling Location Eglin AFB FL
 Sampling Dates 3-25-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL MW-01
 (Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☒ Special Sampling;
 DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-25-98 at 1330 a.m./p.m.
 SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: KOB of Parsons ES
 WEATHER: Warm ~ 70°F Breeze 5-10 mph S
 DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): Top of casing (TOC)

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED: ☒ UNLOCKED
 WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT
 STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: N/A
 INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: OK
 WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT
☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR
☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

- 1 ☐ EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH Alconex, DE, ISO, DE
 Items Cleaned (List): all instrument probes
- 2 ☐ PRODUCT DEPTH none FT. BELOW DATUM
 Measured with: 121 interface meter
- WATER DEPTH 6.64' FT. BELOW DATUM
 Measured with: Slope water level indicator
- 3 ☐ WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):
 Appearance: Yellow
 Odor: none
 Other Comments:
- 4 ☐ WELL EVACUATION:
 Method: gravity
 Volume Removed: ~3 gal
 Observations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy
 Water level (rose - fell) no change
 Water odors: None
 Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. BK MW-01 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

- [] Bailer made of: _____
 [] Pump, type: peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [X] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	<u>19.3</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>19.2</u>			
pH	<u>6.07</u>	<u>6.08</u>	<u>6.07</u>	<u>6.08</u>			
Cond (µS/cm)	<u>1045</u>	<u>1045</u>	<u>1046</u>	<u>1046</u>			
DO (mg/L)	<u>0.94</u>	<u>0.39</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>0.33</u>			
Redox (mV)	<u>-63.2</u>	<u>-109.1</u>	<u>-108.4</u>	<u>-108.1</u>			
gallons purged		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>			

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 9-40ml glass vials, 5-1 liter glass amber
2-500ml poly
MS/5AA
MSD/5AA

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[] Filtration: Method Dissolved lead Containers: 500ml poly HNO₃
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

[] Preservatives added:

Method TEPH Containers: 1-liter amber HCL
 Method BTEX + Methane Containers: 40ml vials HCL
 Method Total lead Containers: 500 ml poly HNO₃
 Method Dissolved lead Containers: 500 ml poly HNO₃

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

- [X] Container Sides Labeled
 [] Container Lids Taped
 [X] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS: MS and MSD sampled from this well (MW-01)

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Eglin

Sampling Location Homestead ARB
 Sampling Dates 3-31-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL Bx Mc-01
 (Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;
 DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-31-98 at 1200 a.m./p.m.
 SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: LWJ of Parsons ES
 WEATHER: Warm 27°F
 DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): TIC Top of casing

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED:☒ UNLOCKED

WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: N/AINNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: OK

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

1 ☐EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH Alconox, di, isop, biItems Cleaned (List): all instrument pieces2 ☐PRODUCT DEPTH None FT. BELOW DATUMMeasured with: Model 121 interface meter

WATER DEPTH _____ FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: slope water level indicator3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: yellowOdor: none

Other Comments: _____

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: pumpVolume Removed: ~ 3 gal

Observations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy

Water level (rose - fell - no change)

Water odors: none

Other comments: _____

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. bx nu-01 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

- [] Bailer made of: _____
☒ Pump, type: peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [X] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time						Measured with
Temp (°C)	21.1	20.8	20.8	20.7		YSI 55
pH	6.08	6.09	6.08	6.08		Orion 250A
Cond (µS/cm)	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.45		Hach
DO (mg/L)	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.33		YSI 55
Redox (mV)	-69.9	-110.1	-108.1	-107.9		Orion 250A
gallons purged		1	2	3		

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 9-40 ml glass vials, 4-1 liter glass,
~~2-500 ml poly~~

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

- [] Filtration: Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

- [] Preservatives added:

Method HCl + methanol Containers: 40 ml vials HCL
 Method PH Containers: 1-liter amber HCL
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

- ☒ Container Sides Labeled
 [] Container Lids Taped
☒ Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS: MS/MSD sampled from this well (AW-01)

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Sampling Location Eglin AFB FL
 Sampling Dates 7-25-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL At MW-2 Dup = MW-2
 (Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;
 DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 7-25-98 at 1200 pm
 SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: LOS of Parsons ES
 WEATHER: Warm ~70°F Sunny
 DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): (TOC) Top of casing

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED: ☒ UNLOCKED
 WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT
 STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: none
 INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: OK
 WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT ..
☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR
☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

- 1 ☐ EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alconox DI, TSO DI
 Items Cleaned (List): all instrument probes
- 2 ☐ PRODUCT DEPTH none FT. BELOW DATUM
 Measured with: model 121 interface meter
- WATER DEPTH 7.56' FT. BELOW DATUM
 Measured with: slope water level indicator
- 3 ☐ WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):
 Appearance: clear
 Odor: none
 Other Comments:
- 4 ☐ WELL EVACUATION:
 Method: clear
 Volume Removed: none ~ 6 gal
 Observations: Water (slightly - very) clear
 Water level (rose - fell) no change
 Water odors: none
 Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No DX MW-02 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

[] Bailer made of: _____

[x] Pump, type: Peristaltic

[] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [X] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	20.9	20.3	20.4	20.4			YSI 55
pH	6.31	6.65	6.60	6.61			orion 250A
Cond (µS/cm)	1222	1222	1225	1227			Hach
DO (mg/L)	1.16	1.27	1.31	1.12			YSI 55
Redox (mV)	10.1	11.06	10.95	10.76			orion 250A
gallons purged		1	3	6			

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 9-40ml glass vials, 4-1 liter glass bottles, 1-1 liter poly, and 2-500 ml poly
Dup MW20 same as above

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[] Filtration:

Method Dissolved lead

Containers: 500 ml Poly HNO3

Method _____

Containers: _____

Method _____

Containers: _____

[]

Preservatives added:

Method Total lead

Containers: 500 ml Poly HNO3

Method TRPH

Containers: 1 liter amber

Method ATET + Methane

Containers: 40 ml vials

Method _____

Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[x] Container Sides Labeled

[] Container Lids Taped

[x] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS: MW-2 = MW20

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Eglin AFB

Sampling Location Homestead AFBSampling Dates 3-31-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL

(Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 7-31-98 at 1030 a.m./p.m.SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: LOS of Parsons ESWEATHER: Warm 270°K cloudyDATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): TOC top of casing

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED:☒ UNLOCKEDWELL NUMBER (IS IS NOT) APPARENTSTEEL CASING CONDITION IS: noneINNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: OKWATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS) IS NOT) APPARENT☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

1 ☐EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alcohol, di, iso, diItems Cleaned (List): all instrument probes2 ☐PRODUCT DEPTH none FT. BELOW DATUMMeasured with: model 121 interfacer meterWATER DEPTH 7.55' FT. BELOW DATUMMeasured with: slape water level indicator3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: clearOdor: none

Other Comments:

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: handVolume Removed: 23 galObservations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy clearWater level (rose - fell - no change)Water odors: noneOther comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

3-31-98

Monitoring Well No. MW-2 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

- [] Bailer made of: _____
 [X] Pump, type: peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [X] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time						Measured with
Temp (°C)	22.1	22.3	22.2	22.3		YSI 55
pH	6.52	6.51	6.51	6.51		orion 250A
Cond (µS/cm)	222	223	223	223		Hach
DO (mg/L)	1.25	1.28	1.28	1.27		YSI 55
Redox (mV)	10.91	11.00	11.3	11.5		orion 84A
gallons purged		1	2	3		

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size):

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

- [] Filtration: Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

- [] Preservatives added:

Method ATX + Methane Containers: 40 ml vials HCL
 Method TRPH Containers: 1 liter amber HCL
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

- [X] Container Sides Labeled
 [] Container Lids Taped
 [X] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS: MW20 is dup of MW2

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Sampling Location Eglin AFB FL
 Sampling Dates 3-25-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL MW-4

(Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;

DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-25-98 at 0900 a.m.

SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: POB of Parsons ES

WEATHER: Sunny ~70°F

DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): TOC TOP OF CASING

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☒ LOCKED:

☐ UNLOCKED

WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: MT

INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: OK

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR

☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

1 ☐

EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH Alconox, DI, 750, DI

Items Cleaned (List): all instrument probes

2 ☐

PRODUCT DEPTH none FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with:

WATER DEPTH 7.98 FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with:

3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: clear

Odor: none

Other Comments:

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: grab

Volume Removed: ~3 gal

Observations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy clear

Water level (rose - fell - no change)

Water odors: none

Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. MW-4 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

- [] Bailer made of: _____
 [] Pump, type: peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [X] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	<u>19.8</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>19.9</u>			
pH	<u>6.85</u>	<u>6.55</u>	<u>6.86</u>	<u>6.84</u>			
Cond (µS/cm)	<u>169</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>172</u>			
DO (mg/L)	<u>6.39</u>	<u>6.53</u>	<u>5.78</u>	<u>5.57</u>			
Redox (mV)	<u>186</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>373</u>			
gallons purged		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>			

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 6-40ml glass vials, 1-liter glass

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

- [] Filtration: Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

- [] Preservatives added:

Method BTEX Containers: 40ml vials (HCL)
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

- [X] Container Sides Labeled
 [] Container Lids Taped
 [X] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS:

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Sampling Location Eglin AFB FL
 Sampling Dates Homestead ARB
3-26-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL BX MW-07
 (Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;
 DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-26-98 at 0630 a.m./p.m.
 SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: LDJ of Parsons ES
 WEATHER: clear, sunny ~ 55°F
 DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): (TOC) Top of casing

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☒ LOCKED: ☐ UNLOCKED
 WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT
 STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: ok
 INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: ok
 WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT ..
☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR
☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

- 1 ☐ EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH Alconet
 Items Cleaned (List): all instrument probes
- 2 ☐ PRODUCT DEPTH none FT. BELOW DATUM
 Measured with: model 121 inter face meter
- WATER DEPTH 5.00' FT. BELOW DATUM
 Measured with: stage water level indicator
- 3 ☐ WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):
 Appearance: clear
 Odor: none
 Other Comments:
- 4 ☐ WELL EVACUATION:
 Method: star pump
 Volume Removed: ~3 gal
 Observations: Water (slightly - very) clear
 Water level (rose - fell - no change) no change
 Water odors: none
 Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. BX AW-07 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

- [] Bailer made of: _____
☒ Pump, type: peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is ☒ GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time						Measured with
Temp (°C)	14.8	20.3	20.2	20.2		YSI 55
pH	6.26	6.41	6.56	6.54 6.54		Orion 250A
Cond (µS/cm)	.224	.198	.198	.196		Wach
DO (mg/L)	4.25	3.77	3.40	3.44		YSI 55
Redox (mV)	77.7	70.6	67.0	65.1		Orion 250A
gallons purged		1	2	3		

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 6 - 40ml glass vials, 1 - 1 liter poly

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

- [] Filtration: Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

- [] Preservatives added:

Method BTEX Containers: 40ml vials (HCL)
 Method methane Containers: 40ml vials (HCL)
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

- ☒ Container Sides Labeled
 [] Container Lids Taped
☒ Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS: _____

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

EGLIN AFB FL.

Sampling Location Homestead ARB
 Sampling Dates 3-25-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL MW-C

(Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;
 DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-25-98 at 1600 a.m. p.m.
 SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: LAC of Parsons ES
 WEATHER: Warm Sunny ~ 70°F
 DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): (700) Top of casing

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☒ LOCKED:☐ UNLOCKED

WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: noneINNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: OK

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

1 ☐EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alconox DZ, ISU, DZItems Cleaned (List): all instrument picks2 ☐PRODUCT DEPTH none

FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: 121 inch face meterWATER DEPTH 5.55'

FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: Slope water level indicator3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: clearOdor: none

Other Comments:

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: pumpVolume Removed: ~ 3 galObservations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy clearWater level (rose - fell - no change)Water odors: none

Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. pk AW-C (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

[] Bailer made of: _____
☒ Pump, type: peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is ☒ GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.8			
pH	6.86	6.86	6.78	6.78			
Cond (µS/cm)	.082	.081	.086	.086			
DO (mg/L)	5.48	5.17	5.69	5.71			
Redox (mV)	-53.7	-50.3	-74.6	-76.6			
gallons purged		1	2	3			

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 6-40 ml glass vials, 1-liter poly

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[] Filtration: Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

[] Preservatives added:

Method BTPA + Methane Containers: 40 ml vials HCL
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

☒ Container Sides Labeled
☐ Container Lids Taped
☒ Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS:

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Sampling Location Elgin AFB FL
Sampling Dates 3-26-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL Bx MW-0

(Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;
DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-26-98 at _____ a.m./p.m.
SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: RDS of Parsons ES
WEATHER: Sunny, clear ~ 55°F
DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): (Top) Top of casing

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☒ LOCKED:

☐ UNLOCKED

WELL NUMBER (IS - ~~IS NOT~~) APPARENT

STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: missing

INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: OK

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (~~IS~~ - IS NOT) APPARENT

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR

☒ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe): needs protective casing

Check-off

1 ☐

EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alcohol, DI, ISO, DI

Items Cleaned (List): all instrument probes

2 ☐

PRODUCT DEPTH none FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: metal 12' interface meter

WATER DEPTH 5.97' FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: slope water level indicator

3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: cloudy

Odor: none

Other Comments: _____

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: pump

Volume Removed: ~3 gal

Observations: Water (slightly very) cloudy

Water level (rose - fell - no change)

Water odors: none

Other comments: _____

TD = 14.55

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. BK MW-10 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

- [] Bailer made of: _____
 [X] Pump, type: Peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [X] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time	<u>79.7</u>					Measured with
Temp (°C)	<u>19.7</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>20.2</u>		<u>YSI 55</u>
pH	<u>6.87</u>	<u>6.85</u>	<u>6.84</u>	<u>6.79</u>		<u>orion 251A</u>
Cond (µS/cm)	<u>.140</u>	<u>.139</u>	<u>.132</u>	<u>.130</u>		<u>Hach</u>
DO (mg/L)	<u>3.88</u>	<u>3.33</u>	<u>3.23</u>	<u>3.30</u>		<u>YSI 55</u>
Redox (mV)	<u>66.9</u>	<u>65.9</u>	<u>63.2</u>	<u>62.0</u>		<u>orion 250A</u>
gallons purged		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>		

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 6 - 40ml vial glass, 1 - 1 Liter Poly

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

- [] Filtration: Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

- [] Preservatives added:

Method BTck Containers: 40ml vials (HCL)
 Method methanol Containers: 40ml vials (HCL)
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

- [X] Container Sides Labeled
 [] Container Lids Taped
 [X] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS:

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD *Eglin*

Sampling Location Homestead ARB

Sampling Dates 3-31-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL MW-0

(Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;

DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 7-31-98 at 1700 a.m./p.m.

SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: ES of Parsons ES

WEATHER: Warm ~ 70°F / cloudy

DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): (100) Top of casing

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☒ LOCKED:

☐ UNLOCKED

WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: missing

INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: OK

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR

☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe): needs protective casing

Check-off

1 ☐

EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alcohol, di, is, d.

Items Cleaned (List): all instrument probes

2 ☐

PRODUCT DEPTH nil FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: metal 121 interface meter

WATER DEPTH 5.96' FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: slope meter level indicator

3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: cloudy

Odor: none

Other Comments:

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: pull

Volume Removed: ~ 2 gal

Observations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy

Water level (rose - fell - no change)

Water odors: none

Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. MW-1 (Continued) Eglin

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

[] Bailer made of:

[x] Pump, type: peristaltic

[] Other, describe:

Sample obtained is [x] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	<u>20.1</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>19.8</u>				<u>YSI 55</u>
pH	<u>6.86</u>	<u>6.85</u>	<u>6.86</u>				<u>Orion 250A</u>
Cond (µS/cm)	<u>133</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>133</u>				<u>Hach</u>
DO (mg/L)	<u>3.41</u>	<u>3.36</u>	<u>3.37</u>				<u>YSI 55</u>
Redox (mV)	<u>67.1</u>	<u>66.3</u>	<u>66.4</u>				<u>Orion 55</u>
gallons purged		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>				

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 6 40 ml glass vials, 2 500 ml poly

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[] Filtration: Method dissolved lead Containers: 500 ml poly HNO₃
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

[] Preservatives added:

Method DTX 6 methane Containers: 400 ml vials HCl
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[x] Container Sides Labeled
 [] Container Lids Taped
 [x] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS:

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

EGLIN AFB FL.
Sampling Location Homestead ARB
Sampling Dates 7-25-98GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL GUW-04

(Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☒ Special Sampling;DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 7-25-98 at 0800 a.m./p.m.SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: LOP of Parsons ESWEATHER: Clear Sunny ~70°FDATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): Top of casing

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED:☒ UNLOCKEDWELL NUMBER (IS IS NOT) APPARENTSTEEL CASING CONDITION IS: noneINNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: OK

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

1 ☐EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alcohol, DI, TSO, DIItems Cleaned (List): all instrument probes2 ☐PRODUCT DEPTH none FT. BELOW DATUMMeasured with: model 12' interface meterWATER DEPTH 8.02' FT. BELOW DATUMMeasured with: slope water level indicator3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: clearOdor: none

Other Comments:

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: PumpVolume Removed: ~1 galObservations: Water (slightly - very cloudy) clearWater level (rose - fell) no changeWater odors: none

Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. 6WRW-04 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

[] Bailer made of: _____
 [x] Pump, type: peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [x] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	19.4	19.8					YSI 55
pH	6.44	6.44					orion 250A
Cond (µS/cm)	191	191					Hach
DO (mg/L)	5.10	5.11					YSI 55
Redox (mV)	448	448					orion 250A
gallons purged		1					

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 3- 40 ml glass vials

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[] Filtration: Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

[] Preservatives added:

Method DTX Containers: 40 ml vial (HCL)
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[x] Container Sides Labeled
 [] Container Lids Taped
 [x] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS:

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Sampling Location Eglin
Sampling Dates Homestead ARB
3-7-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL GURU-84
(Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;
DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-7-98 at 1630 a.m./p.m.
SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: RAJ of Parsons ES
WEATHER: Warm ~ 70° F cloudy
DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): Top of casing

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED: ☒ UNLOCKED
WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT
STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: none
INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: ok
WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT
☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR
☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

- 1 ☐ EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alcohol, isop, di
Items Cleaned (List): all instrument probes
- 2 ☐ PRODUCT DEPTH none FT. BELOW DATUM
Measured with: hold 121 interface meter
WATER DEPTH 8.0' FT. BELOW DATUM
Measured with: stage water level indicator
- 3 ☐ WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):
Appearance: clear
Odor: none
Other Comments:
- 4 ☐ WELL EVACUATION:
Method: pump
Volume Removed: 21 gal
Observations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy clear
Water level (rose - fell) no change
Water odors: none
Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Eglin

Monitoring Well No. 60R4-7 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

☐ Bailer made of: _____☒ Pump, type: peristaltic☐ Other, describe: _____Sample obtained is ☒ GRAB; ☐ COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	19.4	19.5					YSI 55
pH	6.44	6.44					ORION 251A
Cond (µS/cm)	191	191					Hach
DO (mg/L)	5.10	5.09					YSI 55
Redox (mV)	4.48	4.49					ORION 251A
gallons purged		1					

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 6 ml glass vials, 2-liter glass carboys
and 2-500 ml poly.

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

☐

Filtration:

Method dissolved leadContainers: 500 ml poly HNO₃

Method _____

Containers: _____

Method _____

Containers: _____

☐

Preservatives added:

Method butyContainers: 40 ml vial HCL

Method _____

Containers: _____

Method _____

Containers: _____

Method _____

Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

☒ Container Sides Labeled☐ Container Lids Taped☒ Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS: _____

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Sampling Location

~~Delta~~ Eglin AFB FL

Sampling Dates

3-25-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL

GW-6

(Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;

DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-25-98 at 0730 (a.m./p.m.)

SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: RAS of Parsons ES

WEATHER: Warm ~ 70°F Sunny

DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): (Top) Top of casing

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED:

☒ UNLOCKED

WELL NUMBER (IS ~~IS NOT~~) APPARENT

STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: N/A

INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: OK

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS ~~IS NOT~~) APPARENT

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR

☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

1 ☐

EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH Alcon 10, 750, DE

Items Cleaned (List): all instrument probes

2 ☐

PRODUCT DEPTH nil FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with:

WATER DEPTH 7.8 FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: slope water level indicator

3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: Clear

Odor: none

Other Comments:

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: clear pump

Volume Removed: ~ 1.5 gal

Observations: Water (slightly ~~very~~ cloudy & clear)

Water level (rose - fell no change)

Water odors: none

Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. GW RW-06 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

[] Bailer made of: _____
☒ Pump, type: peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is ☒ GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	<u>19.8</u>	<u>19.8</u>					
pH	<u>6.46</u>	<u>6.46</u>					
Cond (µS/cm)	<u>193</u>	<u>192</u>					
DO (mg/L)	<u>5.12</u>	<u>5.11</u>					
Redox (mV)	<u>4.48</u>	<u>4.47</u>					
gallons purged		<u>1</u>					

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 6-40ml glass vials
1-liter glass

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[] Filtration: Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

[] Preservatives added:

Method BTEX Containers: 40ml vials (HCL)
 Method FAH Containers: 40ml vials (HCL)
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

☒ Container Sides Labeled
☐ Container Lids Taped
☒ Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS: _____

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Sampling Location Eglin AFB FL
 Sampling Dates 3-26-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL bx 111
 (Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☒ Special Sampling;

DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-26-98 at 1330 a.m.p.m.

SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: WGS of Parsons ES

WEATHER: Hot Sunny ~ 75°F S/E Breeze 3-5 mph S/E

DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): Ground Surface

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED:

☒ UNLOCKED

WELL NUMBER (IS IS NOT) APPARENT

STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: none

INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: ok

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS IS NOT) APPARENT

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR

☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

1 ☐

EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alcohol, Di, iso, Di

Items Cleaned (List): all instrument + probes

2 ☐

PRODUCT DEPTH unknown FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: InterPace will not fit into casing

WATER DEPTH 6.87' bgs FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: 5' deep water level indicator

3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: cloudy

Odor: none

Other Comments:

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: pump

Volume Removed:

Observations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy

Water level (rose - fell - no change)

Water odors: W.H.

Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. BX 4P1 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

[] Bailer made of: _____

[x] Pump, type: Peristaltic

[] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [X] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	20.7	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.4	YSI 55
pH	6.56	6.52	6.54	6.53	6.53	6.53	orion 250A
Cond (µS/cm)	.258	.247	.248	.250	.250	.250	Hach
DO (mg/L)	5.14	5.79	5.89	5.95	5.94	5.89	YSI 55
Redox (mV)	-26.1	-8.7	-3.3	11.2	26.1	33.3	orion 250A
gallons purged		1	2	3	4	5	

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 3-40 ml glass vials

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[]

Filtration:

Method _____

Containers: _____

Method _____

Containers: _____

Method _____

Containers: _____

[]

Preservatives added:

Method BTEX

Containers: 40 ml vials HCL

Method _____

Containers: _____

Method _____

Containers: _____

Method _____

Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[x] Container Sides Labeled

[] Container Lids Taped

[x] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS:

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD *Eglin*

Sampling Location Homestead ARB

Sampling Dates 3-31-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL bx mpl Temp
(Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;

DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 9-31-98 at 1330 a.m./p.m.

SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: RJ of Parsons ES

WEATHER: Warm ~70°F Partly

DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): ground surface

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED:

☒ UNLOCKED

WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: none

INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: ok

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT ..

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR

☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

1 ☐

EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alcohol, di, iso, di

Items Cleaned (List): all instrument probes

2 ☐

PRODUCT DEPTH 1.46 m FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with:

WATER DEPTH 6.86' bgs FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: slope water level indicator

3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: cloudy

Odor: none

Other Comments:

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: pump

Volume Removed: ~ 7 gal

Observations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy

Water level (rose - fell - no change)

Water odors: none

Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. 60 M/I (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

- [] Bailer made of: _____
☒ Pump, type: peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is ☒ GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	<u>21.3</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>21.1</u>			<u>YSI 55</u>
pH	<u>6.65</u>	<u>6.53</u>	<u>6.53</u>	<u>6.53</u>			<u>Orion 251A</u>
Cond (µS/cm)	<u>257</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>247</u>			<u>Hach</u>
DO (mg/L)	<u>5.05</u>	<u>5.80</u>	<u>5.75</u>	<u>5.80</u>			<u>YSI 55</u>
Redox (mV)	<u>-26</u>	<u>-7.3</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>			<u>Orion 250A</u>
gallons purged		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>			

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 3-40ml glass vials, 2-500ml poly

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

- [] Filtration: Method dissolved lead Containers: 500ml poly HPL
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

- [] Preservatives added:

Method Asx Containers: 40ml vial HPL
 Method total lead Containers: 500ml poly HPL
 Method dissolved lead Containers: 50ml poly HPL
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

- ☒ Container Sides Labeled
☐ Container Lids Taped
☒ Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS:

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Sampling Location Eglin AFB FL
Sampling Dates 3-26-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL BK MP2 Temp.
(Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;

DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-26-98 at 1230 a.m./p.m.

SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: RAS of Parsons ES

WEATHER: _____

DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): Ground surface

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED:

☒ UNLOCKED

WELL NUMBER (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: none

INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: ok

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS ☒ IS NOT) APPARENT

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR

☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe): _____

Check-off

1 ☐

EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alcohol, Di, iso, Di

Items Cleaned (List): all instrument probes

2 ☐

PRODUCT DEPTH none unknown

FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: _____

WATER DEPTH 5.76' bgs

FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with: slope water level indicator

3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: cloudy

Odor: Hydrocarbon

Other Comments: _____

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: pump

Volume Removed: 25 gal

Observations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy
Water level (rose - fell - no change)

Water odors: yes

Other comments: _____

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No BK MP2 (Continued)

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

[] Bailer made of: _____

[x] Pump, type: Parastatic

[] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [X] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	YSI 55
pH	8.40	6.52	6.51	6.51	6.54	6.54	Orion 290A
Cond (µS/cm)	.238	.197	.187	.167	.175	.175	Hach
DO (mg/L)	0.14	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	YSI 55
Redox (mV)	-225.6	-223.7	-227.0	-224.2	-222.0	-218.5	Orion 250A
gallons purged		1	2	3	4	5	

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): glass, 9, 40ml + glass - 5 - 1 liter
Poly - 2 - 500ml

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[]

Filtration:

Method _____

Containers: _____

Method _____

Containers: _____

Method _____

Containers: _____

[]

Preservatives added:

Method DTEx

Containers: 40ml vials

Method TRPH

Containers: 1 liter amber HCL

Method methane

Containers: 1 liter amber HCL

Method Total lead

Containers: 40ml vials HNO3

Dissolved lead

Containers: 500 ml Poly HNO3

500 ml Poly

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[x]

Container Sides Labeled

[]

Container Lids Taped

[x]

Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS:

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Eglin AFB

Sampling Location Homestead ARB
Sampling Dates 3-31-98GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL B6 APZ Temp
(Identification)REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 3-31-98 at 1430 a.m./p.m.SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: AKJ of Parsons ESWEATHER: Warm ~90°F partlyDATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): ground surface

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED:☒ UNLOCKEDWELL NUMBER (IS ~~IS NOT~~) APPARENTSTEEL CASING CONDITION IS: noneINNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: ok

WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS - IS NOT) APPARENT

☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

1 ☐EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH alcohol, dip, isopItems Cleaned (List): all instrument probes2 ☐PRODUCT DEPTH unknown FT. BELOW DATUM

Measured with:

WATER DEPTH 5.77' bgs FT. BELOW DATUMMeasured with: staple water level indicator3 ☐

WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):

Appearance: cloudyOdor: Hydrocarbon

Other Comments:

4 ☐

WELL EVACUATION:

Method: vac

Volume Removed:

Observations: Water (slightly - very cloudy)Water level (rose - fell no change)Water odors: yesOther comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

Monitoring Well No. MP2 (Continued)

Eglin AFB

5 []

SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD:

- [] Bailer made of: _____
[x] Pump, type: peristaltic
[] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [X] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.1			YSI 55
pH	6.50	6.51	6.51	6.51			Oriel 250A
Cond (µS/cm)	188	187	187	187			Hach
DO (mg/L)	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15			YSI 55
Redox (mV)	-220.3	-227.2	-226.4	-225.3			Oriel 250A
gallons purged		1	2	3			

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 9-40ml glass vials, 4-1 liter g/55
2-500ml poly

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[] Filtration: Method dissolved lead Containers: 500ml poly HPLC
Method _____ Containers: _____
Method _____ Containers: _____

[] Preservatives added:

Method BTEX + Methanol Containers: 40ml vials HPLC
Method TRM Containers: 1-Liter amber 1146
Method Total lead Containers: 500ml poly HPLC
Method dissolved lead Containers: 500ml poly HPLC

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

- [x] Container Sides Labeled
[] Container Lids Taped
[x] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS: _____

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RECORD

Sampling Location Eglin AFB
 Sampling Dates Homestead ARB
3-31-98

GROUND WATER SAMPLING RECORD - MONITORING WELL MP3 (SB-15) Temp
 (Identification)

REASON FOR SAMPLING: ☒ Regular Sampling; ☐ Special Sampling;
 DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING: 7-71-98 at a.m./p.m.
 SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: 100 of Parsons ES
 WEATHER: warm ~70°F partly cloudy
 DATUM FOR WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT (Describe): ground surface

MONITORING WELL CONDITION:

☐ LOCKED: ☒ UNLOCKED
 WELL NUMBER (IS ~~IS NOT~~) APPARENT
 STEEL CASING CONDITION IS: none
 INNER PVC CASING CONDITION IS: ok
 WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT DATUM (IS ~~IS NOT~~) APPARENT
☐ DEFICIENCIES CORRECTED BY SAMPLE COLLECTOR
☐ MONITORING WELL REQUIRED REPAIR (describe):

Check-off

- 1 ☐ EQUIPMENT CLEANED BEFORE USE WITH aluminum dipper, etc
 Items Cleaned (List): all instruments + pipes
- 2 ☐ PRODUCT DEPTH unknown FT. BELOW DATUM
 Measured with:
- WATER DEPTH 6.33' FT. BELOW DATUM
 Measured with: slope water level indicator
- 3 ☐ WATER-CONDITION BEFORE WELL EVACUATION (Describe):
 Appearance: cloud
 Odor: none
 Other Comments:
- 4 ☐ WELL EVACUATION:
 Method: sump
 Volume Removed: none
 Observations: Water (slightly - very) cloudy
 Water level (rose - fell - no change)
 Water odors: none
 Other comments:

Groundwater Sampling Record

7-31-84

5 []

Monitoring Well No. MP3 (Continued) Temp Eglin
 SAMPLE EXTRACTION METHOD: (SB-15)

[] Bailer made of: _____
 [x] Pump, type: peristaltic
 [] Other, describe: _____

Sample obtained is [x] GRAB; [] COMPOSITE SAMPLE

6 []

ON-SITE MEASUREMENTS:

Time							Measured with
Temp (°C)							
pH							
Cond (µS/cm)							
DO (mg/L)							
Redox (mV)							
gallons purged							

7 []

SAMPLE CONTAINERS (material, number, size): 3-40ml glass vials

8 []

ON-SITE SAMPLE TREATMENT:

[] Filtration: Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

[] Preservatives added:

Method ATEx Containers: 40ml vials HCL
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____
 Method _____ Containers: _____

9 []

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[x] Container Sides Labeled
 [] Container Lids Taped
 [] Containers Placed in Ice Chest

10 []

OTHER COMMENTS: _____

APPENDIX D

SLUG TEST DATA ANALYSIS

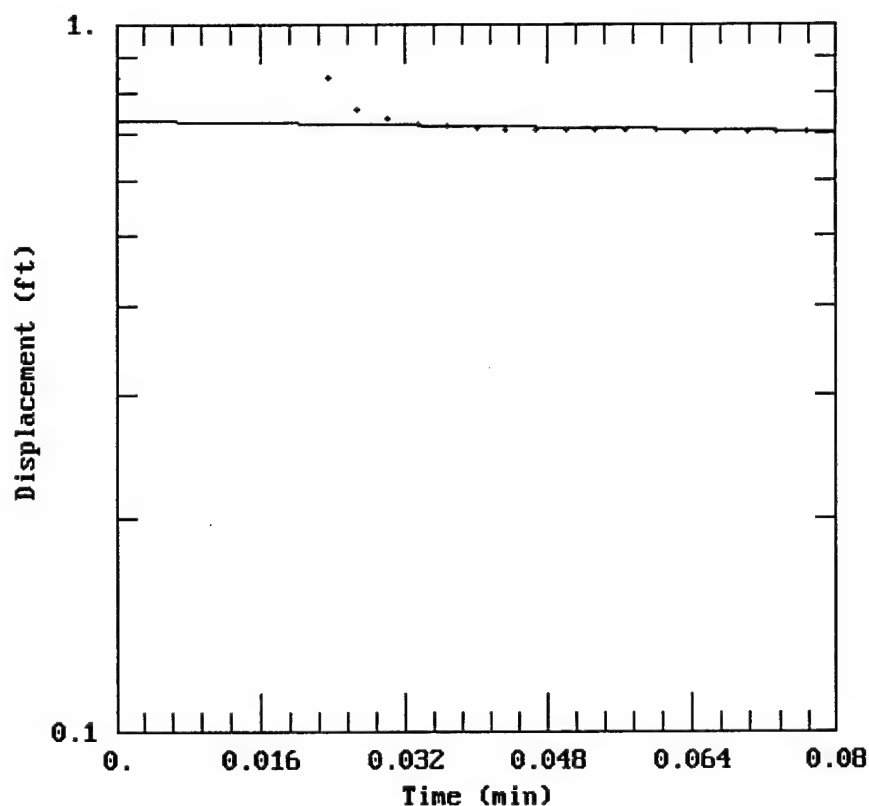
CLIENT: AFCEE / Eglin AFB

COMPANY: Parsons ES

LOCATION: BX Service Station

PROJECT: 731854.02000

Slug Test Analysis



DATA SET:
BX1_1.DAT
08/21/98

AQUIFER MODEL:
Unconfined

SOLUTION METHOD:
Bouwer-Rice

PROJECT DATA:
test date: 4/1/98
test well: NA
obs. well: MW-1

TEST DATA:
 $H_0 = 0.842$ ft
 $r_c = 0.083$ ft
 $r_w = 2.125$ ft
 $L = 5.$ ft
 $b = 50.$ ft
 $H = 3.3$ ft

PARAMETER ESTIMATES:
 $K = 0.01129$ ft/min
 $y_0 = 0.7281$ ft

AQTESOLU

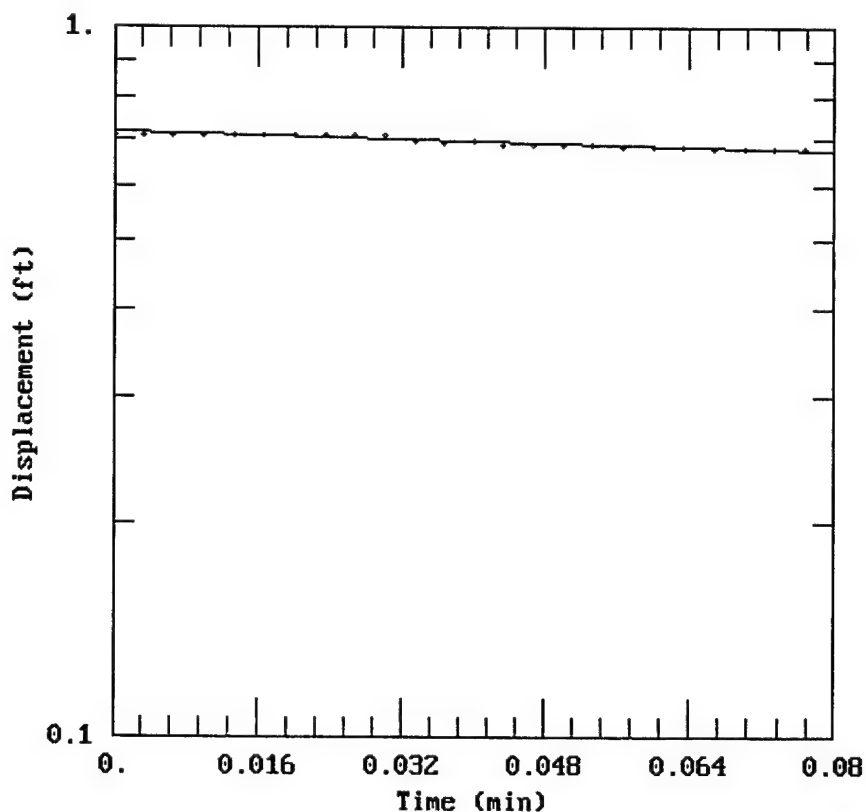
CLIENT: AFCEE / Eglin AFB

COMPANY: Parsons ES

LOCATION: BX Service Station

PROJECT: 731854.02000

Slug Test Analysis



DATA SET:
BX1_2.DAT
08/21/98

AQUIFER MODEL:
Unconfined
SOLUTION METHOD:
Bouwer-Rice

PROJECT DATA:
test date: 4/1/98
test well: NA
obs. well: MW-1

TEST DATA:
 $H_0 = 0.709$ ft
 $r_c = 0.083$ ft
 $r_w = 2.125$ ft
 $L = 5.$ ft
 $b = 50.$ ft
 $H = 3.3$ ft

PARAMETER ESTIMATES:
 $K = 0.01954$ ft/min
 $y_0 = 0.7141$ ft

AQTESOLV

CLIENT: AFCEE / Eglin AFB

COMPANY: Parsons ES

LOCATION: BX Service Station

PROJECT: 731854.02000

Slug Test Analysis

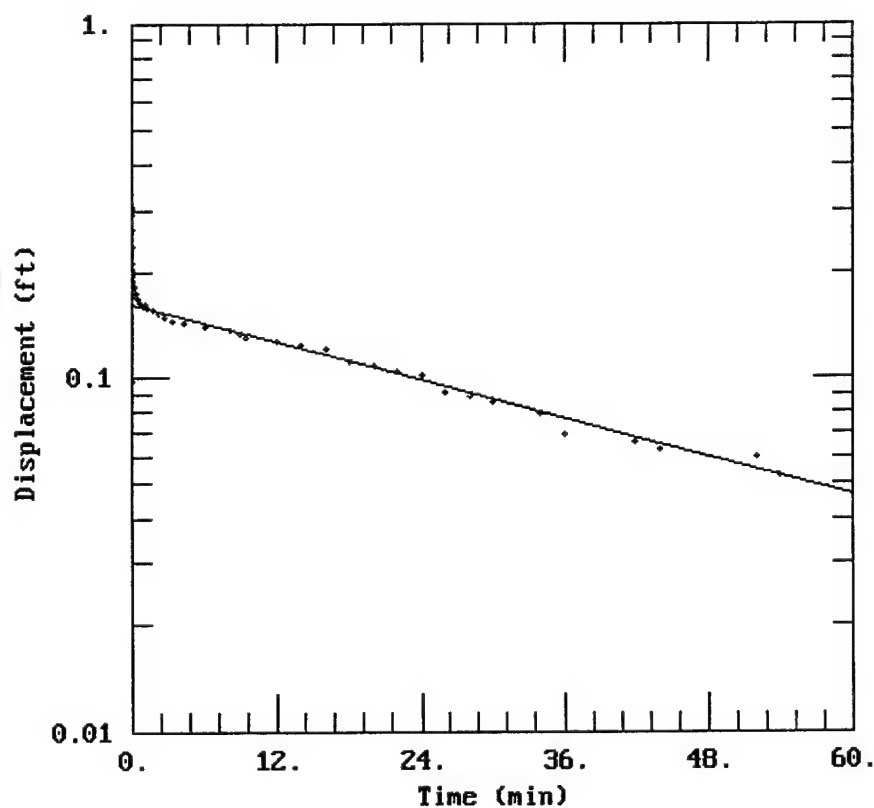
DATA SET:
BX2_1.DAT
08/21/98

AQUIFER MODEL:
Unconfined
SOLUTION METHOD:
Bouwer-Rice

PROJECT DATA:
test date: 4/1/98
test well: NA
obs. well: MW-1

TEST DATA:
 $H_0 = 0.098$ ft
 $r_c = 0.083$ ft
 $r_w = 2.125$ ft
 $L = 5.$ ft
 $b = 50.$ ft
 $H = 3.3$ ft

PARAMETER ESTIMATES:
 $K = 0.000532$ ft/min
 $y_0 = 0.1618$ ft



AQTESOLU

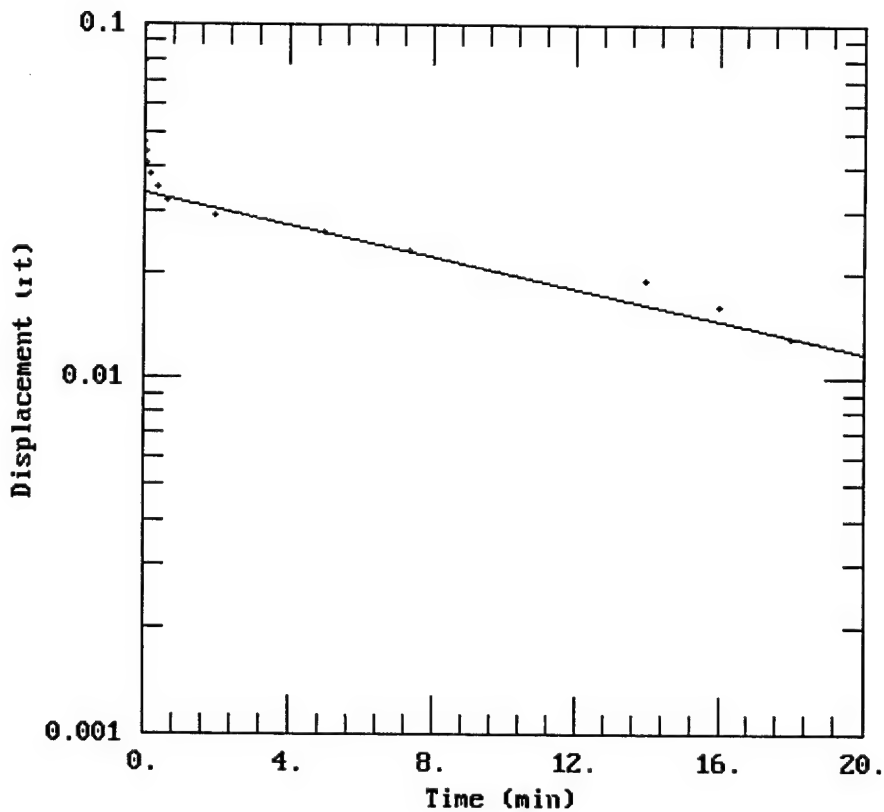
CLIENT: AFCEE / Eglin AFB

COMPANY: Parsons ES

LOCATION: BX Service Station

PROJECT: 731854.02000

Slug Test Analysis



DATA SET:
BX2_2.DAT
08/21/98

AQUIFER MODEL:
Unconfined
SOLUTION METHOD:
Bouwer-Rice

PROJECT DATA:
test date: 4/1/98
test well: NA
obs. well: MW-1

TEST DATA:
 $H_0 = 0.098$ ft
 $r_c = 0.083$ ft
 $r_w = 2.125$ ft
 $L = 5.$ ft
 $b = 50.$ ft
 $H = 3.3$ ft

PARAMETER ESTIMATES:
 $K = 0.001359$ ft/min
 $y_0 = 0.03393$ ft

AQTESOLV

APPENDIX E

CALCULATIONS

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.

Client Eglin AFB

Job No. 731854.0200.30000

Sheet of

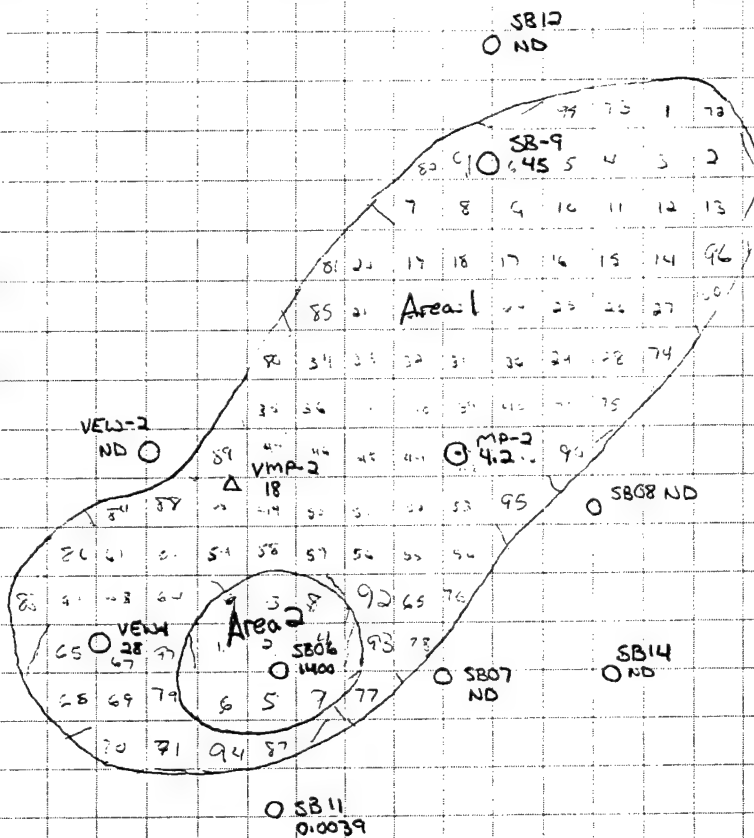
Subject Total Xylene mass for Model

By Steve Nicks

Date 3/12/99

Checked JKH 3/12/94

Rev.



Estimated Area of
Soil Contamination and
Detected Xylenes levels.

A diagram of a rectangular box. The left vertical edge is labeled '0', the top horizontal edge is labeled '50'', and the right vertical edge is labeled '10'.

$$\text{Area} = 12.5\text{ft} \times 12.5\text{ft} = 156.25\text{ft}^2$$

Area 1 = 10.1 sq. ft

Area 2 9 squares

Area #1: 101 squares $\times \frac{156.25 \text{ ft}^2}{\text{square}} = 15,781.25 \text{ ft}^2$

$$Vol \#1 = 15,781 ft^2 \times 2.5 ft = 39,453 ft^3$$

$$39,453 \text{ ft}^3 \times \frac{28.32 \text{ L}}{\text{ft}^3} \times \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{bulk density}}}{1.72 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{L}}} \times 23.8 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ mg}} = 45.7 \text{ kg}$$

2

Area #2 $9 \text{ square} \times \frac{156.25 \text{ ft}^2}{\text{square}} = 1406 \text{ ft}^2$

$$\text{Vol. \#2 } 1406 \text{ ft}^2 \times 2.5 \text{ ft} = 3,515.6 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$3515 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{ft}^3} \times \frac{28.32 \text{ L}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 1.72 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{L}} \times 1400 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ s}}{1000 \text{ ms}} = 239.7 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Total Xylenes} = 45.7 \text{ kg} + 239.7 \text{ kg} = \underline{\underline{285.4 \text{ kg}}}$$

SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS - SOIL ^{a/}
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Exposure Assumptions			SSTL Equations (combined exposure routes)	
Receptor	Construction Worker		$SSTL = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{SSTL_{ing}} + \frac{1}{SSTL_{derm}} + \frac{1}{SSTL_{inhal}}}$	
Site-specific target level for combined exposure routes (SSTL)	chem.-specific	mg/kg ^{b/}		
Site-specific target level based on soil ingestion (SSTL _{ing})	chem.-specific	mg/kg		
Site-specific target level based on dermal contact with soil (SSTL _{derm})	chem.-specific	mg/kg		
Site-specific target level: inhalation of volatiles/particulates from soil (SSTL _{inhal})	chem.-specific	mg/kg		

Contaminant	CAS Number ^d	RME SCENARIO ^d				CT SCENARIO ^e			
		SSTL _{ing} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{derm} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{inhal} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{RME} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{ing} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{derm} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{inhal} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{CT} (mg/kg)
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2.96E+04	** ^f	1.10E+04	8.03E+03	2.13E+05	**	3.31E+04	2.86E+04
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	5.91E+05	**	7.83E+04	6.92E+04	4.26E+06	**	2.35E+05	2.23E+05

^{a/} SSTL calculations based on combining the following exposure routes: incidental ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation of volatiles/particulates from soil.

^{b/} mg/kg = milligram per kilogram

^{c/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^{d/} RME = reasonable maximum exposure

^{e/} CT = central tendency

^{f/} ** = per USEPA (1992), dermal absorption was assumed to be insignificant for volatile organic compounds

SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS - GROUNDWATER ^{a/}
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Exposure Assumptions

Receptor	Construction Worker	μg/L ^{b/}
Site-specific target level for combined exposure routes (SSTL)	chem.-specific	μg/L
Site-specific target level based on incidental ingestion of groundwater (SSTL _{ing})	chem.-specific	μg/L
Site-specific target level based on dermal contact with groundwater (SSTL _{derm})	chem.-specific	μg/L
Site-specific target level based on aboveground inhalation of contaminants volatilized from groundwater (SSTL _{inh-above})	chem.-specific	μg/L
Site-specific target level based on inhalation of contaminants volatilized from groundwater into the trench (SSTL _{inh-trench})	chem.-specific	μg/L

SSTL Equation (combined exposure routes)

$$SSTL = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{SSTL_{ing}} + \frac{1}{SSTL_{derm}} + \frac{1}{SSTL_{inh-above}} + \frac{1}{SSTL_{inh-trench}}}$$

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{c/}	RME SCENARIO ^{d/}					CT SCENARIO ^{e/}				
		SSTL _{ing} (μg/L)	SSTL _{derm} (μg/L)	SSTL _{inhal-above} (μg/L)	SSTL _{inhal-trench} (μg/L)	SSTL _{RME} (μg/L)	SSTL _{ing} (μg/L)	SSTL _{derm} (μg/L)	SSTL _{inhal-above} (μg/L)	SSTL _{inhal-trench} (μg/L)	SSTL _{CT} (μg/L)
Volatile Organic Compounds											
Benzene	71-43-2	1.34E+05	5.44E+03	5.44E+05	3.31E+04	4.48E+03	1.64E+06	4.30E+04	1.62E+06	1.01E+05	2.91E+04
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5.55E+06	4.64E+04	8.76E+07	6.44E+06	4.57E+04	6.81E+07	3.67E+05	2.61E+08	1.98E+07	3.58E+05
Toluene	108-88-3	1.11E+07	1.45E+05	3.45E+07	2.41E+06	1.34E+05	1.36E+08	1.28E+06	1.03E+08	7.38E+06	1.07E+06
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	1.11E+08	8.93E+05	6.00E+08	4.09E+07	8.66E+05	1.36E+09	7.42E+06	1.79E+09	1.25E+08	6.94E+06
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons											
Naphthalene	91-20-3	2.22E+06	2.13E+04	1.07E+06	2.54E+04	1.14E+04	2.73E+07	1.69E+05	3.20E+06	7.80E+04	5.24E+04
Metals											
Lead	7439-92-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{a/} SSTL calculations based on combining the following exposure routes: incidental ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation of contaminants volatilized from groundwater into aboveground ambient air, and inhalation of contaminants volatilized from groundwater into ambient air in a trench/excavation pit.

^{c/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^{b/} μg/L = micrograms per liter

^{d/} RME = reasonable maximum exposure

^{d/} CT = central tendency

^{d/} -- = toxicity data not available.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES FOR CONTAMINANTS
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{1/}	Type ^{2/}	Chemical Properties ^{3/}																				
			K _p		t _{event} ^{4/}		B		S _f ^{5/}		SF _d		RD _{oral}		RD _d		URF		RIC				
			t* (hr) ^{6/}	Ref ^{5/}	(cm/hr) ^{7/}	Ref	(hr/event) ^{8/}	Ref	(unitless)	Ref	OAF	Ref	(mg/kg-day) ^{11/}	Ref	(mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	Ref	(mg/kg-day)	Ref	(mg/kg-day)	(μg/m ³) ^{12/}	Ref	(μg/m ³)	Ref
Volatile Organic Compounds																							
Benzene	71-43-2	o	6.30E-01	D	2.10E-02	D	2.60E-01	D	1.30E-02	D	0.9	I	2.90E-02	I	3.22E-02	3.00E-03	E	2.70E-03	E	7.80E-06	I	5.95E+00	E
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	o	1.30E+00	D	7.40E-02	D	3.90E-01	D	1.40E-01	D	0.8	I	-- ^{15/}	--	--	1.00E-01	I	8.00E-02	I	--	--	1.00E+03	I
Toluene	108-88-3	o	7.70E-01	D	4.50E-02	D	3.20E-01	D	5.40E-02	D	0.8	I	--	--	--	2.00E-01	I	1.60E-01	I	--	--	4.00E+02	I
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	o	1.40E+00	D	8.00E-02	D	3.90E-01	D	1.60E-01	D	0.895	I	--	--	--	2.00E+00	H	1.79E+00	H	--	--	6.30E+03	X
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons																							
Naphthalene	91-20-3	o	2.20E+00	D	6.90E-02	D	5.30E-01	D	2.00E-01	D	1	I	--	--	--	4.00E-02	W	4.00E-02	W	--	--	3.00E+00	I

^{1/} Chemical Properties are defined as follows: t* = time it takes to reach steady state, K_p = Permeability coefficient from water, t_{event} = lag time per event, B = Relative contribution of permeability coefficients, OAF = oral absorption factor, SF_{oral} = oral slope factor, SF_d = dermal slope factor (i.e., oral slope factor adjusted for gastrointestinal absorption), RFD_{oral} = oral reference dose, RFD_d = dermal reference dose (i.e., oral reference dose adjusted for gastrointestinal absorption), URF = inhalation unit risk factor, RIC = inhalation reference concentration.

^{2/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.
^{3/} "o" indicates an organic compound, "i" indicates an inorganic compound

^{4/} hr = hour

^{5/} Ref = References as defined below.

^{6/} cm/hr = centimeters per hour

^{7/} hr/event = hours per event

^{8/} mg/kg-day = milligrams per kilogram-day

^{9/} μg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

^{10/} -- = toxicity data were not available.

References:

- D = USEPA (1992a) Dermal Exposure Assessment: Principles and Applications.
- I = USEPA (1999), Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).
- H = USEPA (1995a) Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST).
- W = Withdrawn from IRIS or HEAST per FDEP (1997).
- E = USEPA National Center for Environmental Assessment (1998).
- X = Per Chapter 62-770, F.A.C. (FDEP, 1997), extrapolated from RfD assuming 70 kg body weight and 20 m3/day inhalation rate
- I = Tables 4a and 4b of Technical Report: Development of Soil Cleanup Target Levels (SCTLs) for Chapter 62-770, F.A.C. (FDEP, 1997).

**SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON SOIL INGESTION
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA**

Exposure Assumptions		SSTL Equations				
Receptor	Construction Worker: RME Scenario	Carcinogenic:				
Site-specific target level based on soil ingestion (SSTL _{ing})	chemical-specific mg/kg ^{a/}					
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless					
Body Weight (BW)	70 kg					
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs					
Oral Slope Factor (SF _o)	chemical-specific (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹ ^{b/}					
Soil Ingestion Rate (IR _{soil})	480 mg/day					
Exposure Frequency (EF)	180 days/yr					
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr					
Fraction Contaminated Soil Ingested (FI)	1 unitless					
Conversion Factor (CF)	0.000001 kg/mg					
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1 unitless					
Oral Reference Dose (RfD _o)	chemical-specific mg/kg-day					
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	1 yr					
		Noncarcinogenic:				
		$SSTL_{ing-c} = \frac{(TR)(BW)(AT_c)(365day/year)}{(SF_o)(IR_{soil})(EF)(ED)(FI)(CF)}$ $SSTL_{ing-nc} = \frac{(THQ)(BW)(RfD_o)(AT_{nc})(365day/year)}{(IR_{soil})(EF)(ED)(FI)(CF)}$				

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{d/}	SF _o (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _o (mg/kg-day)	SSTL _{ing-c} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{ing-nc} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{ing} (mg/kg)
Volatile Organic Compounds						
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	-- ^{d/}	1.00E-01	--	2.96E+04	2.96E+04
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	--	2.00E+00	--	5.91E+05	5.91E+05

^{a/} mg/kg = milligram per kilogram

^{b/} mg/kg-day = milligram per kilogram per day

^{c/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^{d/} -- = toxicity data not available.

Exposure Assumptions	SSTL Equations
Receptor	Carcinogenic:
Site-specific target level based on soil ingestion ($SSTL_{ing}$)	
Target cancer risk level (TR)	
Body Weight (BW)	
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT_c)	
Oral Slope Factor (SF_o)	
Soil Ingestion Rate (IR_{soil})	
Exposure Frequency (EF)	
Exposure Duration (ED)	
Fraction Contaminated Soil Ingested (FI)	
Conversion Factor (CF)	
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	
Oral Reference Dose (RfD _o)	
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT_{nc})	
Construction Worker: CT Scenario	Noncarcinogenic:
chemical-specific mg/kg ^{a/}	
1.00E-06 unitless	
70 kg	
70 yrs	
chemical-specific (mg/kg-day) ^{-1 b/}	
200 mg/day	
60 days/yr	
1 yr	
1 unitless	
0.000001 kg/mg	
1 unitless	
chemical-specific mg/kg-day	
1 yr	

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{c/d}	SF ₀ (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD ₀ (mg/kg-day)	SSTL _{ing-c} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{ing-sc} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{ing} (mg/kg)
Volatile Organic Compounds						
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	-- ^{/d}	1.00E-01	--	2.13E+05	2.13E+05
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	--	2.00E+00	--	4.26E+06	4.26E+06

^{a/} mg/kg = milligram per kilogram
^{b/} mg/kg-day = milligram per kilogram per day
^{c/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.
^{d/} -- = toxicity data not available.

SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON DERMAL CONTACT WITH SOIL
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Exposure Assumptions		SSTL Equations									
Receptor	Construction Worker: RME Scenario	Carcinogenic:									
Site-specific target level based on dermal contact with soil (SSTL _{derm})	chemical-specific mg/kg ^a	$SSTL_{derm-c} = \frac{(TR)(BW)(AT_c)(365day/year)}{(SF_d)(EF)(ED)(SA)(AF)(DAF)(CF)}$									
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless										
Body Weight (BW)	70 kg										
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs										
Dermal Slope Factor (SF _d) (i.e., SF _o adjusted for GI absorption)	chemical-specific (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹ ^b	where $SF_d = \frac{(SF_o)}{(OAF)}$ and: OAF = Oral GI absorption factor (chemical-specific; unitless)									
Exposure Frequency (EF)	180 days/yr										
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr										
Exposed Body Surface Area (SA)	5300 cm ² ^c										
Soil-to-Skin Adherence Fraction (AF)	1 mg/cm ² -day										
Dermal Soil Absorption Fraction (DAF)	chemical-specific unitless	$SSTL_{derm-nc} = \frac{(THQ)(BW)(RfD_d)(AT_{nc})(365day/year)}{(EF)(ED)(SA)(AF)(DAF)(CF)}$									
Conversion Factor (CF)	0.000001 kg/mg										
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1 unitless										
Dermal Reference Dose (RfD _d) (i.e., RfD _o adjusted for GI absorption)	chemical-specific mg/kg-day	where $RfD_d = (RfD_o)(OAF)$									
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	1 yr										

Contaminant	CAS Number ^d	SF _o (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _o (mg/kg-day)	OAF (unitless)	SF _d (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _d (mg/kg-day)	DAF (unitless)	SSTL _{derm-c} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{derm-nc} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{derm} (mg/kg)
-------------	-------------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Volatile Organic Compounds

Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 --^e 1.00E-01 8.00E-01 --^f -- --

Xylenes, total 1330-20-7 -- 2.00E+00 8.95E-01 -- -- --

^a mg/kg = milligram per kilogram

^b mg/kg-day = milligram per kilogram per day

^c cm² = square centimeter

^d CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^e -- = toxicity data not available.

^f ** = per USEPA (1992), dermal absorption was assumed to be insignificant for volatile organic compounds

SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON DERMAL CONTACT WITH SOIL
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Exposure Assumptions		SSTL Equations	
Receptor	Construction Worker: CT Scenario	Carcinogenic:	
Site-specific target level based on dermal contact with soil (SSTL _{derm})	chemical-specific mg/kg ^a		
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless		
Body Weight (BW)	70 kg		
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs		
Dermal Slope Factor (SF _d) (i.e., SF _o adjusted for GI absorption)	chemical-specific (mg/kg-day) ^{1 b}		
Exposure Frequency (EF)	60 days/yr		
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr		
Exposed Body Surface Area (SA)	3160 cm ^{2 c}		
Soil-to-Skin Adherence Fraction (AF)	0.2 mg/cm ² -day		
Dermal Soil Absorption Fraction (DAF)	chemical-specific unitless		
Conversion Factor (CF)	0.00001 kg/mg		
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1 unitless		
Dermal Reference Dose (RfD _d) (i.e., RfD _o adjusted for GI absorption)	chemical-specific mg/kg-day		
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	1 yr		

Contaminant	CAS Number ^d	SF _o (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _o (mg/kg-day)	OAF (unitless)	SF _d (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _d (mg/kg-day)	DAF (unitless)	SSTL _{derm-nc} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{derm} (mg/kg)
-------------	-------------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Volatile Organic Compounds

Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	-- ^e	1.00E-01	8.00E-01	--	8.00E-02	** ^f	--	--
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	--	2.00E+00	8.95E-01	--	1.79E+00	**	--	--

^a mg/kg = milligram per kilogram

^b mg/kg-day = milligram per kilogram per day

^c cm² = square centimeter

^d CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^e -- = toxicity data not available.

^f ** = per USEPA (1992), dermal absorption was assumed to be insignificant for volatile organic compounds

SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON INHALATION OF VOLATILES/PARTICULATES FROM SOIL
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Exposure Assumptions		SSTL Equations	
Receptor	Construction Worker: RME Scenario	Carcinogenic:	
Site-specific target level: inhalation of volatiles/particulates from soil (SSTL _{inh})	chemical-specific mg/kg ^{a/}		
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless		
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs		
Inhalation unit risk factor (URF)	chemical-specific (µg/m ³) ⁻¹ ^{b/}		
Exposure Frequency (EF)	180 days/yr		
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr		
Fraction of time breathing contaminated air during a 24 hour day (FT)	1 unitless		
Conversion Factor (CF)	1 unitless		
Soil-to-air volatilization factor (VF)	1.00E+03 µg/mg		
Soil-to-air particulate emission factor (PEF)	chemical-specific m ³ /kg		
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1.24E+09 m ³ /kg		
Inhalation reference concentration (RfC)	1 unitless		
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	chemical-specific µg/m ³		
	1 yr		

$$SSTL_{inh-c} = \frac{(TR)(AT_c)(365 \text{ day / year})}{(URF)(EF)(ED)(FT)(CF) \left(\frac{1}{VF} + \frac{1}{PEF} \right)}$$

Noncarcinogenic:

$$SSTL_{inh-nc} = \frac{(THQ)(RfC)(AT_{nc})(365 \text{ day / year})}{(EF)(ED)(FT)(CF) \left(\frac{1}{VF} + \frac{1}{PEF} \right)}$$

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{c/}	Chemical Type ^{d/}	URF (µg/m ³) ⁻¹	RfC (µg/m ³)	VF (m ³ /kg)	SSTL _{inh-c} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{inh} (mg/kg)
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0	-- ^{e/}	1.00E+03	5.43E+03	1.10E+04	1.10E+04
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	0	--	6.30E+03	6.13E+03	7.83E+04	7.83E+04

- ^{a/} mg/kg = milligram per kilogram
^{b/} µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter
^{c/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.
^{d/} "0" = organic chemical; "1" = inorganic chemical
^{e/} -- = toxicity data not available.

SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON INHALATION OF VOLATILES/PARTICULATES FROM SOIL
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - CT SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Exposure Assumptions		SSTL Equations	
Receptor	Construction Worker: CT Scenario	Carcinogenic:	
Site-specific target level: inhalation of volatiles/particulates from soil (SSTL _{inh})	chemical-specific mg/kg ^{a/}		
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless		
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs		
Inhalation unit risk factor (URF)	chemical-specific (μg/m ³) ⁻¹ yr		
Exposure Frequency (EF)	60 days/yr		
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr		
Fraction of time breathing contaminated air during a 24 hour day (FT)	1 unitless		
Conversion Factor (CF)	1.00E+03 μg/mg		
Soil-to-air volatilization factor (VF)	chemical-specific m ³ /kg		
Soil-to-air particulate emission factor (PEF)	1.24E+09 m ³ /kg		
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1 unitless		
Inhalation reference concentration (RfC)	chemical-specific μg/m ³		
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	1 yr		
		Noncarcinogenic:	

$$SSTL_{inh-c} = \frac{(TR)(AT_c)(365 \text{ day / year})}{(URF)(EF)(ED)(FT)(CF) \left(\frac{1}{VF} + \frac{1}{PEF} \right)}$$

$$SSTL_{inh-nc} = \frac{(THQ)(RfC)(AT_{nc})(365 \text{ day / year})}{(EF)(ED)(FT)(CF) \left(\frac{1}{VF} + \frac{1}{PEF} \right)}$$

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{c/}	Chemical Type ^{d/}	URF (μg/m ³) ⁻¹	RfC (μg/m ³)	VF (m ³ /kg)	SSTL _{inh-c} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{inh-nc} (mg/kg)	SSTL _{inh} (mg/kg)
Volatile Organic Compounds								
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	o	--	1.00E+03	5.43E+03	--	3.31E+04	3.31E+04
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	o	--	6.30E+03	6.13E+03	--	2.35E+05	2.35E+05

^{a/} mg/kg = milligram per kilogram
^{b/} μg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter
^{c/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.
^{d/} "o" = organic chemical; "i" = inorganic chemical
^{e/} -- = toxicity data not available.

**SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON INCIDENTAL INGESTION OF GROUNDWATER
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA**

Exposure Assumptions		SSTL Equations	
Receptor	Construction Worker: RME Scenario	Carcinogenic:	
Site-specific target level based on incidental ingestion of groundwater (SSTL _{ing})	chemical-specific $\mu\text{g/L}$ ^{a/}		
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless		
Body Weight (BW)	70 kg		
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs		
Oral Slope Factor (SF _o)	chemical-specific (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹ ^{b/}		
Water Ingestion Rate (IR _w)	0.005 L/hr		
Exposure Frequency (EF)	46 days/yr		
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr		
Exposure Time (ET)	2 hr/day		
Conversion Factor (CF)	0.001 mg/ μg		
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1 unitless		
Oral Reference Dose (RfD _o)	chemical-specific mg/kg-day		
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	1 yr		

$$SSTL_{ing-c} = \frac{(TR)(BW)(AT_c)(365\text{day/yr})}{(SF_o)(IR_w)(EF)(ED)(ET)(CF)}$$

Noncarcinogenic:

$$SSTL_{ing-nc} = \frac{(THQ)(BW)(RfD_o)(AT_{nc})(365\text{day/yr})}{(IR_w)(EF)(ED)(ET)(CF)}$$

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{c/}	SF _o (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _o (mg/kg-day)	SSTL _{ing-c} ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	SSTL _{ing-nc} ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	SSTL _{ing} ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Volatile Organic Compounds						
Benzene	71-43-2	2.90E-02	3.00E-03	1.34E+05	1.67E+05	1.34E+05
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	-- ^{d/}	1.00E-01	--	5.55E+06	5.55E+06
Toluene	108-88-3	--	2.00E-01	--	1.11E+07	1.11E+07
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	--	2.00E+00	--	1.11E+08	1.11E+08
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons						
Naphthalene	91-20-3	--	4.00E-02	--	2.22E+06	2.22E+06
Metals						
Lead	7439-92-1	--	--	--	--	--

^{a/} $\mu\text{g/L}$ = microgram per liter

^{b/} mg/kg-day = milligram per kilogram-day

^{c/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^{d/} -- = toxicity data not available.

**SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON INCIDENTAL INGESTION OF GROUNDWATER
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - CT SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA**

Exposure Assumptions		SSTL Equations	
Receptor	Construction Worker: CT Scenario	Carcinogenic:	
Site-specific target level based on incidental ingestion of groundwater (SSTL _{ing})	chemical-specific $\mu\text{g/L}$ ^{a/}		
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless	$SSTL_{ing-c} = \frac{(TR)(BW)(AT_c)(365\text{day/year})}{(SF_o)(IR_w)(EF)(ED)(ET)(CF)}$	
Body Weight (BW)	70 kg		
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs		
Oral Slope Factor (SF _o)	chemical-specific (mg/kg-day) ^{-1 b/}		
Water Ingestion Rate (IR _w)	0.0025 L/hr	Noncarcinogenic:	
Exposure Frequency (EF)	15 days/yr		
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr		
Exposure Time (ET)	1 hr/day		
Conversion Factor (CF)	0.001 mg/ μg	$SSTL_{ing-nc} = \frac{(THQ)(BW)(RfD_o)(AT_{nc})(365\text{day/year})}{(IR_w)(EF)(ED)(ET)(CF)}$	
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1 unitless		
Oral Reference Dose (RfD _o)	chemical-specific mg/kg-day		
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	1 yr		

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{c/}	SF _o (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _o (mg/kg-day)	SSTL _{ing-c} ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	SSTL _{ing-nc} ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	SSTL _{ing} ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Volatile Organic Compounds						
Benzene	71-43-2	2.90E-02	3.00E-03	1.64E+06	2.04E+06	1.64E+06
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	-- ^{d/}	1.00E-01	--	6.81E+07	6.81E+07
Toluene	108-88-3	--	2.00E-01	--	1.36E+08	1.36E+08
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	--	2.00E+00	--	1.36E+09	1.36E+09
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons						
Naphthalene	91-20-3	--	4.00E-02	--	2.73E+07	2.73E+07
Metals						
Lead	7439-92-1	--	--	--	--	--

^{a/} $\mu\text{g/L}$ = microgram per liter

^{b/} mg/kg-day = milligram per kilogram-day

^{c/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^{d/} -- = toxicity data not available.

SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON DERMAL CONTACT WITH GROUNDWATER
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Input Parameters

Receptor
 Site-specific target level based on dermal contact with groundwater (SSTL_{derm})
 Dose absorbed per unit area per event (DA_{event})
 Conversion Factor (CF)
 Permeability coefficient from water (K_p)
 Duration of event (t_{event})
 Time it takes to reach steady state (t*)
 Lag time per event (τ_{event})
 Relative contribution of permeability coefficients in stratum corneum and viable epidermis (B)

SSTL Equations

For inorganics:

$$SSTL_{derm-inorg} = \frac{(DA_{event})(CF)}{(K_p)(t_{event})}$$

For organics:

If t_{event} < t*, then:

$$SSTL_{derm-org} = \frac{(DA_{event})(CF)}{2K_p \sqrt{\frac{6\tau_{event}t_{event}}{\pi}}}$$

If t_{event} > t*, then:

$$SSTL_{derm-org} = \frac{(DA_{event})(CF)}{K_p \left[\frac{t_{event}}{1+B} + 2\tau_{event} \left(\frac{1+3B+3B^2}{(1+B)^2} \right) \right]}$$

Contaminant	Type ^{u/}	K _p (cm/hr)	t* (hr/event)	τ _{event} (hr/event)	B (unitless)	DA _{event} (mg/cm ² -event)	SSTL _{derm-c} (μg/L)	SSTL _{derm-ac} (μg/L)	SSTL _{derm} (μg/L)
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Benzene	o	2.10E-02	6.30E-01	2.60E-01	1.30E-02	2.28E-04	5.44E+03	5.44E+03	5.44E+03
Ethylbenzene	o	7.40E-02	1.30E+00	3.90E-01	1.40E-01	8.38E-03	4.64E+04	4.64E+04	4.64E+04
Toluene	o	4.50E-02	7.70E-01	3.20E-01	5.40E-02	1.68E-02	1.45E+05	1.45E+05	1.45E+05
Xylenes, total	o	8.00E-02	1.40E+00	3.90E-01	1.60E-01	1.88E-01	8.93E+05	8.93E+05	8.93E+05
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons									
Naphthalene	o	6.90E-02	2.20E+00	5.30E-01	2.00E-01	4.19E-03	2.13E+04	2.13E+04	2.13E+04
Metals	i								
Lead		1.00E-04							

^{u/} μg/L = micrograms per liter

^{w/} mg/cm²-event = milligrams per centimeter-event

^{c/} (mL/L) × (μg/mg) = milliliter per liter times microgram per milligram

^{d/} cm/hr = centimeters per hour

^{e/} hr/event = hours per event

^{f/} "o" indicates an organic compound, "i" indicates an inorganic compound

^{g/} -- = toxicity data not available.

**DA_{event} CALCULATIONS FOR DERMAL CONTACT WITH GROUNDWATER
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA**

Exposure Assumptions

Receptor Construction Worker: RME Scenario
chemical-specific mg/cm²-event ^{a/}
1.00E-06 unitless
70 kg
70 yrs
chemical-specific (mg/kg-day)⁻¹ ^{b/}
46 days/yr ^{c/}
1 yr
1 events/day
1 unitless
5300 cm²
1 unitless
chemical-specific mg/kg-day
1 yr

SSTL Equations

Carcinogenic:

$$DA_{event_carc} = \frac{(TR)(BW)(AT_c)(365day/year)}{(SF_d)(EF)(ED)(EV)(EC)(SA)}$$

where $SF_d = \frac{(SF_o)}{(OAF)}$ and: OAF = Oral GI absorption factor (chemical-specific; unitless)

Noncarcinogenic:

$$DA_{event_nc} = \frac{(THQ)(BW)(RfD_d)(AT_{nc})(365day/year)}{(EF)(ED)(EV)(EC)(SA)}$$

where $RfD_d = (RfD_o)(OAF)$

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{d/}	SF _o (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _o (mg/kg-day)	OAF (unitless)	SF _d (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _d (mg/kg-day)	DA _{event_carc} (mg/cm ² -event)	DA _{event_nc} (mg/cm ² -event)	DA _{event} (mg/cm ² -event)
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Benzene	71-43-2	2.90E-02	3.00E-03	9.00E-01	3.22E-02	2.70E-03	2.28E-04	2.83E-04	2.28E-04
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	- ^{d/}	1.00E-01	8.00E-01	--	8.00E-02	--	8.38E-03	8.38E-03
Toluene	108-88-3	--	2.00E-01	8.00E-01	--	1.60E-01	--	1.68E-02	1.68E-02
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	--	2.00E+00	8.95E-01	--	1.79E+00	--	1.88E-01	1.88E-01
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons									
Naphthalene	91-20-3	--	4.00E-02	1.00E+00	--	4.00E-02	--	4.19E-03	4.19E-03
Metals									
Lead	7439-92-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

^{a/} mg/cm² = milligram per square centimeter.

^{b/} mg/kg-day = milligram per kilogram-day

^{c/} days/yr = days per year

^{d/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^{e/} -- = toxicity data not available.

SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON DERMAL CONTACT WITH GROUNDWATER
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - CT SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Input Parameters

Receptor	Construction Worker: CT Scenario	SSTL Equations
Site-specific target level based on dermal contact with groundwater (SSTL _{derm})	chemical-specific $\mu\text{g/L}^w$	For inorganics:
Dose absorbed per unit area per event (DA _{event})	chemical-specific $\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2\text{-event}^w$	$SSTL_{\text{derm-inorg}} = \frac{(DA_{\text{event}})(CF)}{(K_p)(t_{\text{event}})}$
Conversion Factor (CF)	1.00E+06 (ml/L) x ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$) ^d	
Permeability coefficient from water (K _p)	Chemical-specific cm/hr^d	For organics:
Duration of event (t _{event})	1 hr/event ^d	If t _{event} < t*, then:
Time it takes to reach steady state (t*)	Chemical-specific hr/event	$SSTL_{\text{derm-org}} = \frac{(DA_{\text{event}})(CF)}{2K_p \sqrt{\frac{6\tau_{\text{event}} t_{\text{event}}}{\pi}}}$
Lag time per event (τ _{event})	Chemical-specific hr/event	If t _{event} > t*, then:
Relative contribution of permeability coefficients in stratum corneum and viable epidermis (B)	Chemical-specific unitless	$SSTL_{\text{derm-org}} = \frac{(DA_{\text{event}})(CF)}{K_p \left[\frac{t_{\text{event}}}{1+B} + 2\tau_{\text{event}} \left(\frac{1+3B+3B^2}{(1+B)^2} \right) \right]}$

Contaminant	Type ^d	K _p (cm/hr)	t* (hr/event)	τ _{event} (hr/event)	B (unitless)	DA _{event} (mg/cm ² -event)	SSTL _{derm-c} (μg/L)	SSTL _{derm-ac} (μg/L)	SSTL _{derm} (μg/L)
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Benzene	o	2.10E-02	6.30E-01	2.60E-01	1.30E-02	1.27E-03		4.30E+04	4.30E+04
Ethylbenzene	o	7.40E-02	1.30E+00	3.90E-01	1.40E-01	4.68E-02		3.67E+05	3.67E+05
Toluene	o	4.50E-02	7.70E-01	3.20E-01	5.40E-02	9.37E-02		1.28E+06	1.28E+06
Xylenes, total	o	8.00E-02	1.40E+00	3.90E-01	1.60E-01	1.05E+00		7.42E+06	7.42E+06
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons									
Naphthalene	o	6.90E-02	2.20E+00	5.30E-01	2.00E-01	2.34E-02		1.69E+05	1.69E+05
Metals	i								
Lead		1.00E-04							

^w μg/L = micrograms per liter

^w mg/cm²-event = milligrams per centimeter-event

^d (ml/L) x (μg/mg) = milliliter per liter times microgram per milligram

^d cm/hr = centimeters per hour

^d hr/event = hours per event

^d "o" indicates an organic compound, "i" indicates an inorganic compound

^d -- = toxicity data not available.

**DA_{event} CALCULATIONS FOR DERMAL CONTACT WITH GROUNDWATER
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - CT SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA**

Exposure Assumptions		SSTL Equations	
Receptor	Construction Worker: CT Scenario	Carcinogenic:	
Dose absorbed per unit area per event (DA _{event}) ^{a/}	chemical-specific mg/cm ² -event		
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless		
Body Weight (BW)	70 kg		
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs		
Dermal Slope Factor (SF _d) (i.e., SF _o adjusted for GI absorption)	chemical-specific (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹ ^{b/}		
Exposure Frequency (EF)	15 days/yr ^{c/}		
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr		
Event Frequency (EV)	1 events/day		
Fraction of Estimated Time in Contact with Water (EC)	1 unitless		
Exposed Body Surface Area (SA)	2910 cm ²		
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1 unitless		
Dermal Reference Dose (RfD _d) (i.e., RfD _o adjusted for GI absorption)	chemical-specific mg/kg-day		
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	1 yr		

$$DA_{event_cnc} = \frac{(TR)(BW)(AT_c)(365day/year)}{(SF_d)(EF)(ED)(EV)(EC)(SA)}$$

where $SF_d = \frac{(SF_o)}{(OAF)}$ and: OAF = Oral GI absorption factor (chemical-specific; unitless)

Noncarcinogenic:

$$DA_{event_nc} = \frac{(THQ)(BW)(RfD_d)(AT_{nc})(365day/year)}{(EF)(ED)(EV)(EC)(SA)}$$

where $RfD_d = (RfD_o)(OAF)$

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{d/}	SF _o (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _o (mg/kg-day)	OAF (unitless)	SF _d (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	RfD _d (mg/kg-day)	DA _{event_cnc} (mg/cm ² -event)	DA _{event_nc} (mg/cm ² -event)	DA _{event} (mg/cm ² -event)
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Benzene	71-43-2	2.90E-02	3.00E-03	9.00E-01	3.22E-02	2.70E-03	1.27E-03	1.58E-03	1.27E-03
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	- ^{e/}	1.00E-01	8.00E-01	--	8.00E-02	--	4.68E-02	4.68E-02
Toluene	108-88-3	--	2.00E-01	8.00E-01	--	1.60E-01	--	9.37E-02	9.37E-02
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	--	2.00E+00	8.95E-01	--	1.79E+00	--	1.05E+00	1.05E+00
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons									
Naphthalene	91-20-3	--	4.00E-02	1.00E+00	--	4.00E-02	--	2.34E-02	2.34E-02
Metals									
Lead	7439-92-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

^{a/} mg/cm² = milligram per square centimeter.

^{b/} mg/kg-day = milligram per kilogram-day

^{c/} days/yr = days per year

^{d/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^{e/} -- = toxicity data not available.

**SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON INHALATION OF VOLATILES FROM GROUNDWATER: ABOVEGROUND
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA**

Exposure Assumptions		SSTL Equations	
Receptor	Construction Worker: RME Scenario	Carcinogenic:	
Site-specific target level: aboveground inhalation of volatiles from groundwater (SSTL _{inh})	chemical-specific µg/L ^{a/}		
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless		
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs	$SSTL_{inh-c} = \frac{(TR)(AT_c)(365day/year)}{(URF)(EF)(ED)(FT)(VF_{wamb})}$	
Inhalation unit risk factor (URF)	chemical-specific (µg/m ³) ⁻¹ yr		
Exposure Frequency (EF) (180 - 46 days/year = 134 days/year aboveground)	134 days/yr		
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr		
Fraction of time breathing aboveground contaminated air during a			
24 hour day (FT) (8 hr/24 hr)	0.3 unitless	Noncarcinogenic:	
Cross-media groundwater-to-air (outdoor) air volatilization factor (VF _{wamb})	chemical-specific (mg/m ³ -air)/(mg/L-water) ^{d/}		
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1 unitless		
Inhalation reference concentration (RfC)	chemical-specific µg/m ³	$SSTL_{inh-nc} = \frac{(THQ)(RfC)(AT_{nc})(365day/year)}{(EF)(ED)(FT)(VF_{wamb})}$	
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	1 yr		

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{d/}	Chemical Type ^{d/}	URF (µg/m ³) ⁻¹ yr ^{d/}	RfC (µg/m ³)	VF _{wamb}	SSTL _{inh-c} (µg/L)	SSTL _{inh-nc} (µg/L)	SSTL _{inh} (µg/L)
Volatile Organic Compounds								
Benzene	71-43-2	0	7.80E-06	5.95E+00	8.93E-05	8.21E+05	5.44E+05	5.44E+05
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0	-- ^{e/}	1.00E+03	9.33E-05	--	8.76E+07	8.76E+07
Toluene	108-88-3	0	--	4.00E+02	9.47E-05	--	3.45E+07	3.45E+07
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	0	--	6.30E+03	8.58E-05	--	6.00E+08	6.00E+08
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons								
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0	--	3.00E+00	2.28E-05	--	1.07E+06	1.07E+06
Metals								
Lead	7439-92-1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

^{a/} µg/L = microgram per liter

^{b/} µg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter

^{c/} (mg/m³-air)/(mg/L-water) = (milligram per cubic meter air) per (milligram per liter water)

^{d/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^{e/} "o" = organic; "i" = inorganic

-- = toxicity data not available.

**SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON INHALATION OF VOLATILES FROM GROUNDWATER: ABOVEGROUND
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA**

Exposure Assumptions		SSTL Equations	
Receptor	Construction Worker: RME Scenario	Carcinogenic:	
Site-specific target level: aboveground inhalation of volatiles from groundwater (SSTL _{inh})	chemical-specific µg/L ^{a/}		
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless		
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs	$SSTL_{inh-c} = \frac{(TR)(AT_c)(365day/year)}{(URF)(EF)(ED)(FT)(VF_{wamb})}$	
Inhalation unit risk factor (URF)	chemical-specific (µg/m ³) ⁻¹ ^{b/}		
Exposure Frequency (EF) (60 - 15 days/year = 45 days/year aboveground)	45 days/yr		
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr		
Fraction of time breathing aboveground contaminated air during a 24 hour day (FT) (8 hr/24 hr)	0.3 unitless	Noncarcinogenic:	
Cross-media groundwater-to-air (outdoor) air volatilization factor (VF _{wamb})	chemical-specific (mg/m ³ -air)/(mg/L-water) ^{c/}		
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1 unitless		
Inhalation reference concentration (RfC)	chemical-specific µg/m ³	$SSTL_{inh-nc} = \frac{(THQ)(RfC)(AT_{nc})(365day/year)}{(EF)(ED)(FT)(VF_{wamb})}$	
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	1 yr		

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{d/}	Chemical Type ^{e/}	URF (µg/m ³) ⁻¹ ^{d/}	RfC (µg/m ³)	VF _{wamb}	SSTL _{inh-c} (µg/L)	SSTL _{inh-nc} (µg/L)	SSTL _{inh} (µg/L)
Volatile Organic Compounds								
Benzene	71-43-2	0	7.80E-06	5.95E+00	8.93E-05	2.45E+06	1.62E+06	1.62E+06
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0	-- ^{f/}	1.00E+03	9.33E-05	--	2.61E+08	2.61E+08
Toluene	108-88-3	0	--	4.00E+02	9.47E-05	--	1.03E+08	1.03E+08
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	0	--	6.30E+03	8.58E-05	--	1.79E+09	1.79E+09
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons								
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0	--	3.00E+00	2.28E-05	--	3.20E+06	3.20E+06
Metals								
Lead	7439-92-1	i	--	--	--	--	--	--

^{a/} µg/L = microgram per liter
^{b/} µg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter
^{c/} (mg/m³-air)/(mg/L-water) = (milligram per cubic meter air) per (milligram per liter water)
^{d/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.
^{e/} "o" = organic; "i" = inorganic
^{f/} -- = toxicity data not available.

CROSS-MEDIA GROUNDWATER-TO-AMBIENT (OUTDOOR) AIR VOLATILIZATION FACTOR
SITE SS-15A
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION

EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Equations	Input Parameter Definition	Input Parameters
<i>Cross-Media Groundwater-to-Ambient (Outdoor) Air Volatilization Factor</i>	<i>VF_{wamb}</i>	Calculated
$VF_{wamb} = \frac{H}{1 + \left[\frac{U_{air} \delta_{air} L_{cap}}{WD_{eff}^a} \right]} \times 10^3 \frac{L}{m^3}$	Cross-media groundwater-to-ambient (outdoor) air volatilization factor (mg/m ³ -air)/(mg/L-water) ^u	Chemical-specific 447
<i>Effective Diffusion Coefficient Between Ground Water and Soil Surface</i>	<i>D_{eff}^{vs}</i>	200
$D_{eff}^{vs} = (h_{cap} + h_v) \left[\frac{h_{cap}}{D_{cap}} + \frac{h_v}{D_s^{eff}} \right]^{-1}$	Henry's law constant (cm ³ -water)/(cm ³ -air) ^v	152
<i>Effective Diffusion Through Capillary Fringe</i>	<i>D_{cap}^{eff}</i>	6000
$D_{cap}^{eff} = D_{air}^{eff} + D_{wat} \frac{1 - \theta_T^{3/3}}{\theta_T^2} H \theta_T^2$	Wind speed above ground surface in ambient mixing zone (cm/s) ^v	Calculated
<i>Effective Diffusion Coefficient in Soil Based on Vapor-Phase Concentration</i>	<i>D_s^{eff}</i>	5
$D_s^{eff} = D_{air}^{eff} + D_{wat} \frac{1 - \theta_T^{3/3}}{\theta_T^2} H \theta_T^2$	Ambient air mixing zone height (cm) ^u	147
	Depth to ground water = <i>h_{cap}</i> + <i>h_v</i> (cm)	Calculated
	Width of source area parallel to wind, or ground water flow direction (cm)	Calculated
	Effective diffusion coefficient between ground water and soil surface (cm ² /s) ^v	Chemical-specific 0.038
	Thickness of capillary fringe (cm)	0.3
	Thickness of vadose zone (cm)	0.342
	Effective diffusion coefficient through capillary fringe (cm ² /s)	Chemical-specific 0.26
	Diffusion coefficient in air (cm ² /s)	0.12
	Volumetric air content in capillary fringe soils (cm ³ -air/cm ³ total volume) ^v	
	Total soil porosity (cm ³ /cm ³ -soil) ^v	
	Volumetric water content in capillary fringe soils (cm ³ -water/cm ³ -soil) ^v	
	Diffusion coefficient in water (cm ² /s)	
	Volumetric air content in vadose zone soils (cm ³ -air/cm ³ -soil)	
	Volumetric water content in vadose zone soils (cm ³ -water/cm ³ -soil)	

^u (mg/m³-air)/(mg/L-water) = milligrams per cubic meter of air per milligrams per liter of water
^v (cm³-water)/(cm³-air) = cubic centimeters of water per cubic centimeters of air
^v cm/s = centimeters per second
^v cm = centimeter
^v cm²/s = square centimeters per second
^v cm³-air/cm³-total volume = cubic centimeters air per cubic centimeters total volume
^v cm³/cm³-soil = cubic centimeters per cubic centimeters-soil
^v cm³-water/cm³-soil = cubic centimeters water per cubic centimeters soil
^v -- = Parameters not necessary given that inhalation toxicity data were not available.

SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON INHALATION OF VOLATILES IN TRENCH FROM GROUNDWATER
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Input Parameters		SSTL Equations	
Receptor	Construction Worker: RME Scenario		
Site-specific target level: inhalation of volatiles in trench from groundwater (SSTL _{inhal-trench})	chemical-specific $\mu\text{g/L}^a$		
Air concentration at target risk/hazard levels (C_{air})	chemical-specific $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ^{b/}	$SSTL_{\text{inhal-trench}} = \frac{(C_{\text{air}})(LS)(V)(MH)}{(K)(A)(CF)}$	
Length of side perpendicular to wind (LS)	15 m ^{c/}		
Average wind speed (V)	4.47 m/s ^{d/}		
Mixing height above water (MH)	2 m		
Mass transfer coefficient (K)	Chemical-specific cm/s ^{e/}	where:	
Area of the trench (A)	3.00E+05 cm ²	$K = \left[\frac{1}{K_l} + \frac{(8.2E-05 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{m}^3 / \text{mol} \cdot ^\circ\text{K})(298^\circ\text{K})}{(H)(K_g)} \right]^{-1}$	
Liquid mass transfer coefficient (K_l)	Chemical-specific cm/s	and:	
Henry's Law Constant (H)	Chemical-specific atm-m ³ /mol ^{f/}	$K_l = \left(\frac{32 \text{ g/mol}}{MW} \right)^{0.5} (0.0061 \text{ cm/s})$	
Gas mass transfer coefficient (K_g)	Chemical-specific cm/s	$K_g = \left(\frac{18 \text{ g/mol}}{MW} \right)^{0.335} (1.39 \text{ cm/s})$	
Molecular weight (MW)	Chemical-specific g/mol		
Conversion Factor (CF)	0.001 L/cm ³		

Contaminant	H (atm-m ³ /mol)	MW (g/mol)	K _l (cm/s)	K _g (cm/s)	K (cm/s)	C _{air} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	SSTL _{inhal-trench} ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Benzene	5.56E-03	78.11	3.90E-03	8.50E-01	3.83E-03	2.83E+02	3.31E+04
Ethylbenzene	7.88E-03	106.16	3.35E-03	7.67E-01	3.30E-03	4.76E+04	6.44E+06
Toluene	6.63E-03	92.13	3.60E-03	8.04E-01	3.54E-03	1.90E+04	2.41E+06
Xylenes, total	5.20E-03	106.16	3.35E-03	7.67E-01	3.28E-03	3.00E+05	4.09E+07
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons							
Naphthalene	4.83E-04	128.16	3.05E-03	7.20E-01	2.51E-03	1.43E+02	2.54E+04
Metals							
Lead	0.00E+00	-- ^{b/}	--	--	--	--	--

^{a/} $\mu\text{g/L}$ = microgram per liter

^{b/} $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = microgram per cubic meter

^{c/} m = meter

^{d/} m/s = meter per second

^{e/} Preliminary COPC = preliminary chemical of potential concern after site-attribution analysis and essential-nutrient screening (Table 17.3.2.2-1).

^{f/} cm/s = centimeter per second

^{g/} atm-m³-mol = atmosphere per cubic meter per mole

^{h/} -- = not calculated given the lack of toxicity data

C_{air} CALCULATIONS BASED ON INHALATION OF VOLATILES FROM GROUNDWATER: TRENCH
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - RME SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Exposure Assumptions		C _{air} Equations	
Receptor		Construction Worker: RME Scenario	
Air concentration at target risk/hazard levels (C _{air})		chemical-specific $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ^{a/}	
Target cancer risk level (TR)		1.00E-06 unitless	
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)		70 yrs	
Inhalation unit risk factor (URF)		chemical-specific $(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)^{-1}$	
Exposure Frequency (EF)		46 days/yr	
Exposure Duration (ED)		1 yr	
Fraction of time breathing aboveground contaminated air during a 24 hour day (FT) (assumed 1/2 of work day in trench: 4 hr/24 hr)		0.2 unitless	
Target hazard quotient (THQ)		1 unitless	
Inhalation reference concentration (RfC)		chemical-specific $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})		1 yr	
Noncarcinogenic:			
		$C_{air-nc} = \frac{(THQ)(RfC)(AT_{nc})(365\text{day / year})}{(URF)(EF)(ED)(FT)}$	

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{b/}	Chemical Type ^{c/}	URF $(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)^{-1}$ ^{d/}	RfC $(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)$	C _{air-nc} $(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)$	C _{air} $(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)$
Volatile Organic Compounds						
Benzene	71-43-2	0	7.80E-06	5.95E+00	2.83E+02	2.83E+02
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0	-- ^{d/}	1.00E+03	4.76E+04	4.76E+04
Toluene	108-88-3	0	--	4.00E+02	1.90E+04	1.90E+04
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	0	--	6.30E+03	3.00E+05	3.00E+05
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons						
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0	--	3.00E+00	1.43E+02	1.43E+02
Metals						
Lead	7439-92-1	i	--	--	--	--

^{a/} $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = microgram per cubic meter

^{b/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^{c/} "o" = organic; "i" = inorganic

^{d/} -- = toxicity data not available.

**SITE-SPECIFIC TARGET LEVEL CALCULATIONS BASED ON INHALATION OF VOLATILES IN TRENCH FROM GROUNDWATER
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - CT SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA**

Input Parameters		SSTL Equations	
Receptor	Construction Worker: CT Scenario		
Site-specific target level: inhalation of volatiles in trench from groundwater (SSTL _{inhal-trench})	chemical-specific $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}^{\text{a/}}$		
Air concentration at target risk/hazard levels (C_{air})	chemical-specific $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3^{\text{b/}}$	$\text{SSTL}_{\text{inhal-trench}} = \frac{(C_{\text{air}})(LS)(V)(MH)}{(K)(A)(CF)}$	
Length of side perpendicular to wind (LS)	15 $\text{m}^{\text{c/}}$		
Average wind speed (V)	4.47 $\text{m/s}^{\text{d/}}$		
Mixing height above water (MH)	2 m		
Mass transfer coefficient (K)	Chemical-specific $\text{cm/s}^{\text{e/}}$	where:	$K = \left[\frac{1}{K_l} + \frac{(8.2E-05 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{m}^3 / \text{mol} \cdot ^\circ\text{K})(298^\circ\text{K})}{(H)(K_g)} \right]^{-1}$
Area of the trench (A)	3.00E+05 cm^2		
Liquid mass transfer coefficient (K_l)	Chemical-specific cm/s	and:	
Henry's Law Constant (H)	Chemical-specific $\text{atm} \cdot \text{m}^3 / \text{mol}^{\text{f/}}$		
Gas mass transfer coefficient (K_g)	Chemical-specific cm/s	$K_l = \left(\frac{32 \text{ g/mol}}{MW} \right)^{0.5} (0.0061 \text{ cm/s})$	
Molecular weight (MW)	Chemical-specific g/mol	$K_g = \left(\frac{18 \text{ g/mol}}{MW} \right)^{0.335} (1.39 \text{ cm/s})$	
Conversion factor (CF)	0.001 L/cm^3		

Contaminant	H ($\text{atm} \cdot \text{m}^3 / \text{mol}$)	MW (g/mol)	K_l (cm/s)	K_g (cm/s)	K (cm/s)	C_{air} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	SSTL _{inhal-trench} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Benzene	5.56E-03	78.11	3.90E-03	8.50E-01	3.83E-03	8.69E+02	1.01E+05
Ethylbenzene	7.88E-03	106.16	3.35E-03	7.67E-01	3.30E-03	1.46E+05	1.98E+07
Toluene	6.63E-03	92.13	3.60E-03	8.04E-01	3.54E-03	5.84E+04	7.38E+06
Xylenes, total	5.20E-03	106.16	3.35E-03	7.67E-01	3.28E-03	9.20E+05	1.25E+08
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons							
Naphthalene	4.83E-04	128.16	3.05E-03	7.20E-01	2.51E-03	4.38E+02	7.80E+04
Metals							
Lead	0.00E+00	-- ^{b/}	--	--	--	--	--

^{a/} $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ = microgram per liter

^{b/} $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = microgram per cubic meter

^{c/} m = meter

^{d/} m/s = meter per second

^{e/} Preliminary COPC = preliminary chemical of potential concern after site-attribution analysis and essential-nutrient screening (Table 17.3.2.2-1).

^{f/} cm/s = centimeter per second

^{g/} $\text{atm} \cdot \text{m}^3 / \text{mol}$ = atmosphere per cubic meter per mole

-- = not calculated given the lack of toxicity data

C_{air} CALCULATIONS BASED ON INHALATION OF VOLATILES FROM GROUNDWATER: TRENCH
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE - CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO - CT SCENARIO
SEVENTH STREET SERVICE STATION
EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA

Exposure Assumptions		C _{air} Equations
Receptor	Construction Worker: CT Scenario	Carcinogenic:
Air concentration at target risk/hazard levels (C _{air})	chemical-specific µg/m ³ ^{a/}	
Target cancer risk level (TR)	1.00E-06 unitless	
Averaging Time, Carcinogens (AT _c)	70 yrs	$C_{air-c} = \frac{(TR)(AT_c)(365 \text{ day / year})}{(URF)(EF)(ED)(FT)}$
Inhalation unit risk factor (URF)	chemical-specific (µg/m ³) ⁻¹	
Exposure Frequency (EF)	15 days/yr	
Exposure Duration (ED)	1 yr	
Fraction of time breathing aboveground contaminated air during a 24 hour day (FT) (assumed 1/2 of work day in trench: 4 hr/24 hr)	0.2 unitless	Noncarcinogenic:
Target hazard quotient (THQ)	1 unitless	
Inhalation reference concentration (RfC)	chemical-specific µg/m ³	
Averaging Time, Noncarcinogens (AT _{nc})	1 yr	$C_{air-nc} = \frac{(THQ)(RfC)(AT_{nc})(365 \text{ day / year})}{(EF)(ED)(FT)}$

Contaminant	CAS Number ^{b/}	Chemical Type ^{c/}	URF (µg/m ³) ^{-1 d/}	RfC (µg/m ³)	C _{air-c} (µg/m ³)	C _{air-nc} (µg/m ³)	C _{air} (µg/m ³)
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Benzene	71-43-2	0	7.80E-06	5.95E+00	1.31E+03	8.69E+02	8.69E+02
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0	- ^{d/}	1.00E+03	--	1.46E+05	1.46E+05
Toluene	108-88-3	0	--	4.00E+02	--	5.84E+04	5.84E+04
Xylenes, total	1330-20-7	0	--	6.30E+03	--	9.20E+05	9.20E+05
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons							
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0	--	3.00E+00	--	4.38E+02	4.38E+02
Metals							
Lead	7439-92-1	i	--	--	--	--	--

^{a/} µg/m³ = microgram per cubic meter

^{b/} CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service number.

^{c/} "o" = organic; "i" = inorganic

^{d/} -- = toxicity data not available.

KEESLER AFB IEUBK MODEL INPUT AND OUTPUT

LEAD MODEL Version 0.99d

AIR CONCENTRATION: 0.100 ug Pb/m3 DEFAULT
 Indoor AIR Pb Conc: 30.0 percent of outdoor.
 Other AIR Parameters:

Age	Time Outdoors (hr)	Vent. Rate (m3/day)	Lung Abs. (%)
0-1	1.0	2.0	32.0
1-2	2.0	3.0	32.0
2-3	3.0	5.0	32.0
3-4	4.0	5.0	32.0
4-5	4.0	5.0	32.0
5-6	4.0	7.0	32.0
6-7	4.0	7.0	32.0

DIET: DEFAULT

DRINKING WATER Conc: 21.00 ug Pb/L
 WATER Consumption: DEFAULT

SOIL & DUST:

Soil: constant conc.
 Dust: Multiple Source Analysis

Age	Soil (ug Pb/g)	House Dust (ug Pb/g)
0-1	8.7	16.1
1-2	8.7	16.1
2-3	8.7	16.1
3-4	8.7	16.1
4-5	8.7	16.1
5-6	8.7	16.1
6-7	8.7	16.1

Additional Dust Sources: None DEFAULT
 Soil contribution conversion factor: 0.70
 Air contribution conversion factor: 100.0

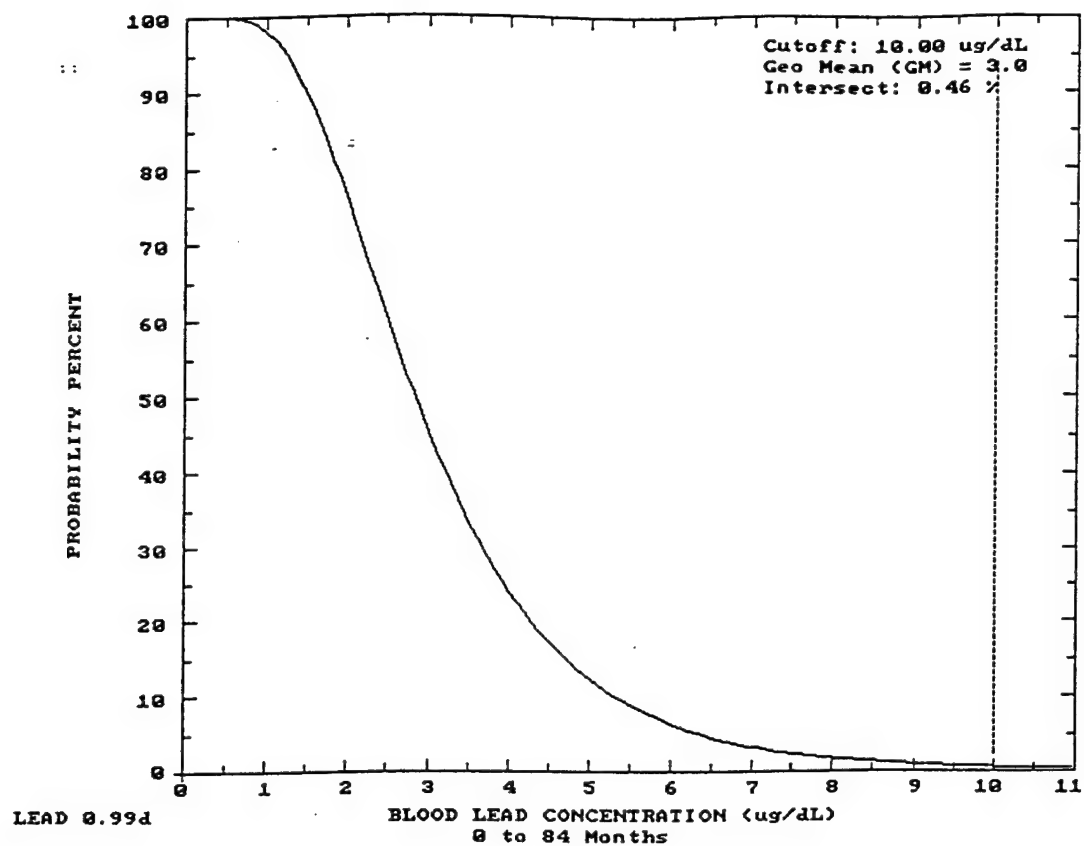
PAINT Intake: 0.00 ug Pb/day DEFAULT

MATERNAL CONTRIBUTION: Infant Model
 Maternal Blood Conc: 2.50 ug Pb/dL

CALCULATED BLOOD Pb and Pb UPTAKES:

YEAR	Blood Level (ug/dL)	Total Uptake (ug/day)	Soil+Dust Uptake (ug/day)		
-----	-----	-----	-----		
0.5-1:	2.7	4.93	0.31		
1-2:	3.3	8.10	0.48		
2-3:	3.2	8.71	0.48		
3-4:	3.1	8.77	0.49		
4-5:	2.9	8.80	0.37		
5-6:	2.8	9.28	0.33		
6-7:	2.7	9.69	0.31		
YEAR	Diet Uptake (ug/day)	Water Uptake (ug/day)	Paint Uptake (ug/day)	Air Uptake (ug/day)	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
0.5-1:	2.61	1.99	0.00	0.02	

1-2:	2.69	4.89	0.00	0.03
2-3:	3.04	5.12	0.00	0.06
3-4:	2.95	5.27	0.00	0.07
4-5:	2.86	5.51	0.00	0.07
5-6:	3.03	5.82	0.00	0.09
6-7:	3.35	5.94	0.00	0.09



APPENDIX F

BIOSCREEN INPUT AND OUTPUT

Alternative 1 - No Source Removal

BIOSCREEN Natural Attenuation Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

Version 1.4

1. HYDROGEOLOGY

Seepage Velocity*	Vs	123.0 ↑ or	(ft/yr)
Hydraulic Conductivity	K	7.4E-03	(cm/sec)
Hydraulic Gradient	I	0.004	(ft/ft)
Porosity	n	0.25	(-)

2. DISPERSION

Longitudinal Dispersion*	alpha x	40.0	(ft)
Transverse Dispersion*	alpha y	4.0	(ft)
Vertical Dispersion*	alpha z	0.0	(ft)
Estimated Plume Length	Lp	↑ or 400	(ft)

3. ADSORPTION

Retardation Factor*	R	1.6 ↑ or	(-)
Soil Bulk Density	rho	1.72	(kg/l)
Partition Coefficient	Koc	395	(L/kg)
Fraction Organic Carbon	foc	2.5E-4	(-)

4. BIODEGRADATION

1st Order Decay Coeff*	lambda	2.9E+0 ↑ or	(per yr)
Solute Half-Life	t-half	0.24	(year)
or Instantaneous Reaction Model			
Delta Oxygen*	DO	1.4	(mg/L)
Delta Nitrate*	NO3	0.48	(mg/L)
Observed Ferrous Iron*	Fe2+	0.1	(mg/L)
Delta Sulfate*	SO4	15.75	(mg/L)
Observed Methane*	CH4	0.52	(mg/L)

Data Input Instructions:

1. Enter value directly, ... or
2. Calculate by filling in grey cells below. (To restore formulas, hit button below).
- Variable* → Data used directly in model.
20 → Value calculated by model.
(Don't enter any data).

Eglin AFB
7th St Service Sta.
Run Name

Modeled Area Length*	1300	(ft)
Modeled Area Width*	200	(ft)
Simulation Time*	20	(yr)

5. GENERAL

Modeled Area Length*	1300	(ft)
Modeled Area Width*	200	(ft)
Simulation Time*	20	(yr)

6. SOURCE DATA

Source Thickness in Sat Zone* 2.5 (ft)

Source Zones:

Width* (ft)	Conc. (mg/L)*
30	2
25	5
20	10
25	5
30	2

Source Half-life (see Help):

Inst. React. N	80	200	(yr)
Soluble Mass	1st Order	280	(Kg)

In Source NAPL: Soil

7. FIELD DATA FOR COMPARISON

Concentration (mg/L)	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
Dist. from Source (ft)											

8. CHOOSE TYPE OF OUTPUT TO SEE:

RUN

CENTERLINE

View Output

RUN ARRAY

View Output

Help

Recalculate This Sheet

Paste Example Dataset

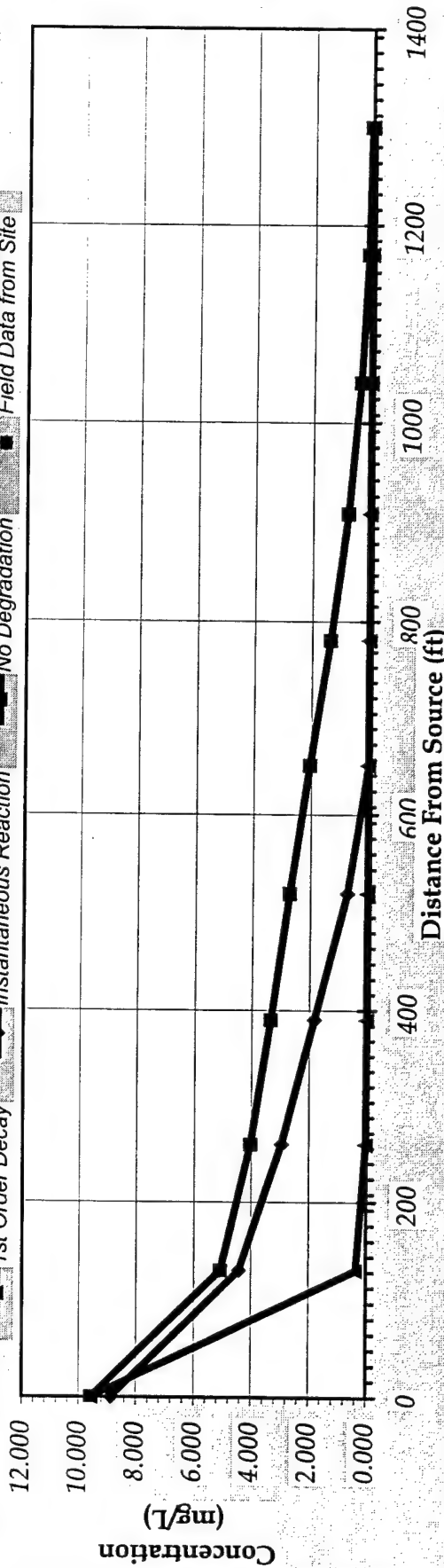
Restore Formulas for Vs, Dispersivities, R, lambda, other

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	9.567	5.081	4.033	3.343	2.714	2.047	1.369	0.775	0.364	0.138	0.042
1st Order Decay	9.567	0.355	0.020	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	8.870	4.432	2.962	1.835	0.718	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

10 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	9.152	4.883	3.929	3.394	3.037	2.773	2.557	2.360	2.153	1.916	1.639
1st Order Decay	9.152	0.340	0.019	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	7.832	3.782	2.509	1.698	1.132	0.703	0.345	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000

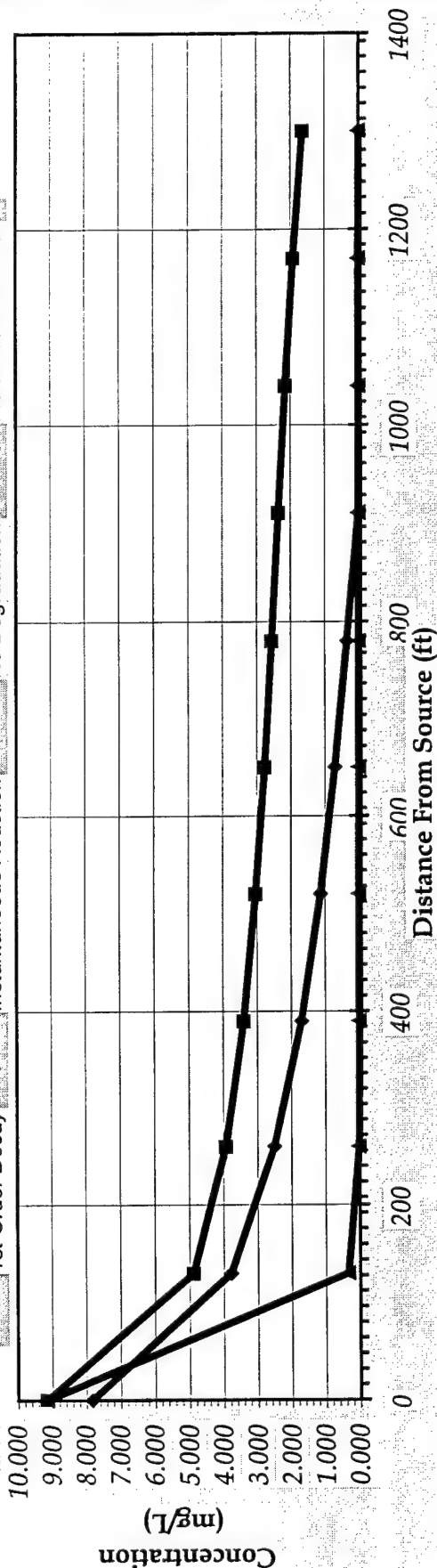
Field Data from Site

Field Data from Site

No Degradation

Instantaneous Reaction

1st Order Decay



Time:

20 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

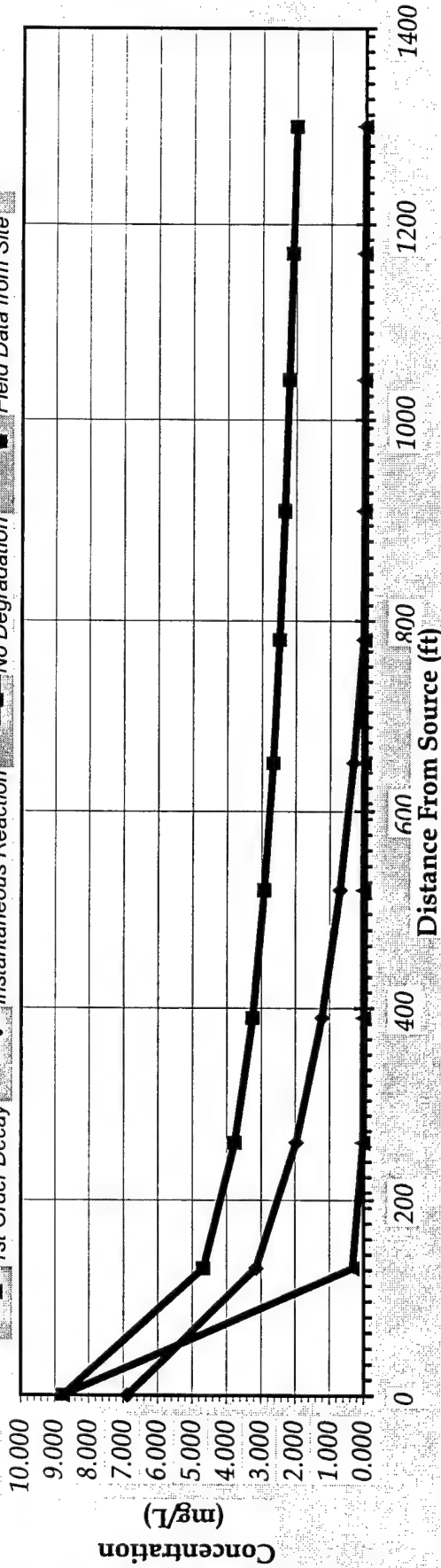
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	8.756	4.672	3.760	3.248	2.910	2.665	2.479	2.330	2.208	2.103	2.009
1st Order Decay	8.756	0.325	0.018	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	6.879	3.146	1.965	1.216	0.698	0.316	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Calculate Animation

Time:

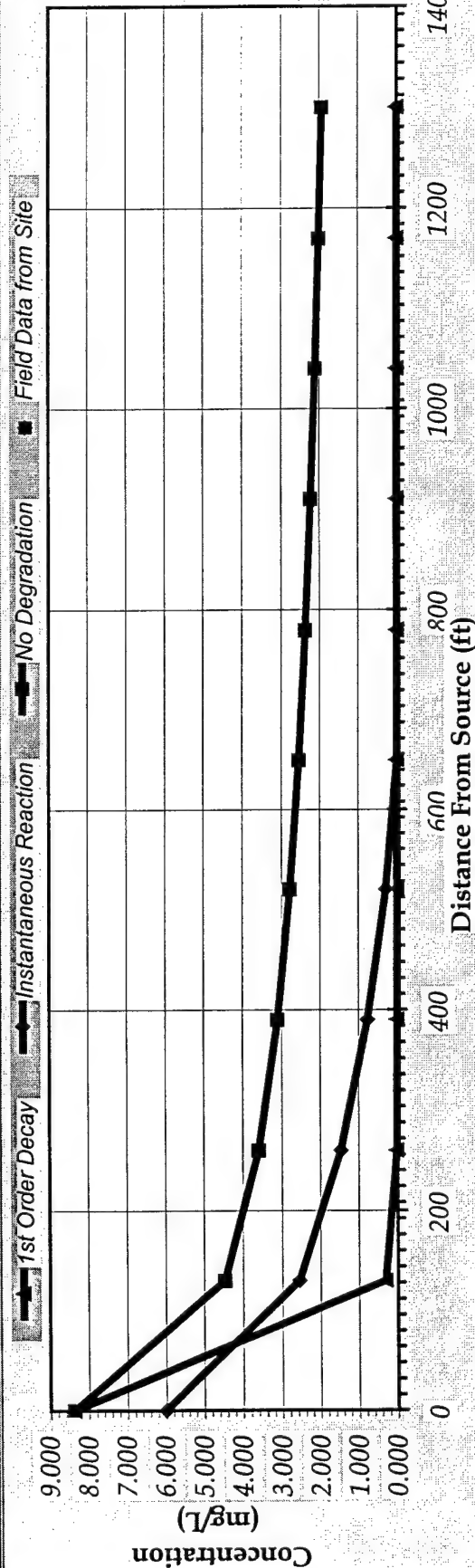
30 Years

Return to Input

Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

TYPE OF MODEL	Distance from Source (ft)											
	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300	
	8.377	4.469	3.597	3.107	2.784	2.550	2.372	2.230	2.115	2.019	1.937	
	8.377	0.311	0.017	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	6.003	2.562	1.464	0.771	0.291	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Field Data from Site												



Calculate Animation

Time:

40 Years

Return to Input

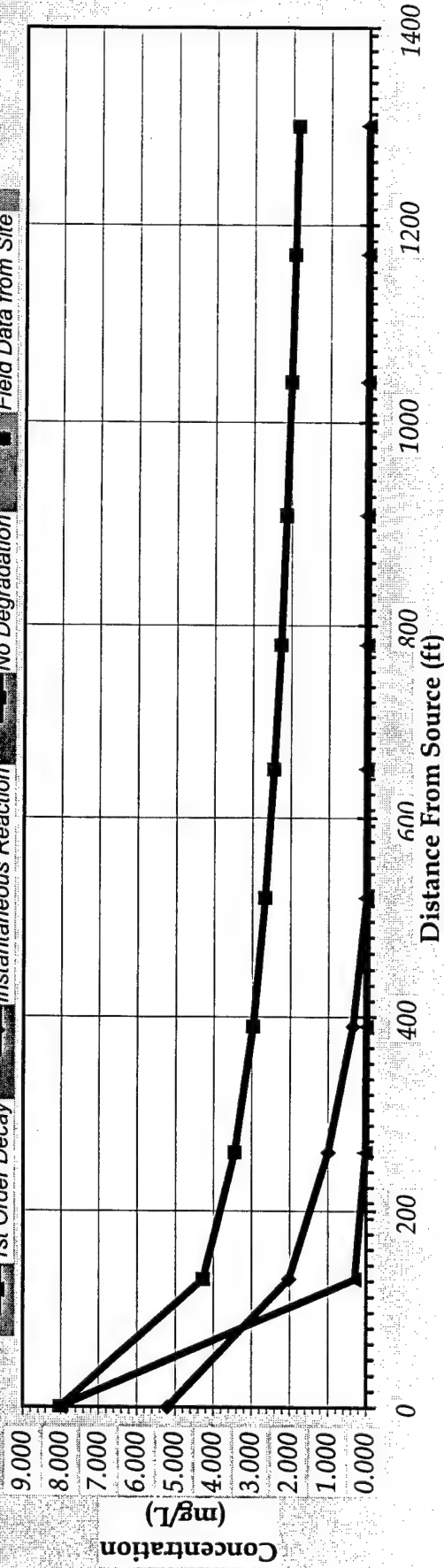
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	8.014	4.276	3.441	2.973	2.663	2.440	2.269	2.134	2.023	1.931	1.853
1st Order Decay	8.014	0.297	0.017	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	5.198	2.025	1.004	0.361	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

50 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

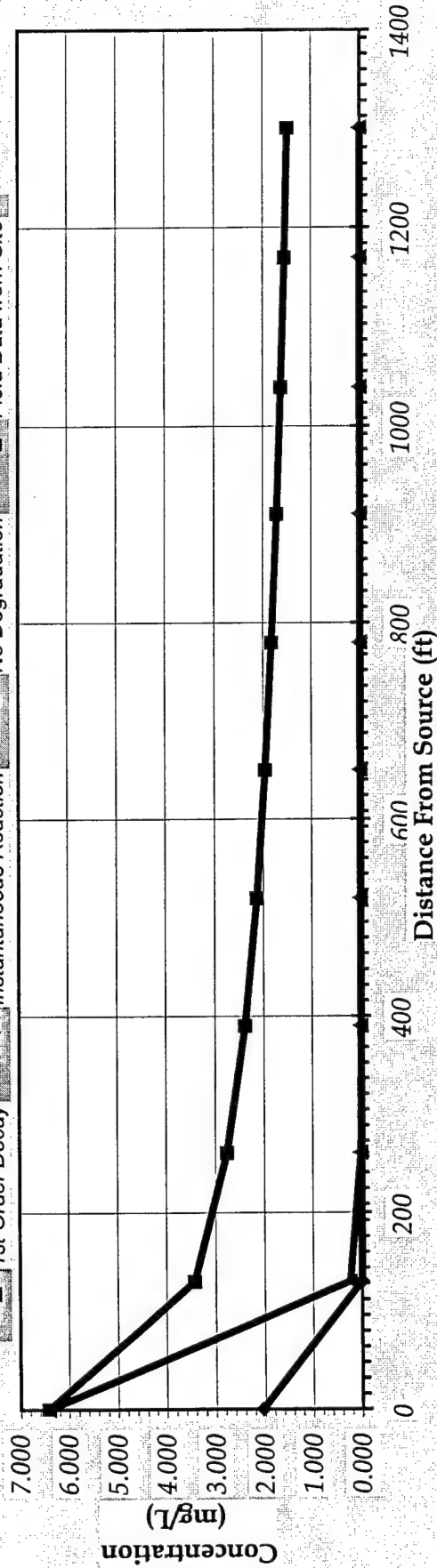
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	6.422	3.426	2.757	2.382	2.134	1.955	1.818	1.710	1.621	1.548	1.485
1st Order Decay	6.422	0.238	0.013	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	2.044	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

100 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

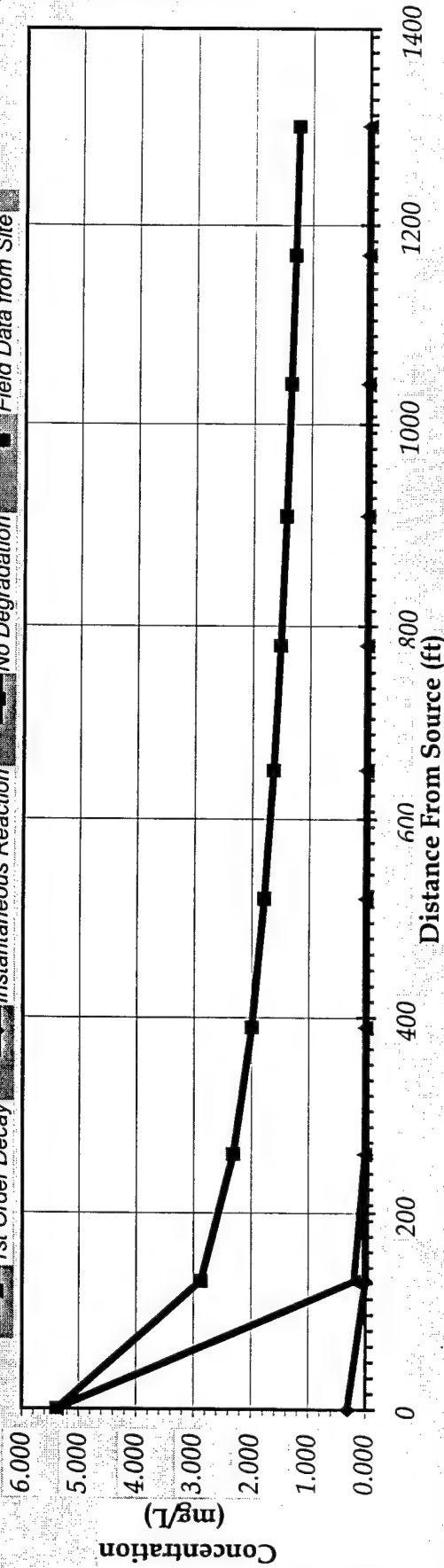
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	5.379	2.870	2.310	1.995	1.788	1.638	1.523	1.432	1.358	1.296	1.244
1st Order Decay	5.379	0.200	0.011	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.310	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Calculate Animation

Time: 140 Years

Return to Input

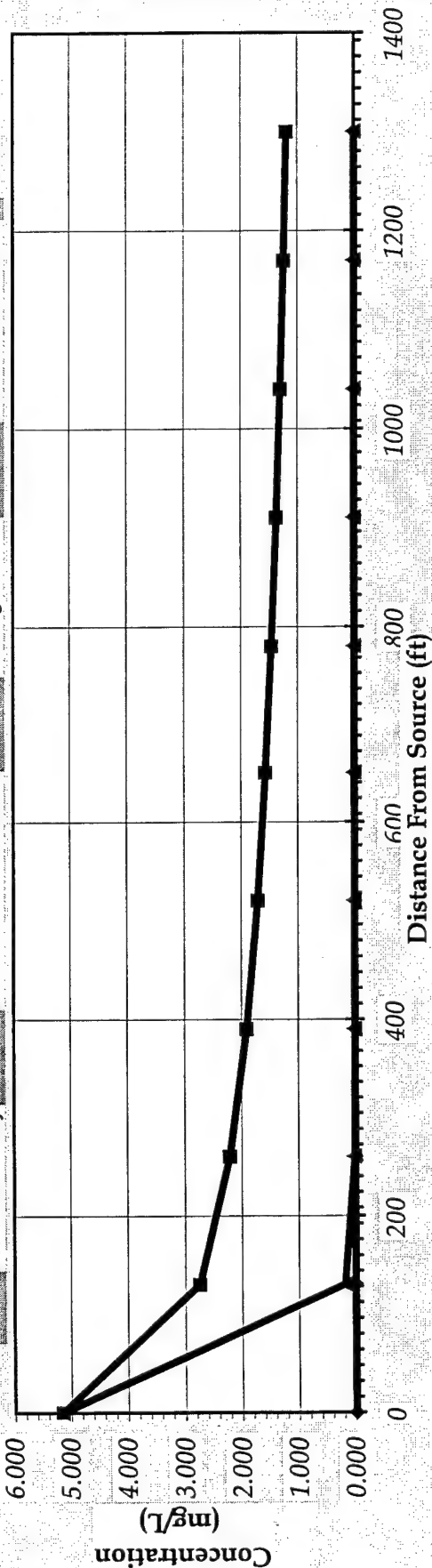
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	5.146	2.746	2.210	1.909	1.710	1.567	1.457	1.370	1.299	1.240	1.190
1st Order Decay	5.146	0.191	0.011	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

150 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

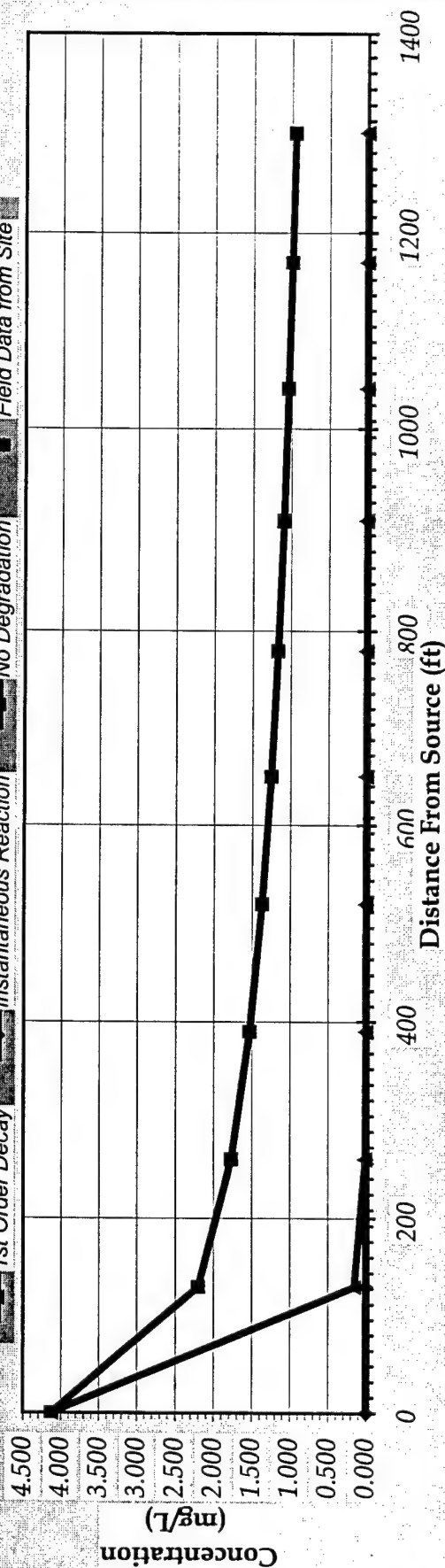
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	4.124	2.200	1.771	1.530	1.370	1.255	1.168	1.098	1.041	0.994	0.954
1st Order Decay	4.124	0.153	0.009	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

200 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

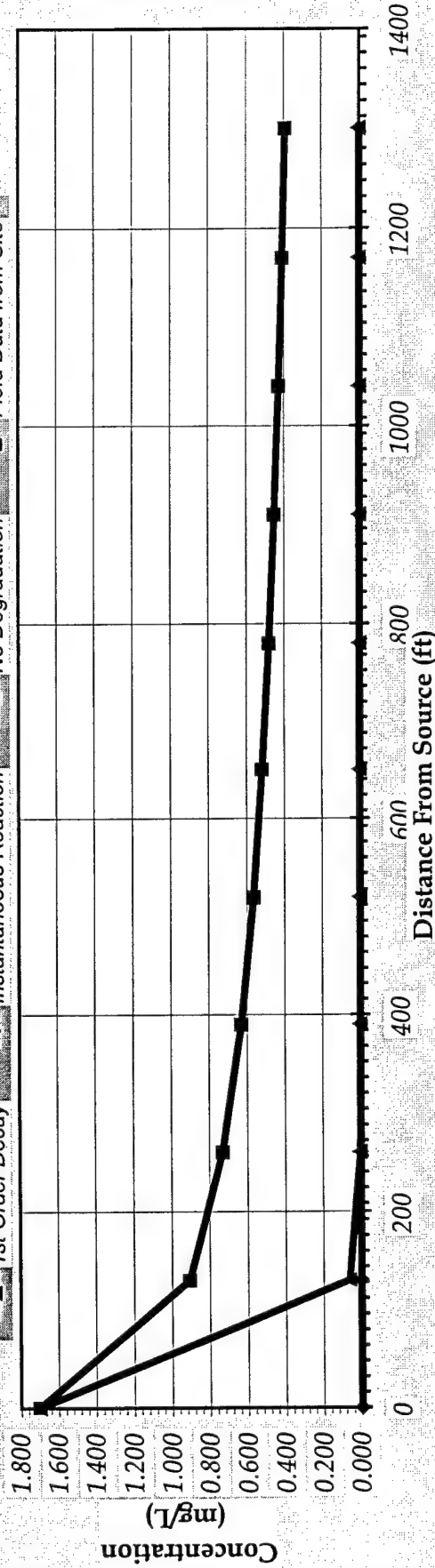
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	1.701	0.907	0.730	0.631	0.565	0.518	0.482	0.453	0.429	0.410	0.393
1st Order Decay	1.701	0.063	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

400 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

Recalculate This Sheet

Alternative 2 - 80% Source Removal

BIOSCREEN Natural Attenuation Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

Data Input Instructions:

- 1. Enter value directly... or
- 2. Calculate by filling in grey cells below. (To restore formulas, hit button below).
- Data used directly in model.
- Value calculated by model. (Don't enter any data).

Eglin AFB
7th St Service Sta.
Run Name

5. GENERAL

Modeled Area Length*
1300 (ft)

Modeled Area Width*
200 (ft)

Simulation Time*
20 (yr)

Variable*
20

1. HYDROGEOLOGY

Seepage Velocity*
Vs
123.0 (ft/yr)

Hydraulic Conductivity
K
7.4E-03 (cm/sec)

Hydraulic Gradient
i
0.004 (ft/ft)

Porosity
n
0.25 (-)

2. DISPERSION

Longitudinal Dispersion*
alpha x
40.0 (ft)

Transverse Dispersion*
alpha y
4.0 (ft)

Vertical Dispersion*
alpha z
0.0 (ft)

Estimated Plume Length
Lp
400 (ft)

3. ADSORPTION

Retardation Factor*
R
1.6 (-)

Soil Bulk Density
rho
1.72 (kg/l)

Partition Coefficient
Koc
395 (L/kg)

Fraction Organic Carbon
foc
2.5E-4 (-)

4. BIODEGRADATION

1st Order Decay Coeff*
lambda
2.9E+0 (per yr)

Solute Half-Life
t-half
0.24 (year)

or Instantaneous Reaction Model

Delta Oxygen*
DO
1.4 (mg/L)

Delta Nitrate*
NO3
0.48 (mg/L)

Observed Ferrous Iron*
Fe2+
0.1 (mg/L)

Delta Sulfate*
SO4
15.75 (mg/L)

Observed Methane*
CH4
0.52 (mg/L)

6. SOURCE DATA

Source Thickness in Sat. Zone*
2.5 (ft)

Source Zones:

Width* (ft)	Conc. (mg/L)*
30	2
25	5
20	10
25	5
30	2

Source Half-life (see Help):
20 (yr)

Inst. React. 1st Order
Soluble Mass 56 (kg)

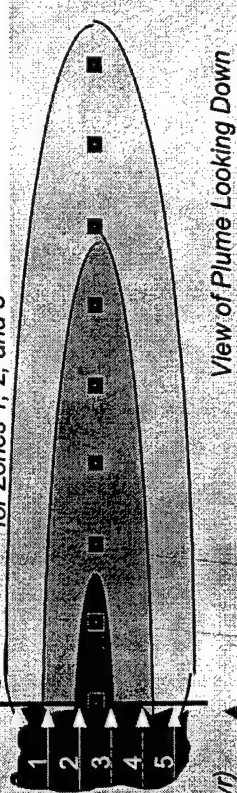
In Source NAPL, Soil

7. FIELD DATA FOR COMPARISON

Concentration (mg/L)

Dist. from Source (ft)

0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------



8. CHOOSE TYPE OF OUTPUT TO SEE:

RUN CENTERLINE

View Output

RUN ARRAY

View Output

Help

Recalculate This Sheet

Paste Example Dataset

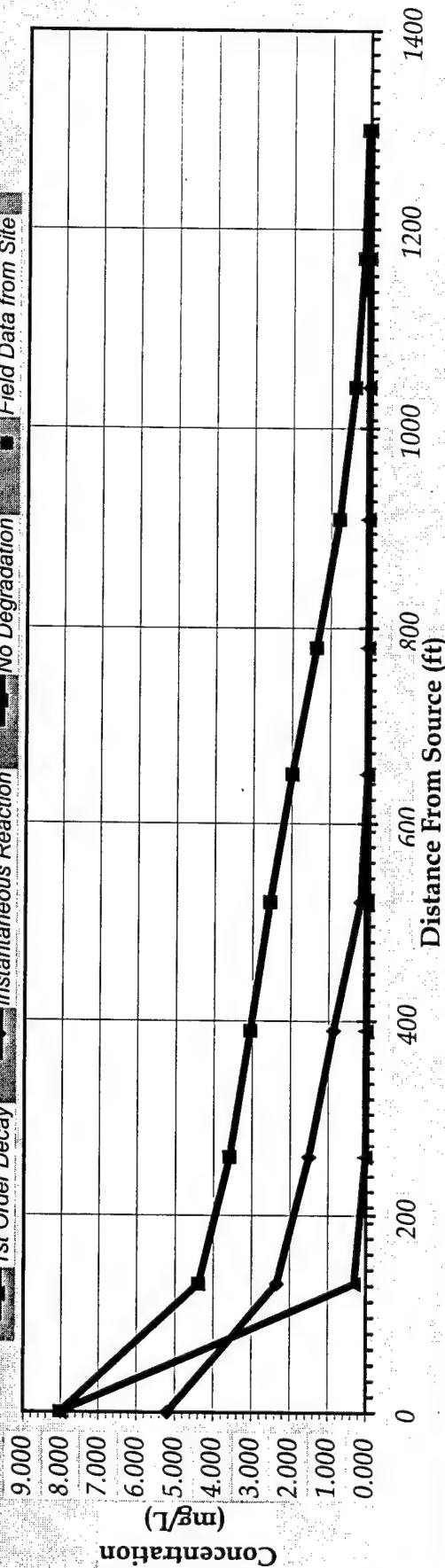
Restore Formulas for Vs, Dispersivities, R, lambda, other

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	8.014	4.383	3.583	3.058	2.557	1.987	1.368	0.775	0.364	0.138	0.042
1st Order Decay	8.014	0.306	0.018	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	5.198	2.345	1.510	0.877	0.172	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

10 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

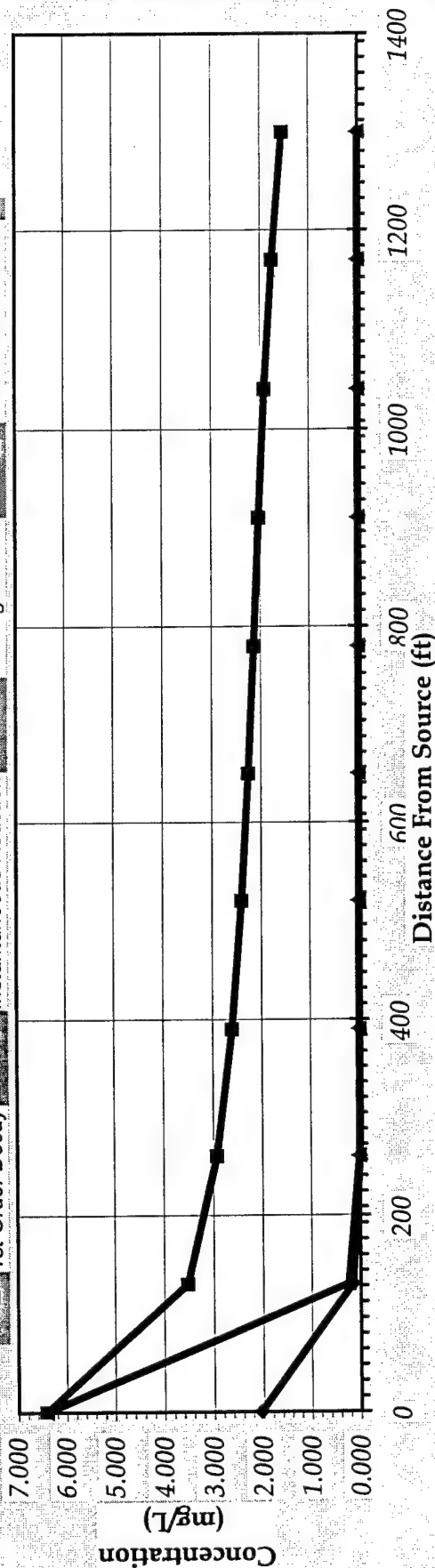
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	6.422	3.529	2.924	2.601	2.397	2.254	2.141	2.034	1.911	1.752	1.543
1st Order Decay	6.422	0.245	0.014	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	2.044	0.149	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

20 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

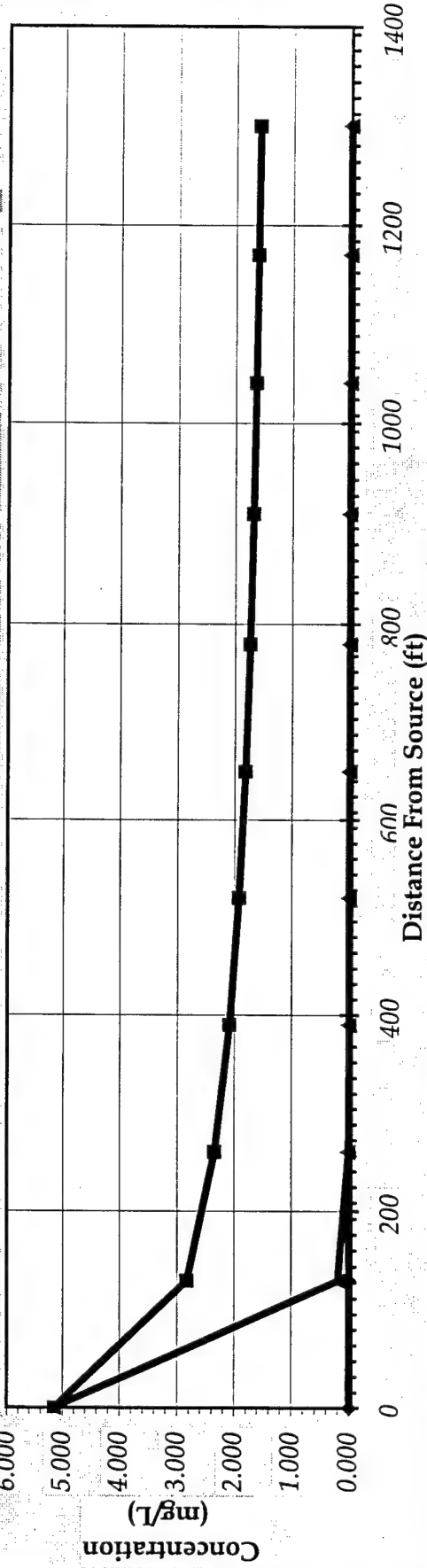
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	5.146	2.828	2.343	2.085	1.923	1.815	1.738	1.683	1.642	1.611	1.584
1st Order Decay	5.146	0.197	0.011	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

30 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

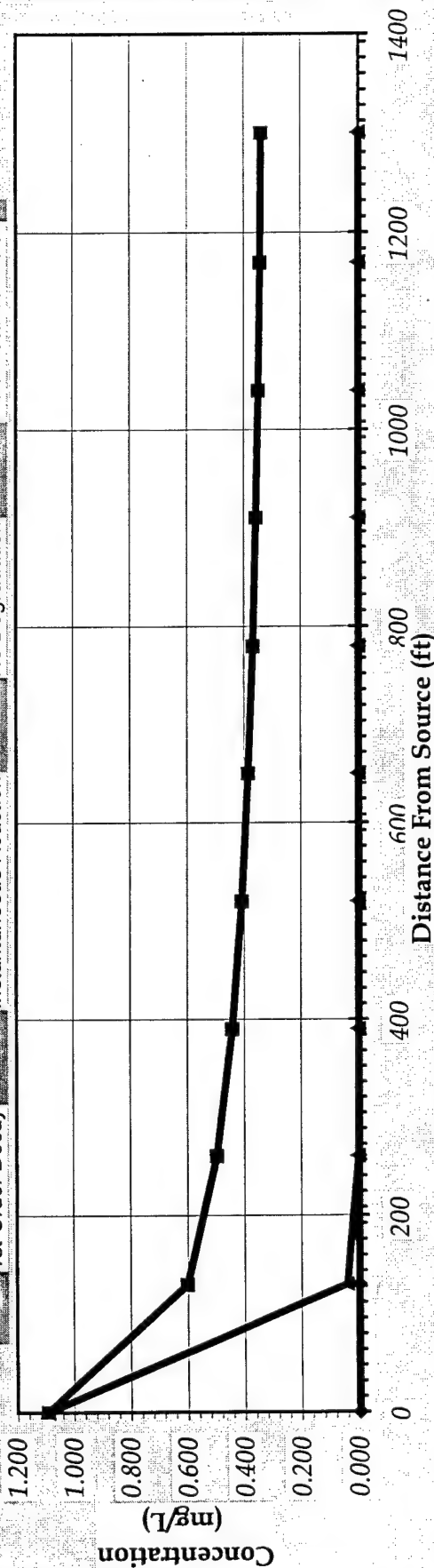
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	1.092	0.600	0.497	0.442	0.408	0.385	0.369	0.357	0.349	0.343	0.339
1st Order Decay	1.092	0.042	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

100 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

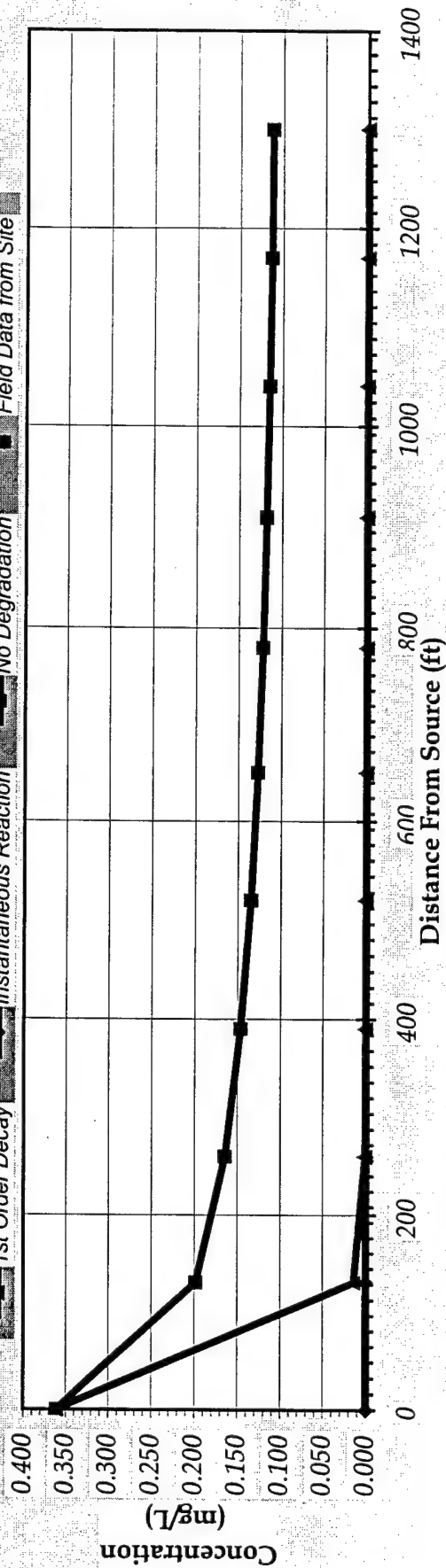
TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	0.361	0.198	0.164	0.146	0.135	0.127	0.122	0.118	0.115	0.113	0.112
1st Order Decay	0.361	0.014	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

1st Order Decay

Instantaneous Reaction

No Degradation

Field Data from Site



Time:

150 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

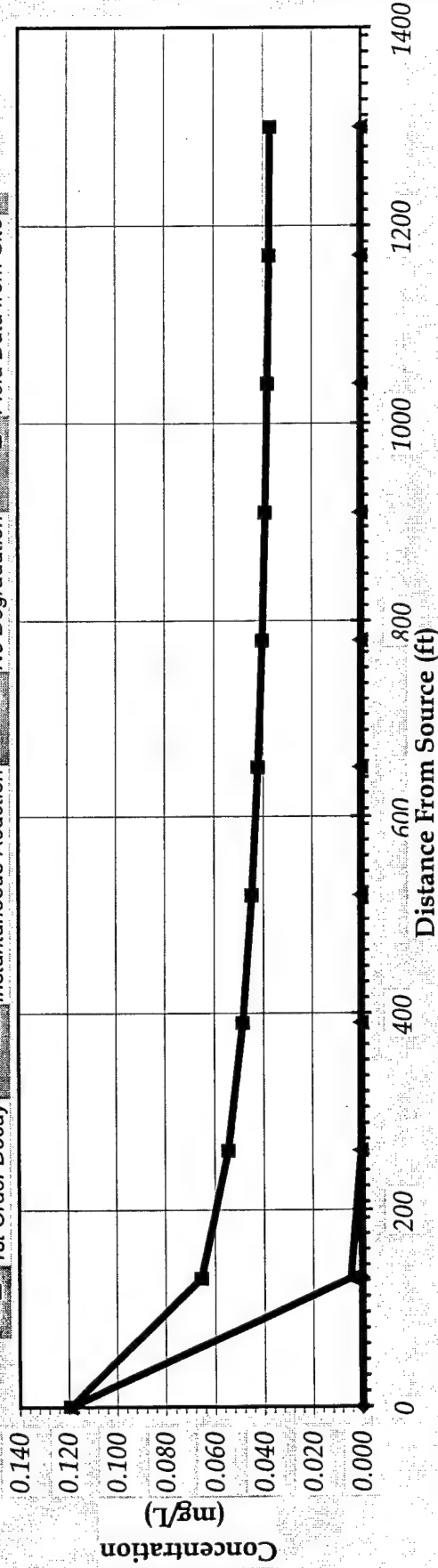
TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	0.119	0.066	0.054	0.048	0.045	0.042	0.040	0.039	0.038	0.037	0.037
1st Order Decay	0.119	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

Field Data from Site

No Degradation

Instantaneous Reaction

1st Order Decay



Time:

200 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

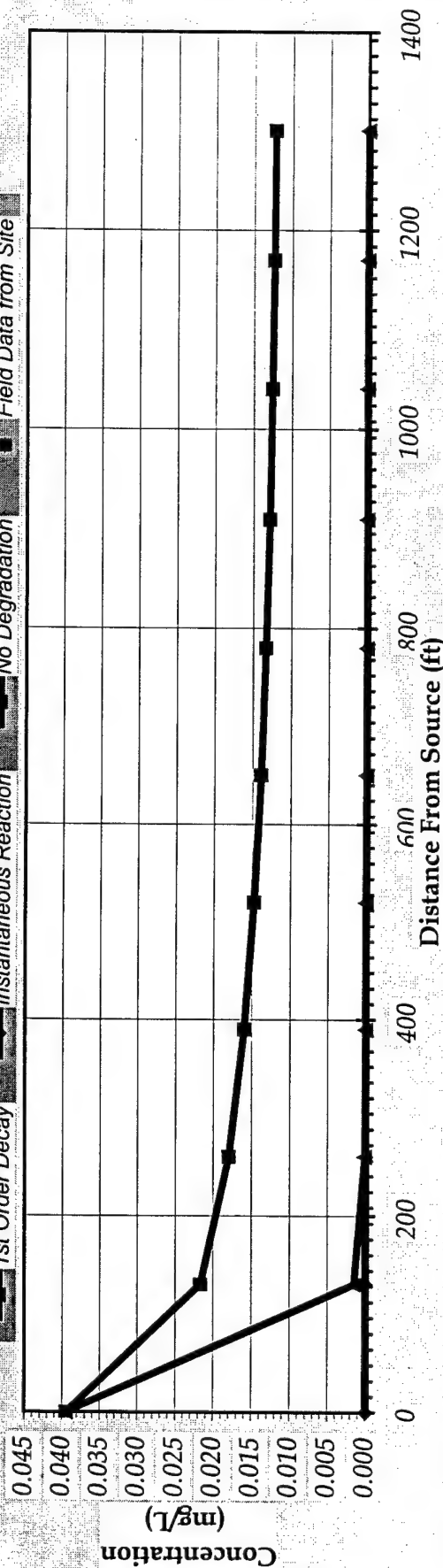
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	0.039	0.022	0.018	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012
1st Order Decay	0.039	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

250 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

Recalculate This Sheet

Benzene Simulation

BIOSCREEN Natural Attenuation Decision Support System

Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

Version 1.4

1. HYDROGEOLOGY

Seepage Velocity*	Vs	123.0 (ft/yr)
or		
Hydraulic Conductivity	K	7.4E-03 (cm/sec)
Hydraulic Gradient	i	0.004 (ft/ft)
Porosity	n	0.25 (-)

2. DISPERSION

Longitudinal Dispersion*	alpha x	40.0 (ft)
Transverse Dispersion*	alpha y	4.0 (ft)
Vertical Dispersion*	alpha z	0.0 (ft)
or		
Estimated Plume Length	Lp	400 (ft)

3. ADSORPTION

Retardation Factor*	R	1.1 (-)
or		
Soil Bulk Density	rho	1.72 (kg/l)
Partition Coefficient	Koc	395 (L/kg)
Fraction Organic Carbon	foc	2.5E-4 (-)

4. BIODEGRADATION

1st Order Decay Coeff*	lambda	2.9E+0 (per yr)
or		
Solute Half-Life	t-half	0.24 (year)
or Instantaneous Reaction Model		
Delta Oxygen*	DO	1.4 (mg/L)
Delta Nitrate*	NO3	0.48 (mg/L)
Observed Ferrous Iron*	Fe2+	0.1 (mg/L)
Delta Sulfate*	SO4	15.75 (mg/L)
Observed Methane*	CH4	0.52 (mg/L)

Data Input Instructions:

1. Enter value directly....or
 2. Calculate by filling in grey cells below. (To restore formulas, hit button below).
- Variable* Value calculated by model. (Don't enter any data).

Eglin AFB
7th St Service Sta.
Run Name

Modeled Area Length*	1300 (ft)
Modeled Area Width*	200 (ft)
Simulation Time*	20 (yr)

6. SOURCE DATA

Source Thickness in Sat.Zone* (ft)

Source Zones:

Width* (ft)	Conc. (mg/L)*
30	0.01
25	0.05
20	0.08
25	0.05
30	0.01

Source Half-life (see Help):

Inst. React.	<1	70 (yr)
Soluble Mass	1.1 (Kg)	1st Order

In Source NAPL, Soil

7. FIELD DATA FOR COMPARISON

Concentration (mg/L)	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
Dist. from Source (ft)											

8. CHOOSE TYPE OF OUTPUT TO SEE:

RUN
CENTERLINE

View Output

RUN ARRAY

View Output

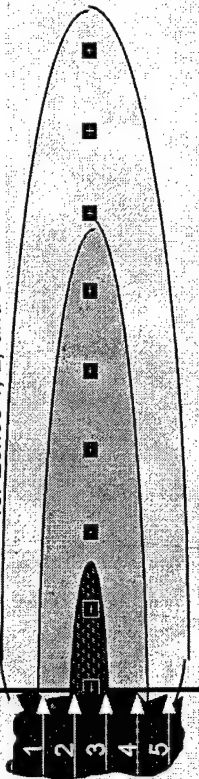
Help

Recalculate This
Sheet

Paste Example Dataset

Restore Formulas for Vs,
Dispersivities, R, lambda, other

Vertical Plane Source: Look at Plume Cross-Section
and Input Concentrations & Widths
for Zones 1, 2, and 3



View of Plume Looking Down

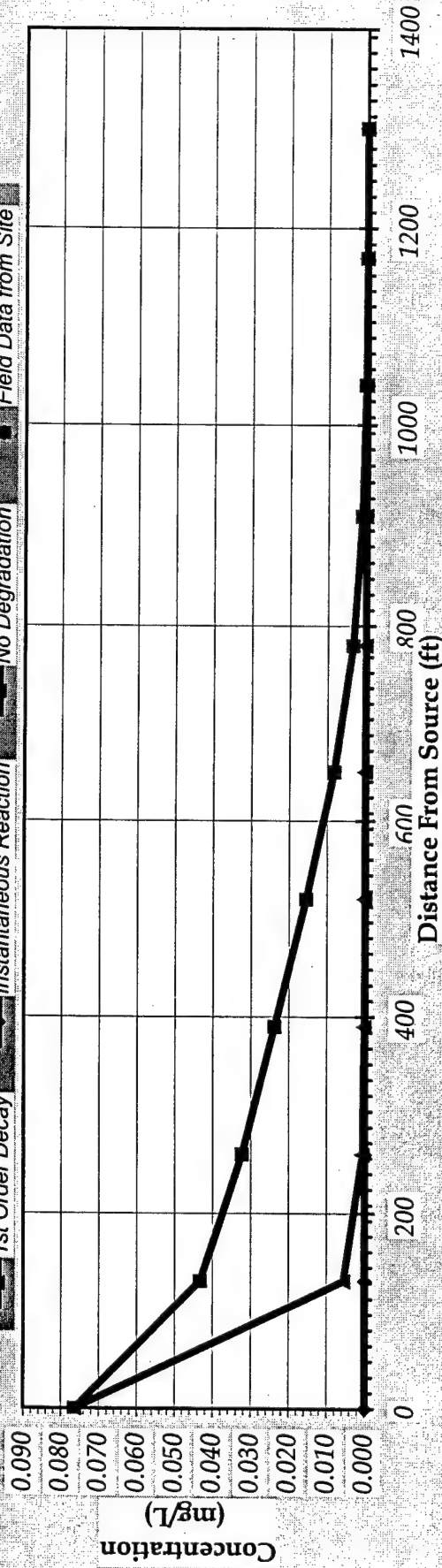
Observed Centerline Concentrations at Monitoring Wells
If No Data Leave Blank or Enter "0"

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	0.076	0.043	0.032	0.024	0.015	0.008	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
1st Order Decay	0.076	0.006	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

5 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	0.073	0.042	0.033	0.029	0.025	0.022	0.019	0.016	0.012	0.008	0.005
1st Order Decay	0.073	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

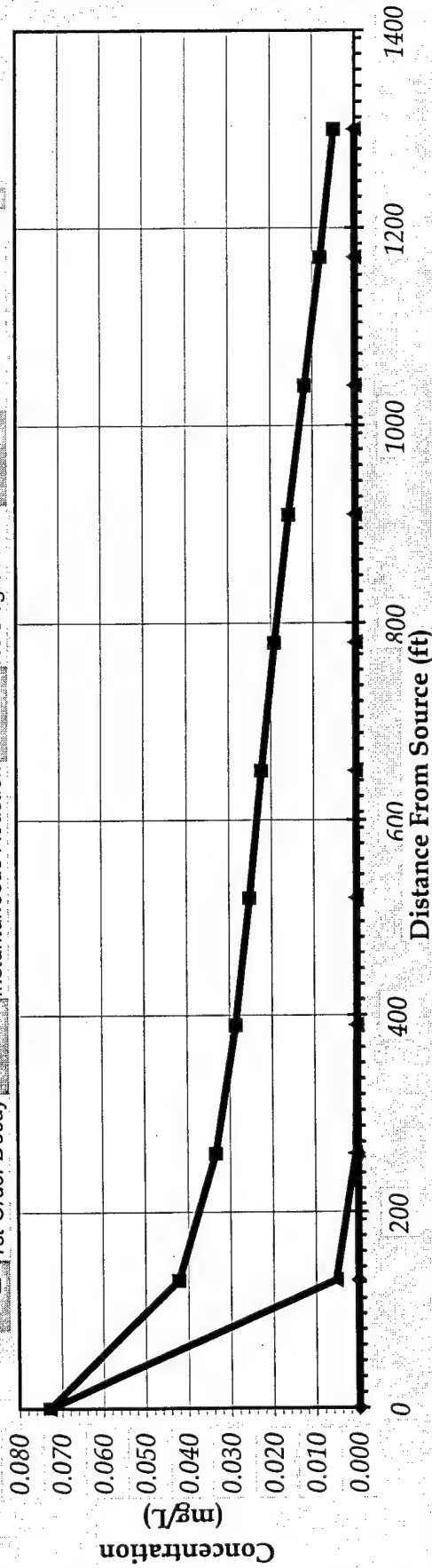
Field Data from Site

1st Order Decay

Instantaneous Reaction

No Degradation

Field Data from Site



Calculate Animation

Time:

10 Years

Return to Input

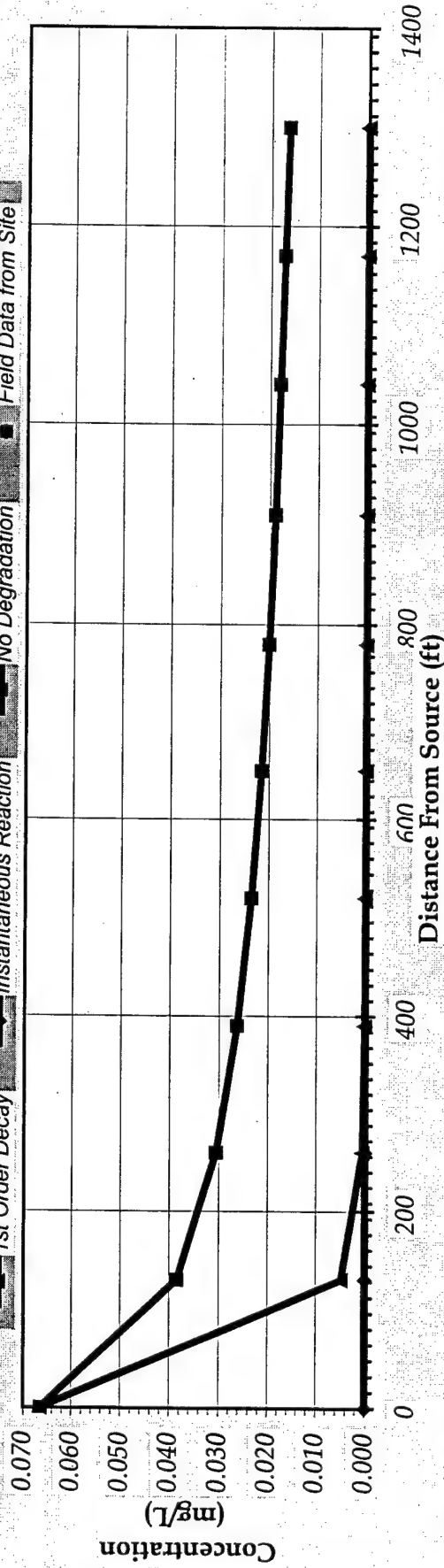
Recalculate This Sheet

DISSOLVED HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATION ALONG PLUME CENTERLINE (mg/L at Z=0)

Distance from Source (ft)

TYPE OF MODEL	0	130	260	390	520	650	780	910	1040	1170	1300
No Degradation	0.066	0.038	0.031	0.026	0.023	0.022	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.017	0.016
1st Order Decay	0.066	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Inst. Reaction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Field Data from Site											

☒ 1st Order Decay
 ☒ Instantaneous Reaction
 ☒ No Degradation
 ☒ Field Data from Site



Time:

20 Years

Calculate Animation

Return to Input

Recalculate This Sheet

Tyndall AFB BX Service Station Backup Calculations

Long-Term Monitoring		Cost calculations						
Misc calculations		Description	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price	Subtotal	Total	Source (If applicable)
Number of LTM wells: Number of wells: Depth each:	1 13 ft	Well Installation	ea	1	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 1,380	
		Mobilization						
		Well Installation	ln ft	13	\$ 60	\$ 780		
		Soil Disposal	drum	1	\$ 100	\$ 100		

Design/Construct 1 LTM Well

Eglin AFB BX Service Station

Standard Rate Schedule


Billing Category Cost Code/(Billing Category)	Billing Rate	Task 1 (hrs)	Install New LTM/POC Wells (\$)	Task 2 (hrs)	Subcon- tracting (\$)	Task 3 (hrs)	Reporting & PM (\$)
Word Processor 88/(15)	\$30	0	\$0	2	\$60	2	\$60
CADD Operator 58/(25)	\$47	0	\$0	0	\$0	5	\$235
Technician 42/(50)	\$40	5	\$200	0	\$0	0	\$0
Staff Level 16/(65)	\$57	10	\$570	30	\$1,710	8	\$456
Project Level 12/(70)	\$65	4	\$260	8	\$520	2	\$130
Senior Level 10/(80)	\$85	2	\$170	2	\$170	2	\$170
Principal 02/(85)	\$97	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Total Labor (hrs \$)		21	\$1,200	42	\$2,460	19	\$1,051
ODCs							
Phone			\$20		\$20		\$0
Photocopy			\$10		\$0		\$10
Mail			\$0		\$10		\$20
Computer			\$0		\$20		\$20
CAD			\$0		\$0		\$50
WP			\$0		\$20		\$20
Travel			\$150		\$0		\$0
Per Diem			\$0		\$0		\$0
Eqpt. & Supplies			\$150		\$0		\$0
Total ODCs			\$330		\$200		\$120
Outside Services							
LTM/POC Well Installation Costs			\$1,380		\$0		\$0
Surveying			\$400		\$0		\$0
Other: Maintain Institutional Controls			\$0		\$0		\$0
Total Outside Services			\$1,780		\$0		\$0

Proposal Estimate	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3
Labor	\$1,200	\$2,460	\$1,051
ODC's	\$330	\$200	\$120
Outside Services	\$1,780	\$0	\$0
Total by Task	\$3,310	\$2,660	\$1,171
Total Labor	\$4,711		
Total ODCs	\$650		
Total Outside Services	\$1,780		
Total Project	\$7,141		

Task 1: Install 1 New LTM wells

Task 2: Subcontracting/Permitting

Task 3: Reporting/PM per Event.

				Calculation Page		Job Number 731854.02000.45.01.30000		Page 1 of 3	
Rev	Date 10/1/98	By CMN	Ck JRH	Subject: Cost Calculations for Alternative 1 RNA + LTM Seventh Street Service Station, Eglin AFB, FL					
Groundwater Sampling - Years 1999 - 2004									
6 Long-Term Monitoring Wells									
5 QA/QC (1 dupl, 1 field blank, 1 trip blank, 1 MS, 1 MSD)									
11 Total Samples									
Sampling Labor				36 hours x		\$60 /hour			\$2,160
Analytical Subcontractor									
			11 BTEX			\$55 /each			\$605
			11 TRPH			\$45 /each			\$495
			11 naphthalene			\$101 /each			\$1,111
			11 total lead			\$10 /each			\$110
			11 methane			\$75 /each			\$825
			7 sulfate			/each			\$0
			7 ferrous iron			/each			\$0
			9 nitrate			\$20 /each			\$180
			6 Field Parameters			\$20 /each			\$120
Supplies						\$500 lump sum			\$500
Travel						\$400 lump sum			\$400
Per Diem				5	days x	\$88 /day			\$440
Data Management				25	hours x	\$60 /hr			\$1,500
Data Validation				20	hours x	\$60 /hr			\$1,200
Reporting/Project Management Labor									
			Word Processing	8	hours x	\$25 /hour			\$200
			CADD	10	hours x	\$50 /hour			\$500
			Reproduction	8	hours x	\$20 /hour			\$160
			Staff Level	40	hours x	\$60 /hour			\$2,400
			Proj. Manager	20	hours x	\$80 /hour			\$1,600
			Editor	5	hours x	\$60 /hour			\$300
Reporting/Project Management ODCs						\$400 lump sum			\$400
						Total for 1 Sampling Event			\$15,206



Calculation Page

Job Number

731854.02000.45.01.30000

Page 2 of 3

Rev	Date	By	Ck	Subject:
	10/1/98	CMN	JRH	Cost Calculations for Alternative 1 RNA + LTM Seventh Street Service Station, Eglin AFB, FL
Groundwater Sampling - Years 2005 -- 2029				
6 Long-Term Monitoring Wells				
5 QA/QC (1 dupl, 1 field blank, 1 trip blank, 1 MS, 1 MSD)				
11 Total Samples				
Sampling Labor		36 hours x		\$60 /hour \$2,160
Analytical Subcontractor				
		11 BTEX		\$55 /each \$605
		11 TRPH		\$45 /each \$495
		11 naphthalene		\$101 /each \$1,111
		11 methane		\$75 /each \$825
		7 sulfate		/each \$0
		7 ferrous iron		/each \$0
		9 nitrate		\$20 /each \$180
		6 Field Parameters		\$20 /each \$120
Supplies				\$500 lump sum \$500
Travel				\$400 lump sum \$400
Per Diem		5 days x		\$88 /day \$440
Data Management		25 hours x		\$60 /hr \$1,500
Data Validation		20 hours x		\$60 /hr \$1,200
Reporting/Project Management Labor				
		Word Processing	8 hours x	\$25 /hour \$200
		CADD	10 hours x	\$50 /hour \$500
		Reproduction	8 hours x	\$20 /hour \$160
		Staff Level	40 hours x	\$60 /hour \$2,400
		Proj. Manager	20 hours x	\$80 /hour \$1,600
		Editor	5 hours x	\$60 /hour \$300
Reporting/Project Management ODCs				\$400 lump sum \$400
Total for 1 Sampling Event				\$15,096



Calculation Page

Job Number

731854.02000.45.01.30000

Page 3 of 3

Rev	Date	By	Ck	Subject:
	10/1/98	CMN	JRH	Cost Calculations for Alternative 1 RNA + LTM Seventh Street Service Station, Eglin AFB, FL

Summary of Capital and Present Worth Costs**Capital Costs**

Design/Construct 1 LTM Well in 1999	\$7,141	
P/F i=7% n=1	Total Present Worth Cost	\$6,674

Monitoring Costs**Biannual Monitoring of 6 wells, 1999-2003 (10 events)**

Cost per Event	\$15,206	
P/A i=7%, n=0.5	1999	\$14,700.20
P/A i=7%, n=1.0	1999	\$14,211.21
P/A i=7%, n=1.5	2000	\$13,738.50
P/A i=7%, n=2.0	2000	\$13,281.51
P/A i=7%, n=2.5	2001	\$12,839.72
P/A i=7%, n=3.0	2001	\$12,412.63
P/A i=7%, n=3.5	2002	\$11,999.74
P/A i=7%, n=4.0	2002	\$11,600.58
P/A i=7%, n=4.5	2003	\$11,214.71
P/A i=7%, n=5.0	2003	\$10,841.67
Total Present Worth Cost		\$126,840

Biennial Monitoring of 6 wells, 2005-2029 (13 events)

Cost per Event	\$15,096	
P/A i=7%, n=7	2005	\$9,401.03
P/A i=7%, n=9	2007	\$8,211.22
P/A i=7%, n=11	2009	\$7,172.00
P/A i=7%, n=13	2011	\$6,264.30
P/A i=7%, n=15	2013	\$5,471.49
P/A i=7%, n=17	2015	\$4,779.01
P/A i=7%, n=19	2017	\$4,174.17
P/A i=7%, n=21	2019	\$3,645.88
P/A i=7%, n=23	2021	\$3,184.45
P/A i=7%, n=25	2023	\$2,781.43
P/A i=7%, n=27	2025	\$2,429.40
P/A i=7%, n=29	2027	\$2,121.94
P/A i=7%, n=31	2029	\$1,853.38
Total Present Worth Cost		\$61,490

Site Management every year (30 years)

Annual Cost	\$6,000	
P/A i=7% n=30	PWF = 12.4090412	
Present Worth Cost		\$74,454

Total Capital and Present Worth Costs of LTM Program **\$269,458**



Calculation Page

Job Number

731854.02000.45.01.30000

Page 1 of 3

Rev	Date	By	Ck	Subject:
	10/1/98	CMN	JRH	Cost Calculations for Alternative 2 RNA + LTM + Biosparging Seventh Street Service Station, Eglin AFB, FL

Capital Costs**Biosparging Pilot Test Performance**

Pilot Test Workplan				\$5,000
Pilot Test Kit Rental				
(blower, accessories, etc.)	5 days x	\$500 /day		\$2,500
Labor	112 hours	\$70 /hour		\$7,840
Per Diem	14 days	\$88 /day		\$1,232
Mob/Demob/Data Analysis	100 hours	\$70 /hour		\$7,000
Travel (1 tround trip from Denver @ \$1500 and one trip from Atlanta @ \$200)		\$1,700 lump sum		\$1,700
Misc. Supplies		lump sum		\$1,000
Contingency (10%)				\$2,627
Subtotal				\$28,899

Installation of the Biosparging System

# biosparging wells = 25				
Design/Procure/Install System	700 hours x	\$70 /hour		\$49,000
Blower, accessories, etc.		\$5,000 lump sum		\$5,000
Asphalt Cutting/ Well point Installation/trenching		\$10,000 lump sum		\$10,000
Electrical Subcontractor		\$5,000 lump sum		\$5,000
Per Diem	30 days x	\$88 /day		\$2,640
Travel		\$2,000 lump sum		\$2,000
Geoprobe Rental (2 weeks)		\$4,000 lump sum		\$4,000
O & M Manual Preparation	90 hours x	\$60 /hour		\$5,400
Contingency (10%)				\$8,304
Subtotal				\$91,344

Installation of 2 SVE wells and tie-in to existing SVE System

Design/Install SVE wells	130 hours x	\$70 /hour		\$9,100
Asphalt Cutting/ Tie-in to existing system		\$2,500 lump sum		\$2,500
Electrical Subcontractor (included with biosparging system above)				\$0
Per Diem	10 days x	\$88 /day		\$880
Travel		\$1,500 lump sum		\$1,500
O & M Manual Preparation	40 hours x	\$60 /hour		\$2,400
Contingency (10%)				\$1,638
Subtotal				\$18,018

Rev	Date 10/1/98	By CMN	Ck JRH	Subject: Cost Calculations for Alternative 2 RNA + LTM + Biosparging Seventh Street Service Station, Eglin AFB, FL
-----	-----------------	-----------	-----------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Future Costs

Confirmatory Soil Sampling at 6 Locations (after 3 years of treatment)

12 Soil Samples			
5 QA/QC			
17 Total Samples			
Sampling Labor	60 hours x	\$60 /hour	\$3,600
Analytical Subcontractor			
17 BTEX		\$108 /each	\$1,836
17 naphthalene		\$101 /each	\$1,717
17 TRPH		\$60 /each	\$1,020
Geoprobe Rental	2 days x	\$500 /day	\$1,000
Supplies		\$500 lump sum	\$500
Travel		\$1,500 lump sum	\$1,500
Per Diem	4 days x	\$88 day	\$352
Office ODC		\$300 lump sum	\$300
Contingency (10%)			\$1,183
		Total Future Cost	\$13,008


Annual and Operational Costs (3 years of system operation)

Operation and Maintenance of the Biosparging/SVE System -1 trip per month

System Monitoring			
Monitoring Labor	180 hours x	\$60 /hour	\$10,800
Travel		\$1,200 lump sum	\$1,200
Per Diem	12 days x	\$88 /day	\$1,056
Equipment Rental		\$1,200 lump sum	\$1,200
Electrical Usage		\$4,000 lump sum	\$4,000
		Annual O&M Cost	\$18,256

Soil Gas Sampling/ Respiration Testing at 6 Locations - Annually

Soil Gas Analysis (EPA TO-3)	6 samples x	\$130 /sample	\$780
Sampling Labor	64 hours x	\$60 /hour	\$3,840
Sample Shipping		\$250 lump sum	\$250
Per Diem	8 days x	\$88 /day	\$704
Travel		\$200 lump sum	\$200
Equipment Rental (Meters)		\$500 lump sum	\$500
Progress Report	20 hours x	\$70 /hour	\$1,400
Contingency (10%)			\$767
		Subtotal	\$8,441

				Calculation Page		Job Number 731854.02000.45.01.30000		Page 3 of 3		
Rev	Date	By	Ck	Subject: Cost Calculations for Alternative 2 RNA + LTM + Biosparging Seventh Street Service Station, Eglin AFB, FL						
	10/1/98	CMN	JRH							
<u>Summary of Capital Costs</u>										
Biosparging System Pilot Test								\$28,899		
Installation of 25 Biosparging Wells and Biosparging System								\$91,344		
Installation of 2 SVE wells and tie-in to existing SVE System								\$18,018		
Total Capital Costs =								\$138,261		
<u>Summary of Future Costs</u>										
Confirmation Soil Sampling (after 3 years of system operation)								Cost \$13,008		
P/F I=7%, n=4								Present Worth of Future Costs =		\$9,923.36
<u>Summary of Annual Costs</u>										
Operation & Maintenance of Biosparging/SVE System (3 years)								Annual Cost \$18,256		
P/A i=7%, n=3								PWF = 2.62432		Present Worth Cost \$47,910
Soil Gas Sampling Annually (3 years)								Annual Cost \$8,441		
P/A i=7%, n=3								PWF = 2.62432		Present Worth Cost \$22,153
Total Present Worth of Annual Costs =								\$70,062		
<u>LTM Plan (from Alternative 1)</u>								Total Present Worth of LTM Program =		\$269,458
Total Cost Estimate of Alternative 2 =								\$487,705		



Calculation Page

Job Number
731854.02000.45.01.30000

Page 1 of 3

Rev	Date 10/1/98	By CMN	Ck JRH	Subject: Cost Calculations for Alternative 3 RNA + LTM + Groundwater Extraction + Bioventing Seventh Street Service Station, Eglin AFB, FL
-----	-----------------	-----------	-----------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------


Capital Costs**Installation of 2 SVE Wells and Tie-in to Existing System**


Design/Install Wells	130 hours x	\$70 /hour	\$9,100
Asphalt Cutting/ Tie-in to existing system		\$2,500 lump sum	\$2,500
Electrical Subcontractor		\$2,500 lump sum	\$2,500
Per Diem	10 days x	\$88 /day	\$880
Travel		\$1,500 lump sum	\$1,500
O & M Manual Preparation	40 hours x	\$60 /hour	\$2,400
Contingency (10%)			\$1,888
		Subtotal	\$20,768

Installation of 3 Recovery Wells and Tie-in to Existing System

Labor--Design, Procure, Construct

three 4-inch wells	300 hours x	\$70 /hour	\$21,000
Drilling Subcontractor	50 feet x	\$70 linear foot	\$3,500
Drums	10 drums	\$35 each	\$350
Drum Staging	2 hours x	\$100 /hour	\$200
Pumps	3 pumps	\$1,000 each	\$3,000
System Controls	1	\$4,500 lump sum	\$4,500
Asphalt Cutting/ Tie-in to existing system		\$2,000 lump sum	\$2,000
Per Diem in Field	24 days	\$88 /day	\$2,112
Travel	1	\$1,500 lump sum	\$1,500
Electrical Subcontractor	1	\$6,000 lump sum	\$6,000
Contingency (10%)			\$4,416
		Subtotal	\$48,578

		Calculation Page		Job Number 731854.02000.45.01.30000	Page 2 of 3
Rev	Date 10/1/98	By CMN	Ck JRH	Subject: Cost Calculations for Alternative 3 RNA + LTM + Groundwater Extraction + Bioventing Seventh Street Service Station, Eglin AFB, FL	
<u>Future Costs</u>					
Confirmatory Soil Sampling at 4 Locations					
8 Soil Samples					
1 QA/QC					
9 Total Samples					
Sampling Labor	80 hours x		\$60 /hour		\$4,800
Analytical Subcontractor	9 BTEX		\$85 /each		\$765
	9 Naphthal		\$240 /each		\$2,160
	9 TRPH		\$60 /each		\$540
Geoprobe Rental	2 days x		\$500 /day		\$1,000
Supplies			\$500 lump sum		\$500
Travel			\$1,500 lump sum		\$1,500
Per Diem	4 days x		\$88 day		\$352
Office ODC			\$300 lump sum		\$300
Contingency (10%)					\$1,192
Subtotal					\$13,109
<u>Annual Operating Costs (3 years of system operation)</u>					
Operation and Maintenance--GW Pump-and-Treat and SVE Systems					
Labor--	Weekly System Checks (4 hr x 52 wk/yr x \$60/hr)				\$12,480
	Monthly Sampling (12 hr x 12 mo x \$60/hr)				\$8,640
	Monthly Reporting (12 hr x 12 mo x \$60/hr)				\$8,640
	Maintenance (12 hr x 12 mo x \$60/hr)				\$8,640
Analytical--	BTEX	4 /month x	12 months x	\$55 /each	\$2,640
	Naphthalene	4 /month x	12 months x	\$101 /each	\$4,848
Per Diem		18 days x		\$88 /day	\$1,584
Travel		12 trips x		\$100 /trip	\$1,200
Equipment Replacement					\$5,000
Electricity					\$5,000
Contingency (10%)					\$5,867.20
Subtotal					\$64,539
Soil Gas Sampling/Respiration Testing at 6 Locations - Annually					
Soil Gas Analysis (EPA TO-3)	6 samples x		\$130 /sample		\$780
Sampling Labor	64 hours x		\$60 /hour		\$3,840
Sample Shipping			\$250 lump sum		\$250
Per Diem	8 days x		\$88 /day		\$704
Travel			\$1,500 lump sum		\$1,500
Equipment Rental (Meters)			\$500 lump sum		\$500
Progress Report	20 hours x		\$70 /hour		\$1,400
Contingency (10%)					\$897.40
Subtotal					\$9,871

 PARSONS		Calculation Page		Job Number 731854.02000.45.01.30000	Page 3 of 3
Rev	Date 10/1/98	By CMN	Ck JRH	Subject: Cost Calculations for Alternative 3 RNA + LTM + Groundwater Extraction + Bioventing Seventh Street Service Station, Eglin AFB, FL	
<u>Summary of Capital Costs</u>					
Installation of 2 SVE Wells and Tie-in to Existing System					\$20,768
Installation of 3 Recovery Wells and Tie-in to Existing System					\$48,578
Total Capital Costs =					\$69,346
<u>Summary of Future Costs</u>					
Confirmatory Soil Sampling (after 3 years of system operation)					Cost \$13,109
P/F I=7%, n=4					Total Present Worth of Future Costs = \$10,001
<u>Summary of Annual Costs</u>					
O&M for GW and SVE systems (3 years)					Annual Cost \$64,539
P/A i=7%, n=3					PWF = 2.624316 Present Worth Cost \$169,371
Soil Gas Sampling Annually for 3 years					Annual Cost \$9,871
P/A i=7%, n=3					PWF = 2.624316 Present Worth Cost \$25,906
Total Present Worth of Annual Costs =					\$195,277
<u>LTM Plan (from Alternative 1)</u>					Total Present Worth of LTM Program = \$269,458
Total Cost Estimate of Proposed Corrective Action =					\$544,082